IRTUTIBUS

F. 751

BRITANNIA:

OR, A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

FLOURISHING KINGDOMS

OF

ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND,

AND

IRELAND,

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

By RICHARD GOUGH.

THE SECOND EDITION.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, AND OTHER COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME III.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY,

BY T. BENSLEY, BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET.

1806.

CONTENTS OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

CORNAVII continued	3	Shropſhire	3
		Cheſhire	39
SILURES	63	Herefordſhire	63
		South Wales	91
		Radnorſhire	91
		Brecknockſhire	97
		Monmouthſhire	105
		Glamorganſhire	121
DIMETÆ	135	Caermarthenſhire	135
		Pembrokeſhire	143
		Cardiganſhire	145
ORDOVICES	161	North Wales	161
		Montgomeryſhire	161
		Merionethſhire	169
		Caernarvonſhire	179
		Angleſey	179
		Denbyſhire	207
		Flintſhire	221
BRIGANTES	233	Yorkſhire	235
		Weſt Riding	235, 260
		Eaſt Riding	246, 310
		North Riding	250, 322
		Richmondſhire	256, 331
		Biſhoprick of Durham	349
		Lancaſhire	375
		Weſtmorland	399
		Cumberland	421
		Picts Wall	467
OTTADINI	489	Northumberland	489

PLATES AND MAPS IN VOLUME III.

PLATES.

Plate I. - - - - - 13
II. - - - - - 49
III. - - - - - 76
IV. - - - - - 100
V. - - - - - 118
VI. - - - - - 126
VII. - - - - - 130
VIII. - - - - - 131
IX. - - - - - 172
X. - - - - - 210
XI. - - - - - 214
XII. - - - - - 214
XIII. - - - - - 272
XIV. - - - - - 267
XV. - - - - - 283
XVI. - - - - - 303
XVII. - - - - - 311
XVIII. - - - - - 319
XIX. - - - - - 340
XX. - - - - - 365
XXI. - - - - - 422
XXII. - - - - - 437
XXIII. - - - - - 439
XXIV. - - - - - 448
XXV. - - - - - 449
XXVI. - - - - - 455
XXVII. - - - - - 459
XXVIII. - - - - - 460
XXIX. - - - - - 503
XXX. - - - - - 504
XXXI. - - - - - 504
XXXII. - - - - - 505
XXXIII. - - - - - 505
XXXIV. - - - - - 507
XXXV. - - - - - 509

MAPS.

Map of Shropshire - - - - - 3
Cheshire - - - - - 39
Herefordshire - - - - 63
South Wales - - - - - 91
North Wales - - - - 161
Yorkshire North Part of West South Part of Riding } 260
East Riding - - - 310
North Riding (*two plates joined in one*) - - 322
Durham - - - - - 349
Lancashire - - - - - 375
Westmorland - - - - 399
Cumberland - - - - 421
Picts Wall - - - - - 486
Northumberland - - - 489

CONTENTS OF VOL. III. PART I.

CORNAVII continued .	3	Shropſhire	3.
		Cheſhire	39.
		Herefordſhire	63.
		South Wales . .	91.
SILURES	63	Radnorſhire	91.
		Brecknockſhire	
		Monmouthſhire	105.

PLATES IN VOL. III. PART I.

Plate I. . . . . 13.
II. . . . . 49.
III. . . . . 76.
IV. . . . . 100.
V. . . . . 118.

Map of Shropſhire . . . . . 3.
Cheſhire . . . . . 39.
Herefordſhire . . . . . 63.
South Wales . . . . . 91.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

VOLUME THE THIRD.

CAMDEN! moſt reverend head, to whom I owe
All that I am in Arts, all that I know;
(How nothing's that!) to whom my Country owes
The great renown and name wherewith ſhe goes;
Than thee the Age ſees not that thing more grave,
More high, more holy, that ſhe more would crave.
What name, what ſkill, what faith haſt thou in things!
What ſight in ſearching the moſt antique ſprings!
What weight and what authority in this ſpeech!
Man ſcarce can make that doubt but thou canſt teach.
Pardon free truth, and let thy modeſty,
Which conquers all, be once o'ercome by thee.
Many of thine this better could than I;
But for their powers accept my piety.

BEN JONSON.

A MAP OF SHROPSHIRE FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary.

Published by John Cary, Strand, Piccadilly & Marchmont

STAFFORDSHIRE

CHESHIRE

DENBIGHSHIRE

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

RADNORSHIRE

HEREFORDSHIRE

WORCESTERSHIRE

SALOP

Whitchurch

Wem

Shrewsbury

Oswestry

Ellesmere

Bridgnorth

Wellington

Newport

Drayton

Market Drayton

Wenlock

Ludlow

Clun

Bishops Castle

Montgomery

Welshpool

Llanfyllin

Llanidloes

Newtown

Llanfair

Llanrhaiadr

Llanfair Caereinion

Llanfyllin

Llanfechain

Llanymynech

Llanyblodwel

Llansaintffraid

Llandrinio

Llandysilio

Llanymynach

Meifod

Pool Quay

Forden

Montgomery

Chirbury

Worthen

Minsterley

Pontesbury

Shrewsbury

Atcham

Wroxeter

Uriconium

Cressage

Harley

Much Wenlock

Madeley

Coalbrookdale

Ironbridge

Buildwas

Leighton

Eyton

Wellington

Wrockwardine

Kynnersley

Preston

Tibberton

Edgmond

Newport

Chetwynd

Woodcote

Lilleshall

Sheriff Hales

Burlaston

Weston

Loynton

Norton

Adderley

Betton

Market Drayton

Hinstock

Childs Ercall

Stoke

Moreton Say

Willaston

Marchamley

Hodnet

Tern Hall

Weston

Stanton

Morton Corbet

Shawbury

Moreton Corbet

Preston Brockhurst

Harmer Hill

Hadnall

Shotton

Nesscliff

Baschurch

Weston Lullingfield

Whitchurch

Prees

Tilstock

Whixall

Whixall Moss

Fenn's Moss

Bettisfield

Wem

Clive

Grinshill

Hadnall

Shotton

Nesscliff

Baschurch

Weston Lullingfield

Ellesmere

Colemere

Tetchill

Loppington

Petton

Cockshutt

Dudleston

Dudleston Heath

Overton

Maesbrook

Knockin

Melverley

Alderbury

Shrawardine

Montford

Fitz

Pontesford

Ford

Berwick

Old Field

Battlefield

Albrighton

Shifnal

Donnington

Lilleshall

Woodcote

Wrockwardine

Wellington

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Map of Longitude West from 5 London

5 0 4 5 3 0 3 5 4 0 4 5 5 0

WORCESTER SHIRE

HEREFORD SHIRE

MONTGOMERY SHIRE

STAFFORD SHIRE

SALOP

Severn River

Severn River

Severn River

40
35
30
25
20
10
45
50
55
III°
5
Sandford
Post Hall
Postgate
13 Miles Stone
Combermere
Mere Brook
Road
to

SHROPSHIRE.

THE fourth of thoſe counties which are ſuppoſed to have been anciently inhabited by the CORNAVII, was called by the Saxons Scipyp-ſcype and Shpobbe-ſcype, and by us *Shropſhire*. It is much larger than the reſt, and not inferior to them in fertility or pleaſantneſs; bounded on the eaſt by Stafford, on the weſt by Montgomery and Denbigh, on the ſouth by Worceſter, Hereford, and Radnorſhires, and on the north by Cheſhire. It is thick ſet with towns and caſtles, having been a bordering county, or, as Siculus Flaccus expreſſes it, *Ager Arcifinius* againſt the neighbouring Welſh, whence our anceſtors by a Saxon word called the borders of this county towards Wales the *Marches*, having been the boundary between England and Wales; and ſome of the nobility in this county were called *Lords Marchers* or lords of the borders, who had a kind of Palatine juriſdiction [a] in their reſpective territory, and adminiſtered juſtice to the inhabitants in their own courts, and were poſſeſſed of various privileges and immunities; among others, an exemption from the king's writs in certain cauſes. Notwithſtanding this, if any diſpute aroſe about the *barony* or its boundaries, it was to be referred to the king's courts. Theſe were formerly called *Marquiſſes of the Marches of Wales*, as appears from the Red Book of the Exchequer, where we read that at the coronation of Eleanor wife of Henry III. "the *Marchiones Wallie*, "to wit, John Fitz Alan, Ralph de Mortimer, "John de Monmouth, and Walter de Clifford, in "the name of the Marches ſay that the Marches "have a right to find ſilver ſpears, and bring them "to ſupport the ſquare canopy of purple ſilk at the "coronation of the kings and queens of England [b]." But theſe particular rights of the *lords Marchers* by the calm of peace and by the royal authority have gradually been brought into diſuſe.

e Marches.

rds Marers.

larchiones.

he Canopy.

I muſt juſt premiſe that I do not conceive this whole county to have belonged to the Cornavii, but only ſo much of it as lies on *this ſide the Severn*. The part on the *other ſide* belonged to the ORDOVICES, who ſpread themſelves to a great extent here; part of which, as alſo on *this ſide Severn* certain ſmall territories which belonged to the Lords Marchers, were not long ſince by act of parliament 27 Henry VIII. united to this county. The whole may be properly divided into thoſe two parts, as the Severn interſects it from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt.

In the part beyond the Severn the ſouth boundary is formed by the river *Temd*, Britiſh *Teſidiauc*, into which afterwards falls the *Colun*, Britiſh *Colunwy*, and by contraction *Clun*. This riſing more inland not far from a populous little town called *Biſhops Caſtle*, becauſe it belonged to the biſhops of Hereford, whoſe dioceſe extends over great part of this county, gives name to *Colun Caſtle*, commonly called *Clune Caſtle*, built by the *Fitz Alans*, deſcendants of Alan ſon of *Flaold* the Norman, afterwards earls of Arundel, when they had the care of the borders againſt the Welſh, and haraſſed them by their frequent inroads. But where it joins the Temd among uncertain ſhallows riſes a hill famous in antient times, called *Caer Caradoc*, becauſe about A. D. 53, *Caratacus* the renowned Britiſh king fortified it with a rampart of ſtone, and held it out obſtinately with his ſubjects againſt Oſtorius and the Roman legions, till the Romans breaking down that rude maſs of ſtones, whoſe remains ſtill ſubſiſt, forced their way in, and obliged the unarmed Britans to retreat to the heights of the mountains*. The king, after his wife, daughter, and brothers, were made priſoners, eſcaped by flight, but afterwards (ſuch is the inſecurity of adverſity) was betrayed to Oſtorius by queen Cartiſmandua, in whoſe honour he confided, and was carried to Rome; and though he had engaged the Romans in a long and difficult war [c], obtained his and his adherents' pardon from the emperor Claudius, not by a mean ſupplication, but by a generous freedom of ſpeech †. For forcing this hill, and taking the king priſoner, the honours of a triumph were decreed to Oſtorius; the ſenate accounting the taking of Caratacus as conſiderable as the exhibition of Syphax by P. Scipio, and of Perſes by L. Paulus to the Roman people. Though the wretched compiler [d] of our hiſtory ſays nothing of this war or of this prince, the memory of it is not totally loſt among the common people, who ſay a king was defeated on this hill; and the poem called Triades mentions as chief among the three moſt renowned Britiſh warriors, *Caradauc Urichfras* or with the ſtrong arm, who I have not the leaſt doubt was Caratacus himſelf.

Temd r.

Clune r.

Biſhops Caſtle.

Colune or *Clune Caſtle.*

Caer Caradoc. K. *Caratacus.*

The next town is *Ludlow*, Britiſh *Dinan* and *Lystwyſoc*, q. d. the *Prince's Palace*, riſing on a hill at the confluence of the *Temd* and *Corve*, and of greater beauty than antiquity. Roger de *Montgomery* firſt built the beautiful and ſtrong caſtle overhanging the Corve, and afterwards added walls, which include near a mile in extent. On the attainder of his ſon Robert, Henry I. kept the caſtle for himſelf. It was afterwards beſieged, and gallantly withſtood [e] the attacks of king Stephen, who preſſed it cloſely; and Henry, ſon of the king of Scots, being pulled off his horſe with an iron hook, narrowly eſcaped being hoiſted into the caſtle, had not Stephen come up and by his ſingular courage reſcued him from this imminent danger ‡. Afterwards king Henry II.

Ludlow.

1139.

* Tac. An. XII. 33. Humph. Lluyd. Deſc. Brit. p. 45.

† See before, v. I. p. xxxii. xxxiii.

‡ Mat. Paris.

[a] Which they inſolently exerciſed over the poor inhabitants of the Marches. Holland.

[b] This claim has been ſince transferred to the barons of the Cinque Ports.

[c] Nine years. Tac.

[d] Q. who this is? Mag. Brit. IV. 659. takes it for H. Lluid, but he is very particular about it. Deſc. Brit. 45. 40.

[e] Paganel defended it. Mag. Brit. IV. 606. Gibſon miſ-tranſlates it, Henry himſelf defended it.

beſtowed

beſtowed this caſtle, with the valley below it along the *Corve*, commonly called *Corveſdale*, on Fulk[f] de *Dinan*. It afterwards belonged to the *Laciesᵍ* of Ire-
Jenevile. land, and came by a daughter of Geofrey de *Jenevile*, of Poitou, or as ſome ſay from a family of Lorrain, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed again by a daughter to the *Mortimers*, and from thence became part of the royal demeſne. The inhabitants afterwards built in the heart of the town on the higheſt ground a very beautiful and their only church. From that time it became reſpectable, and began to outſhine its neighbours; and though king Stephen, Simon de *Montfort*, and Henry VI. harraſſed it in the civil wars, it always recovered itſelf, and now eſpecially ſince Henry VIII. eſtabliſhed a council of the Marches, ſomewhat reſembling the French parliaments, whoſe preſident keeps his court here for the moſt part, which you ſhall hardly ever ſee unemployed, either from the extent of authority here or from the amazing fondneſs of the Welſh for litigation. This council conſiſts of the lord preſident, as many counſellors as the king pleaſes, a ſecretary, attorney, ſolicitor, and four juſtices of the Welſh counties.

Burford. Lower on the Temd appears *Burford*, which came from the poſterity of Theodoric *Say* to Robert de
Cornwall. *Mortimer*, and from his poſterity to Jeofrey de *Cornwaile*, deſcended from Richard earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, and his family have to this preſent time enjoyed the name of barons, but not their rank in parliament. "Burford," ſays the Inquiſition 40 Edw. III. "is held of the king to find "five men for the army in Wales and by the ſervice "of a barony." I muſt obſerve here, that thoſe who held an intire barony were commonly accounted barons, and according to the opinions of ſome of our learned common lawyers, baron and barony were connected like earl and earldom, duke and dukedom, king and kingdom.

Baron and barony conjugates.

The Temd now quits Shropſhire, and almoſt on its banks towards the north riſe the gentle hills called
Cleehill. *Cleehill*, famed for producing excellent barley[h], and ſome veins of iron. On a branch of them, at the
Cleybury. little village of *Cleybury*, Hugh de *Mortimer* built a caſtle, which was preſently after ſo completely deſtroyed by Henry II. as a nurſery of rebellion that
Kinlet. ſcarce any traces of it now remain: and *Kinlet*, where
Blunt. the *Blunts* flouriſhed, an antient, illuſtrious, and nu-
[*Blond.*] merous family in theſe parts, who have extended their
Norman for yellow hair. branches a great way, and who certainly have their name from their yellow hair. Next I ſaw *Brugmorf*,
Bridgenorth. commonly called *Bridgenorth*, on the right bank of the Severn, called ſo from *Burgh* and *Morfe* an adjoining foreſt, having been antiently named only *Burgh*, defended by walls, a ditch, a large caſtle, and the Severn (which runs among the rocks in a channel of unuſual depth), and ſituate on a rock, out of which the ways leading to the upper part of the town are hewn. It was firſt built by Ethelfleda lady of the Mercians. Robert de *Beleſme* earl of Shrewſbury walled it round, and truſting to the natural ſtrength of the place, revolted from Henry I. as did afterwards Roger *Mortimer* from Henry II. but both with ill ſucceſs, being obliged to ſurrender and make their ſubmiſſion. At the ſiege of this place, as we read in our chronicles, Henry II. was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed had not Hubert de *St. Clare*, a nobleman devoted to the king's intereſts, interpoſing, met both the arrow and death for his prince. Before this time Ralph de *Pickford* had behaved himſelf ſo valiantly here, that Henry I. gave him *little Brug* in this neighbourhood, "by "the ſervice of finding dry wood for the chamber "in Brug caſtle when the king came hither*." A little way from hence is *Willeley*[i], antiently the ſeat *Willey* or *Willeley.* of Warner de *Willeley*, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed by the *Harleys* and *Peſhall* to the famous family of *Lacon*, enriched by marrying the heireſs of *Paſſelew*, and lately by the eſtates of ſir J. *Blunt* of *Kinlet*.

In theſe parts are interſperſed ſeveral other towns and caſtles, viz. *Newcaſtle*, *Hopton Caſtle*, *Shipton*, *Newcaſtle.* *Hopton Caſtle.* *Shipton.*
and on the river *Corve*, *Corveſham*, held by Walter *Corveſham.*
de *Clifford* by the gift of king Henry II.† *Brancroft*, *Brancroft.*
and *Holgot*, commonly called *Howgate*, formerly be- *Howgate.*
longing to the *Mandutes*, afterwards to Robert *Burnell* biſhop of Bath, and afterwards to the *Lovells*.

Higher up are *Wenlocke*, now noted for lime-ſtone *Wenlock.*
as in Richard II. for a copper mine: but much more noted in the Saxon times for a moſt ancient ſettlement of nuns‡, where the moſt holy virgin Mil-
burga[k] ſpent her life, and found a burial-place. It was rebuilt and filled with monks by E. Roger de *Montgomery*. *Acton Burnell*, a caſtle of the *Burnells* *Acton Burnell.*
afterwards of the *Lovells*, rendered famous by a parliament held there in Edward I. This family of the Burnells was famous and ancient, and greatly enriched by the biſhop before-mentioned. It ended in Edward II. when the heireſs of it Matilda was married to John *Lovell*, and a ſecond time to John[l] *Handlow*[m] whoſe ſon Nicholas aſſumed the name of *Burnell*, and from him[n] the *Ratcliffes* earls of Suſſex are deſcended. Scarce a mile hence is *Langley*, lying *Langley.*
low in a woody park, the habitation of the family of *Lea*, which ranks amongſt the moſt famous and antient in theſe parts°. Near theſe places is *Condover*, *Condover*
once a manor of the *Lovells*, but lately of Thomas Owen, juſtice of the common pleas, and a great encourager of literature, lately deceaſed, leaving his ſon ſir Roger by his various learning worthy ſuch a father. This manor, as appears by the records, "was "held of the king in capite to find two foot-ſoldiers "for one day for the army during the Welſh wars." I would here once for all give the reader to underſtand, that the nobility in theſe parts held fiefs of the kings of England, on condition of being ready with ſoldiers to defend the borders whenever war

* Lib. Inq. † Lib. Inq. ‡ William Malmeſbury de geſt. Pont. IV. 164.

f Fulk Fitzwarine, ſurnamed de Dinan.

g Walter de Laci was impriſoned in it ſoon after it was built. Dugd. Bar. I. 95. ex Lel. Coll.

h Biſhop Gibſon ſays Camden miſtakes barley for *pit coal*.

i *Willey* in the maps and Index Villaris. Adams makes it the ſeat of a knight. Q. if *Walley*; Eſquire Foreſter's in Bowen's map.

k daughter of king Merwald and niece to Wulpher king of Mercia. l Handlou. Dugd.

m *Hugh*. Dugd. Bar. I. 139. the ſame as had Clebury caſtle.

n by Catharine his great grandaughter married to ſir John Ratcliffe. Dugd. Bar. II. 62. ° now extinct. Gibſon.

broke out between the Engliſh and Welſh. Near this is the little village of *Pitchford*[o], which formerly gave name to the antient family of *Pitchford*, but is now the property of R. *Oteley*. Our anceſtors gave it this name from a ſpring of pitch which they did not diſtinguiſh from bitumen. This ſpring is in the court-yard of a private perſon: on the ſurface of it bitumen floats every day, and is moſt carefully ſcummed off as in the lake Aſphaltites in Judea, in the pool at Samoſata, and in the fountain at Agrigentum in Sicily; but the inhabitants uſe it only as pitch. Whether it is good againſt the falling ſickneſs, and has an attractive power of drawing, cloſing up wounds, &c. like that in Judea, I have not heard of any body who has yet tried. More to the weſt is *Pouderbache* caſtle, now in ruins, formerly called *Purlebache*, the ſeat of Ralph *Butler*, younger ſon of Ralph *Butler* of *Wem*, from whom the *Butlers* of *Woodhall* in Hertfordſhire are deſcended. Below this is *Huckſtow* foreſt, extending a great way among the mountains, where at *Stipperſton's hill* riſe ſeveral great heaps of ſtones like rocks cloſe together, called by the Britans *Carneddau tewion*. I do not preſume to gueſs, as ſome have done, whether theſe were ſome of thoſe alluded to by Giraldus Cambrenſis in theſe words: "The laſt Harald on foot "with a company of foot ſoldiers lightly armed, "and furniſhed with ſuch proviſions as the coun- "try produced for him[p], went over all Wales, and "made his way through it in ſo brave a manner "that he left very few alive. In token and per- "petual memorial of this victory, you will find in "Wales many heaps of ſtones according to the an- "tient cuſtom in the places where he gained any "advantage with theſe letters inſcribed on them,

"*Hic fuit victor Haraldus.*
"Here Harald was victorious."

Pitchford.

Bituminous well.

Pouderbache caſtle.

Huckſtow foreſt.

Stipenſton's hill.

Caurſe caſtle.

Routon.

More to the north ſtands *Caurſe* caſtle, once the barony of Peter *Corbett*, from whom it came[q] to the barons Stafford; and near it *Routon*, a moſt antient caſtle on the weſtern edge of the county, not far from the Severn, formerly belonging to the *Corbetts*, now to the antient family of the *Liſters*. Before that it was the property of John *le Strange* of *Knocking*, out of reſentment to whom Llewellin prince of Wales levelled it with the ground[r], as we find in the life[s] of Fulk *Fitz Warine*. In the Roman times it was conſiderable under a ſimilar name in Antoninus, RUTUNIUM; nor can we poſſibly miſtake in this, ſince both the name and diſtance which he aſſigns between it and the eminent ſtation Uriconum, a well known town, exactly agree. Near it are *Abberbury* caſtle, and *Watleſbury*[t]; which laſt came from the *Corbetts* to the noble and knightly family of the *Leightons*. It ſeems to have taken its name from that conſular high road *Watling-ſtreet*, leading hence to the extremity of Wales, as Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis informs us, by two towns called from that public ſtreet *Stretton*, between which in a vale are ſtill remaining the ruins of an antient caſtle called *Brocard's* caſtle, ſurrounded by verdant meads, which antiently were fiſh-ponds. But theſe caſtles, and others, which I can hardly enumerate, do for the moſt part owe their deſtruction not to the rage of war but to the ſecurity of peace and length of time.

RUTUNIUM.

Abberbury caſtle.

Watleſbury.

Stretton.

Brocard's caſtle.

Let us now croſs the river to that part of the county which is on this ſide Severn, which I before obſerved properly belonged to the Cornavii. This is again in ſome ſort divided into two parts by the river *Tern* running north and ſouth, and ſo called from its riſing in Staffordſhire out of a ſpacious lake, ſuch as we call *Tearnes*[u]. In the hithermoſt or eaſtern of theſe parts where the Tern joins the Severn ſtood URICONIUM[x] as Antoninus calls it, but Ptolemy VIROCONIUM, Ninnius *Caer Vruach*, the Saxons Wꝛekenceaꝛtep, we *Wreckceter* and *Wroxceter*. This chief city of the Cornavii ſeems to have been founded by the Romans when they fortified this bank of the Severn where the river is fordable, which it is not lower down towards its mouth. But, after ſuffering greatly in the Saxon wars, it was totally ruined in the Daniſh, and is now a very ſmall country village, where the plough frequently turns up Roman coins, evidences of its antiquity. I ſaw nothing here beſides a few pieces of walls (commonly called the *old work of Wroxceter*), built of hewn ſtone, divided by ſeven rows of Britiſh brick[y] and arched on the inſide. Where theſe ſtand I ſuſpect has been a caſtle, from the inequality of the ground, the banks and ruins of walls ſcattered up and down. Where the city ſtood occupying no ſmall extent, the ſoil is blacker than elſewhere, and yields plenty of excellent barley. Below this place, I am told, ran the Roman military road called *Watling-ſtreet*, either through a ford or over a bridge, whoſe foundations were lately uncovered[z] a little higher up in making a fiſhing dam, which we call a *Weare*, in the river ſtrait to the forementioned *Strattons*, q. d. *Street towns*, though its ridge is not now conſpicuous. The antient name of this *Viroconium* appears more ſtrongly in the neighbouring hill called *Wreken* hill, by others *Gilbert's*[a] hill, from whoſe top a moſt delightful plain is a moſt agreeable proſpect all round over the country below. This hill runs on a great way covered with trees, and under it on the Severn is *Buldewas*, commonly called *Bildas*, where was a monaſtery once famous for being the burial-place of the antient family of the *Burnells*, patrons of it. Higher up is an houſe which has its name from the public *Street* or military way called *Watling-ſtreet*. Near it are to be ſeen the remains of *Dalaley* caſtle,

Tern r.

URICONIUM.

Wroxceſter.

Wreken hill.

Buldewas.

Dalaley caſtle.

[o] Gunfanarius de Pitchford. Lib. Rub. Scaccarii. MS. n. Gale.
[p] *victu patriæ conformi.* Q. Such fare as he had been uſed to in his own country, viz. Norway.
[q] in Ed. III. Dugd. Bar. I. 160. It belongs now to lord Weymouth. Gibſon.
[r] in Hen. III. Dudg. Bar. I. 665.
[s] I ſuppoſe the Geſtes of Guarine and his ſons cited by Leland, Coll. I. 252. and which Holland calls Poems compoſed upon his good fortune.
[t] So many names hereabouts whoſe names terminate in *bury* or *borough*, beſpeak the reſidence of the Romans and their fortifications.
[u] Terne is to ſay a lake or poole. Lel. It. VIII. 33.
[x] Some copies of Antoninus have *Urioconium* and *Viroconium*. Weſſeling, p. 469.
[y] Camden's words are, "Septemplici Britannicorum ordine," which Mr. Gale MS. n. explains, "opere lateritio & lapide interjecto (ut Eboraci & Colaniæ) diatonico." Like all the Roman buildings in Britain.
[z] and are ſtill to be ſeen at low water. G.
[a] *St.* Gilbert's hill. Baxter.

which on the attainder of Richard earl of Arundel, king Richard II. by act of parliament annexed to the principality of Cheſter juſt erected by him. Not far from the foot of this mountain in a deep vale on the Roman way ſtands *Okenyate*, a ſmall village noted for its rich coal mines; ſo exactly agreeing in the diſtance aſſigned by Antoninus to USOCONA from *Viriconium* and *Pennocrucium* that we cannot in the leaſt doubt that Okenyate is *Uſocona*. Nor is the name againſt us, ſince *Ys*, which in Britiſh ſignifies *lower*, ſeems to have been added to expreſs its lower ſituation. On the other ſide under this hill appears *Charleton* caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the *Charletons*, who were alſo lords of Powis; and more to the eaſt, near Staffordſhire, *Tong* caſtle, antiently *Toang*, not long ſince repaired by the *Vernons*, as was alſo a college in the town, which I have read was firſt founded by the *Penbriges*. The inhabitants here have nothing to boaſt of ſo much as a bell famed all over the neighbourhood for its ſize. To this place adjoins *Albrighton*, the eſtate of Radulfus de *Pitchford* in Edward I. now of the *Talbots*, deſcended from the family of the earls of Shrewſbury.

Okenyate. *Charleton caſtle.* *Tong caſtle.* *Albrighton.*

Beyond the Terne on its bank is *Draiton*, where, in the heat of the civil wars between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, was fought a battle very fatal to the Cheſhire gentry. For, though it was almoſt a drawn battle on both ſides, yet they being divided, and adhering to their reſpective parties with ſuch animoſity, were ſlain in great numbers. Lower down, very near the Terne, is *Hodnet*, which had antiently noble inhabitants of its own name, from whom it came by inheritance by the *Ludlows* to the *Vernons*. "It was held antiently of the honor of "Montgomery by the ſervice of being ſeneſchal of "the ſaid honor *." From hence the Terne paſſing by a few country villages, receives the little river *Rodan*, and, after proceeding a few miles near Uriconium before-mentioned, falls into the Severn. On this Rodan, not far from its riſe, ſtands *Wem*, where are to be ſeen marks of a caſtle formerly begun. This was in the early Norman times the barony of William *Pantulph*, from whoſe poſterity it came at laſt to the *Butlers*, from them by the *Ferrars* of *Ouſley*, and barons *Greyſtock*, to the barons *Dacre* of *Gilleſland*. A little way from hence, on a woody hill, or rather rock, antiently called *Radcliffe*, is a lofty conſpicuous caſtle, named from the red rock *Redcaſtle*, and by the Normans *Caſtle Rous*, formerly the ſeat of the Audleys, by the bounty of Matilda *L'Eſtrange*. But nothing of it now remains ſave the ruined walls. Scarce a mile off lies the ſite of a ruined little city almoſt decayed. Its antiquity and founders, however, are evidenced by the Roman coins and the bricks uſed by the Romans. The neighbours call it *Bery* from *Burgh*, and ſay it was very famous in Arthur's time [b].

Draiton. 1457. *Hodnet.* *Rodan* r. *Wem.* *Red* caſtle. *Bery.*

Proceeding thence on the ſame river we ſee *Morton Corbet*, a caſtle of the *Corbets*, where, within memory, Robert Corbet, who had a paſſion for building, began a magnificent houſe [c] that he might live more ſplendidly, and at his eaſe; when preſently death obliged him to depart and leave his work unfiniſhed [d]. The *Corbets* are of antient rank in this county, and held large eſtates under Roger *Montgomery* earl thereof at the Norman invaſion. Roger *Fitz Corbet* held *Huelebec*, *Hundeſlit*, *Actun*, *Fernleg*, &c. Robert *Fitz Corbet* in *Uleſtanſton*, *Rotlinghop*, *Branten*, *Udecot* [e].

Morton Corbet.

More to the ſouth lies *Arcoll*, the ſeat of the knightly family of the *Newports* [f], and near it *Haghmond* abbey, which, if not founded, was handſomely endowed by the *Fitz Alans*.

Arcoll. *Haghmond.*

Not much lower, on the Severn, is pleaſantly ſituated the chief town of this county, riſen out of the ruins of old *Uriconium*, which we now call *Shrewſbury* and *Shrowſbury*, ſoftening the name of Scnobbeꝛbyꝛiȝ, given it by our Saxon anceſtors, becauſe the hill was covered with ſhrubs or trees. In which ſenſe the Greeks had their *Beſſa* [g], and the Britans called this city *Pengwerne*, q. d. the *Head or Brow of the Alder-grove*, on which account here was alſo a noble palace of the ſame name. But whence they now call it *Ymwithig*, and the Normans *Scropeſberi*, *Sloppeſbury*, and *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*, I am at a loſs to diſcover, unleſs derived by many different corruptions of the antient name of *Scrobbes-berig*. Some perſons ſkilled in the Britiſh tongue ſuppoſe it called *Ymwithig* as equivalent to *Placentia*, from the Britiſh word *Mwithan*, and that the Bards gave it that name becauſe the antient princes of Wales took a particular pleaſure in it. It ſtands on a reddiſh hill, having two beautiful bridges over the Severn, which forms almoſt a circle round it, making it an iſland all but a very ſmall iſthmus [h]. Whence our Antiquarian poet Leland,

SHREWSBURY.

Edita Penguerni late faſtigia ſplendent:
Urbs ſita lunato veluti mediamnis in orbe
Colle tumet modico, duplici quoque ponte ſuperbit;
Accipiens patria ſibi lingua nomen ab alnis.

Pengwern its diſtant lofty ſummits ſhows,
Which Severn's ſemicircling ſtreams encloſe.
Its gentle ſlope and bridges give it fame;
From alder grove derived its antient name.

Nor is it fortified by nature only, but alſo by art. For Roger de *Montgomery*, to whom it fell by gift from the Conqueror, built a caſtle on a riſing cliff facing the north, for which purpoſe he pulled down near 50 houſes; and his ſon Robert revolting from Henry I. walled round the ſide where it is not defended by the river. But theſe walls never that I know of felt the attacks of an enemy except in the barons' wars againſt king John. In the early Norman times it was ſufficiently inhabited and frequented.

* Inq. 10 Ed. II.

[b] As the common ſort aſcribe whatever is antient and ſtrange to king Arthur's glory. Holland.

[c] In a barren place after the Italian model. Ib.

[d] and the old caſtle defaced. Ib.

[e] And in later ages this family far and fairly propagated, received increaſe both of revenue and great alliance by the marriage of an heir of Hopton. Ib.

[f] Knights of great worſhip, deſcended from the barons Grey of Codnor and lords of Mothwy. Ib.

[g] in Locris. Βησσα τι πεδιον. Καλεσι δ'ετως απο τε συμβεβηκοτος· δρυμωδης γαρ τοπος εστιν. Strabo, ix, 652. Stephanus Βησσα, καπωδης. Heſych. Βησσαι, τοπος κρημνος.

[h] This paragraph is a tranſlation of Leland, It. IV. 180.

quented. According to the ſurvey of England [i] it paid a yearly tax of £. 7. 16*s.* [10*d.*] and had 252 citizens, of whom 12 were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went a hunting. The origin of this cuſtom I take to have been when, not many years before [k], Edric Streon, duke of Mercia, a conſummate villain, had here privately aſſaſſinated king Aſhelm as he was hunting. At the ſame time it was the cuſtom, according to the ſame ſurvey, "that a woman, on whatever "terms ſhe married, if a widow, ſhould pay to the "king 20 ſhillings, if a maid 10."

But to return. This earl Roger not only erected its fortifications, but many other buildings both public and private, and founded a fair monaſtery in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, which he endowed with large poſſeſſions, and, among the reſt, the church of St. Gregory, "on condition (accord- "ing to the regiſter of the monaſtery,) that, when "the canons who held prebends in it died off, the "prebends ſhould return to the monks." This occaſioned no ſmall diſpute, the ſons of the canons ſuing the monks for the prebends held by their fathers. For at this time canons and prieſts in England were not obliged to celibacy, and it was become a cuſtom that eccleſiaſtical benefices ſhould deſcend to the next of kin by inheritance. But this diſpute was ended in the reign of Henry I. when it was ordained that the heir ſhould not ſucceed to eccleſiaſtical benefices, and laws were enacted at the ſame time about the celibacy of the clergy. In proceſs of time other churches were built here: for, not to mention the houſes of Dominican, Franciſcan, and Auguſtine friars, founded by the *Charltons*, *Jenevilles*, and *Staffords*, two collegiate churches were erected, one dedicated to St. Cead, with a dean and 10 prebendaries, the other to the Virgin Mary, with a dean and nine minor canons.

Prebends held by inheritance.

This city is at preſent well built and populous, carries on a conſiderable trade, and is grown rich by the induſtry of its inhabitants, by the cloth manufacture, and by the trade with the Welſh. For hither almoſt all the commodities of Wales are brought as to one common market, it being inhabited both by Welſh and Engliſh, who ſpeak each other's language; and, among other things greatly to their praiſe, is the grammar ſchool founded by them, the beſt filled in all England, whoſe flouriſhing ſtate is owing to proviſion made by its head maſter the excellent and worthy Thomas *Aſhton*.

1401.

Battle of Shrewſbury.

At this city H. *Percy* the younger rebelling againſt Henry IV. [l] and being on the point of attacking its walls, was ſuddenly thwarted in all his well-concerted meaſures by a turn of fortune. The king was unexpectly at his back with an army, which the young chief eagerly attacking, after a long and hot diſpute [m], deſpairing of victory, ruſhed upon his fate. The place is ſtill called *Battlefield*, in which the victorious monarch founded a chapel, and appointed a prieſt or two to pray for the ſouls of thoſe ſlain in that battle.

Shrewſbury is in 20° 37″, longitude from the Azores, and 52°. 53″ latitude.

I know not whether it may not ſeem foreign to my deſign to obſerve, that in this city firſt broke out, A. D. 1551, that mortal diſtemper called *the ſweating ſickneſs*, which ſoon ſpread all over the kingdom, being particularly fatal to perſons in the prime of life, who were ſeized with a violent ſweating, and died or recovered in a day's time. The beſt remedy diſcovered was, that thoſe who were ſeized with this ſweating in the day time ſhould go to bed directly in their cloaths; but if they were taken in the night, and in bed, ſhould lie ſtill without ſtirring for 24 hours, and ſhould be kept without ſleeping. The moſt learned phyſicians differ about the origin of this diſtemper. Some aſcribe it to the chalky ſoil of England, though this is by no means general. They ſay * "that in certain moiſt conſtitutions the ſubtle, and at the ſame time very corrupt vapours which ariſe from ſuch ſoils, convey a ſubtle contagion to the ſpirits or fine ſerum of the blood. Whatever is the cauſe of it, it is certain the contagion affects the finer particles of the blood, ſo that one ſingle day puts an end both to the diſorder and to the patient." But, leaving this to the examination of others, I ſhall only obſerve, that this diſtemper made its appearance in England three times in the laſt century, and I have no doubts of its having viſited us formerly, though not taken notice of. It appeared firſt A. D. 1485, when Henry VII. began his reign, a little after the great conjunction of the ſuperior planets in Scorpio. A ſecond time, but with leſs violence, though attended with the plague, 33 years after, A. D. 1518, after the great oppoſition of the ſame planets in Scorpio and Taurus, at which time it alſo viſited Flanders, and the upper part of Germany. Laſtly, the third time, in the aforementioned year 1551, when another conjunction of the ſame planets exerted its influence. But this may more than ſuffice on this ſubject, which will appear trifling to thoſe who pay no regard to the experience of the learned [n].

Sweating Sickneſs.

Near this city the Severn takes many windings, eſpecially at *Roſſal*, where it fetches a compaſs, and returns almoſt back again: and hereabouts they uſe that moſt ancient kind of veſſel called *floats*, made of rough boards and beams faſtened together, which carry their goods down the river. Their uſe and name comes to us from Germany and the Rhine. On the river ſide ſtand *Shrawarden*, formerly a caſtle of the earls of Arundel, afterwards of the moſt honourable Thomas *Bromley* late chancellor of England; *Knocking* built by the lords *L'Eſtrange*, from whom it came by inheritance to the *Stanleys*, earls of Derby; and near it *Neſſe* (commanded by a craggy rock, with a famous cavern), which, with *Cheſwarden*, king Henry II. gave to John *L'Eſtrange*,

Roſſal. Floats. *Shrawarden.* *Knocking.* *Neſſe.* *Cheſwarden.*

* H. Fracaſtorius.

[i] Fol. 252. In the Confeſſor's time it paid geld according to 100 hides. Ib.

[k] About A. D. 1006.

[l] In order to advance to the crown Edmund Mortimer earl of March, as the undoubtful and right heir, whoſe father king Rich. II. had alſo declared heir apparent. Holland.

[m] Wherein the Scotiſh men who followed him ſhewed very manly valour, when the earl of Worceſter, his uncle, and the earl of Dunbar were taken, he deſpairing of victory, &c. Ib.

[n] Such as attribute nothing at all to celeſtial influence and learned experience. Ib.

from

Barons *L'Eſtrange* 20 E. IV.

from whom ſprung the extenſive families of *L'Eſtrange* of *Knocking*, *Auindelegh*, *Elleſmer*, *Blackmere*, *Lutheham*, and *Hunſtanton*, in Norfolk. From thoſe of Knocking, on the death of the laſt without iſſue male, the eſtate came by Joan an only daughter, wife of George *Stanley*, to the earls of Derby. Further from the river on the weſtern edge of the county lies *Oſweſtre*, or *Oſwaldſtre*, Britiſh *Croix Oſwalde*, a ſmall town ſurrounded with a ditch and wall, and defended with a ſmall caſtle, but a place of great trade, eſpecially in fine thin Welſh cottons, of which large quantities are vended here every week. It has its name from Oſwald, king of Northumberland (having before been called *Maſerfield)*, whom Penda the pagan king of Mercia overthrew and ſlew here in a great battle, and cauſed his dead body to be torn in pieces with the moſt barbarous cruelty. Whence a very antient Chriſtian poet ſings thus of him:

Oſweſtre.

A.D. 642 *Oſwald* ſlain.

Cujus & abſciſſum caput abſciſſoſque lacertos
Et tribus affixos palis pendere cruentus
Penda jubet; per quod reliquis exempla relinquat
Terroris manifeſta ſui, regemque beatum
Eſſe probet miſerum; ſed cauſam fallat utramque.
Ultor enim fratris minime timet Oſwius illum,
Imo timere facit, nec Rex miſer, imo beatus
Eſt, qui fonte boni fruitur ſemel & ſine fine.

The bloody victor Penda ſtrait commands
Cut off the Monarch's head and both his hands,
And each be fixed upon a lofty ſtake,
That all beholders thence might warning take
Of Penda's power, and deem the holy king
A wretch forlorn; but fails in either thing.
Avenging Oſwy, fearleſs of his hate,
Approaches faſt, nor dreads his brother's fate;
Alarms the Conqueror, and this leſſon gives;
The king who at the fount of bleſſings lives
In endleſs joy, howe'er in pieces torn
By tyrant's power, is not a wretch forlorn.

This town ſeems to owe its origin to religion; the Chriſtians of that age accounting it ſacred, and Bede relates that miracles were wrought on the ſpot where Oſwald fell *. According to Carodoc of Lancarvon, Madoc, brother of Mereduc, repaired it, and the *Fitz Alans*, afterwards its Norman lords and earls of Arundel, walled it round. It has twice experienced the fatal effects of eclipſes of the Sun in Aries, 1542 and 1567; both being followed by dreadful fires. That which happened upon the laſt eclipſe ſpread ſo far, that near 200 houſes were deſtroyed in the town and ſuburbs. Below it to the north-weſt is an hill triple trenched called *Hen-Dinas*, q. d. the *old palace*, ſaid by the neighbours to have been a city, though others ° think it was a camp of Penda or Oſwald. Scarce three miles from it is *Whittington*, not long ſince a caſtle of the *Fitz Warins*, deſcendants of Warin de *Metz*, a Lorrainer, who married the heireſs of William *Peverell*, who is ſaid to have built Whittington, and by her had Fulk, father of that famous Fulk Fitz Warin, whoſe various and uncertain fortunes in war were

Whittington.

the aſtoniſhment of our forefathers †. In the reign of Henry III. licence was granted to Fulk Fitz Warin "to fortify in a ſufficient manner the caſtle "of Whittington," as appears from the Cloſe Rolls, 5 Henry III. This barony ended at laſt in a female, and in the laſt age went by *Hancford* to the *Bourchiers* now earls of Bath. Under this caſtle were held ſome lands by Wrenoc, "ſon of Meuric, "by the ſervice of being *Latimer* P," q. d. *Interpreter*, between the Engliſh and Welſh: which I mention from an old inquiſition to ſhew the meaning of the word *Latimer*, which ſo few are acquainted with though ſo famous in this kingdom.

Barons *Fitz Warin.*

Latimer, what it means.

On the north edge of the county we have firſt *Shenton*, the ſeat of the famous family of the *Needhams*, and then *Whitchurch*, or *Album Monaſterium*, famous for ſome monuments of the *Talbots*, but eſpecially of that Engliſh Achilles John *Talbot*, firſt of this family earl of Shrewſbury, whoſe epitaph I ſhall here ſubjoin, though unworthy ſo great a hero, to give my readers an idea of the ſtyle of funeral inſcriptions in different ages:

Shenton.

Whitchurch.

Orate pro anima prænobilis domini, domini Joannis Talbott, quondam comitis Salopiæ, domini Talbott, domini Furnivall, domini Verdon, domini Strange de Blackmere, & mareſcalli Franciæ, qui obiit in bello apud Burdews 7 Julii, M CCCCLIII.

Pray for the ſoul of the moſt noble lord, lord John Talbott, late earl of Shrewſbury, lord Talbot, lord Furnivall, lord Verdon, lord Strange of Blackmere, and marſhall of France, who died in the battle at Burdeaux, 7 July, 1453.

Theſe Talbots many years before acquired by marriage the eſtate of the barons *L'Eſtrange* of *Blackmere* in this place. Theſe laſt had been lords Marchers in this county, and their houſe above half ruined called *Blackmere*, from the black coloured lake, is ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood. The Stranges owed much of their honour as well as wealth to marriage with a daughter and coheireſs of John *Giffard* of *Brimsfield*, a perſon of antient nobility in Glouceſterſhire, who had married Matilda only daughter of the 3d Walter *Clifford*.

Barons *L'Eſtrange* of *Blackmere.*

More to the weſt lies *Elleſmere*, a ſmall fruitful tract, which, according to the Chronicle of Cheſter, John king of England gave with the caſtle in dower to Lewellin, prince of North Wales, when he beſtowed on him his natural daughter [Joan]. It came afterwards [in H. III.] to the family of the *L'Eſtranges*, and has now a baron of its own, Thomas *Egerton*, who for his conſummate prudence and ſtrict integrity, was choſen by queen Elizabeth to be keeper of her great ſeal, and by king James appointed chancellor, advancing him to the higheſt dignity in the law, and conferring on him the title and honour of baron *Elleſmere*.

Elleſmere.

1205.

It remains now that I give a ſhort account of the earls of Shrewſbury, *Roger de Beleſme*, or *Montgomery*, was created firſt earl by William I. who

Earls of *Shrewſbury.*

* See in Northumberland.

° Leland V. 40.

† See his life written in French.

P q. d. *Latinarius*, or *Latiner*, it being preſumed that a man who underſtood Latin was a learned man.

gave

gave him the largeſt part of this track. He was ſucceeded [q] by his eldeſt ſon *Hugh*, killed in Wales *, without leaving iſſue [r]; then by *Robert* his ſecond ſon, a man of ſavage cruelty both to his own children and to his hoſtages, whom he deprived of their eyes and teſticles with his own hands; but being at laſt convicted of high treaſon, was condemned to perpetual impriſonment by Henry I. and ſuffered the puniſhment due to his atrocious crimes [s], and his earldom was made part of queen Adeliza's dower. Many ages after Henry VI. in the 20th year of his reign, conferred this title on *John* lord *Talbot*, who by nature and inclination ſeemed to have been an accompliſhed hero. In the 24th year of his reign the ſame prince added to his titles of earl of *Shrewſbury* and *Weisford*, thoſe of earl of *Waterford*, baron of *Dongarvan*, and ſteward or ſeneſchal of Ireland [t] †. He being ſlain in battle [u] at Chaſtilion in Aquitaine, with his younger ſon *John* viſcount L'Iſle, after having overrun the greateſt part of France with his victorious arms for 24 years, *John* his ſon by a daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Nevill lord Furnivall ſucceeded him, and taking part with the houſe of Lancaſter, was ſlain in the battle of Northampton [x]. He left iſſue [y] *John* 3d earl of Shrewſbury [z], and *Gilbert* [a], from whom are deſcended the Talbots of *Gifford*. John III. was ſucceeded by *George*, and he [b] by *Francis* [c] his ſon, father of *George* [d] Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, a nobleman of unſullied honour and tried experience in affairs of ſtate, whoſe ſon *Gilbert* now holds the rank tranſmitted to him by his anceſtors with the moſt conſummate virtue and ſplendor.

In this county are about 170 pariſhes.

* H. Huntindon de miſeriis vitæ.

† See in Ireland.

[q] 1094.

[r] 1098.

[s] He ſtarved himſelf to death in priſon, and his ſon was not permitted to enjoy any of his poſſeſſions in England. Dudg. Bar. I. 31.

[t] Dugdale's word is *Steward*.

[u] 31 Henry VI. Dugd. I. 330. upon Dordan near Bourdeaux; Holland; and ſo his epitaph.

[x] 1460. Ib. 331. buried at Wyrkſop.

[y] by a daughter of the earl of Ormond. Holland.

[z] died 13 Edward IV. 332. He had by his wife Catharine daughter to Henry duke of Buckingham, George, the 4th earl, who ſerved king Henry VII. valiantly and conſtantly at the battle of Stoke, and he by Anne his wife daughter of William lord Haſtings, had Francis the 5th earl, who by Mary daughter of Thomas lord Dacre of Gilleſland, had George the 6th earl, a man of approved fidelity in weighty affairs of ſtate, whoſe ſon Gilbert by his wife Gertrude daughter to Thomas earl of Rutland 7th earl, now holds, &c. Holland.

[a] Captain of Calais. Holland.

[b] He died 29 Henry VIII. buried at Sheffield. Dugd. Ib.

[c] He died 2 Elizabeth, Ib. 333.

[d] He died 1590, buried at Sheffield. Ib.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Salop is of an oval form, 40 miles long by 35 broad, 160 in circuit, and reckoned one of the largeſt of the inland counties. It contains 15 hundreds, and is ſubject to the dioceſes of Hereford, Lichfield, and St. Aſaph. The air is healthy, the ſoil in many parts of a red ſand and clay: the ſouth and weſt parts hilly and leaſt fruitful. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, and abounds with coal pits. It has alſo mines of copper, lead, iron, ſtone, and lime-ſtone. By the Severn are rich meadows, and the hill country bordering on Wales, affords excellent paſturage for ſheep. Leland[a] mentions fir trees found in moors and moſſes ſeven miles from Shrewſbury and elſewhere. They are ſtill found, particularly on Whixall moſs near Wem. They are very reſinous, and the chips of them, called here *Spills*, are uſed as candles for ſhort occaſions, ſuch as going down into a cellar, &c. and, as Leland ſays, "In brenning they ſmel "wel."

The landholders here at the making of Domeſday were the king, the biſhops of Cheſter and Hereford, the church of St. Remigius, Oſbern Fitz Richard, Ralph Mortimer, Roger Lacy, Hugh Laſne, and Nigel the phyſician.

While this county was a frontier againſt Wales we are not to wonder that it was divided from it, as Fuller ſays, with a wall of continued caſtles. Speed, who allows but 186 in all England, puts no leſs than 32 in Shropſhire.

The origin of the lordſhips marcher on the frontiers of Wales is to be deduced from the conqueſts made in that principality by the different Engliſh and Norman lords, to whom the kings of England, finding it difficult to reduce it, granted, to them and their heirs, the tracts they could reduce to hold of them as lands purchaſed by conqueſt. They were ſuffered to take on them ſuch prerogative and authority as were fit for the quiet government of the country, and execute laws over the people they ſubdued. They executed the Engliſh laws for the moſt part within their lordſhips, and brought them to be of Engliſh tenure, but ſuch parts as they left to the antient inhabitants to poſſeſs were by the ſame lords ſuffered to be held after the old laws of Hoel Dha. For this reaſon there was in many lordſhips a Welſh court for the Welſhmen called *Welſhire*, and another for the Engliſh called *Engleſhire*. The lords marchers increaſed till Llewellin ap Gryffyd laſt prince of Wales being ſlain 11 Edward I. that king took the principality into his own hands, and the Welſh in general ſubmitted to the kings of England. From that time no lord marcher could claim any new liberty or prerogative without a grant[b].

The privileges of the marches were erected in imitation of the juriſdiction which the great men who came over with the Conqueror and ſettled in theſe parts held before in Normandy. For this reaſon the terms of *Engleſchera*[c] and *Waleſchiria*[d] are ſo frequently in the pleadings of the aſſizes and pleas of the crown held for this county in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. and ſome time afterwards. Placit. Coron. Salop. 40 Henry III. rot. 9. tit. *Chyrabir* teſtifies that three ſervants of Thomas Corbett, father of Peter Corbett, lord of Caux, diſtrained two ſteers for debt, and drove them out of the village of Cherabyr, and *ea duxerunt in Waleſhir:* to which Thomas Corbett makes anſwer, that the cuſtom of the Marches between Edward and Wales was, that if either a Welſhman were indebted to an Engliſhman, or an Engliſhman to a Welſhman, the creditor might diſtrain and carry the diſtreſs into his own liberties till ſatisfaction were obtained. Iſabel relict of John Fitz Alan impleaded the abbot of Haughmon for dower in a meſſuage and watermill in Hideſlond in Oſweſtry hundred. The abbot anſwers, that the premiſes lie out of the body of the county in Waleſcheria, and therefore he could not be ſummoned by virtue of the proceſs then depending, and calls the ſheriffs and his bailiffs and the knights *(milites)* to teſtify the ſame, which Iſabel did not contradict. Peter Corbett had a quo warranto brought againſt him for compelling the inhabitants of Sillmere, Legh, Aſton Pygott, &c. and of Worthyn to do ſuit at his court of the caſtle of Caux, which they ought to have done at the county court as members of the hundred of Ford and Cherbury, &c. And among other reaſons which the king's counſel argued for ſupporting the writ one was, "*quod Dom. Rex per predict. breve* "*intendebat prædictas villas de juriſdictione eximere pre-* "*dicti Petri in* Engliſheria *quas dictus Petrus ſubtraxit* "*in* Walcheria;" ſo that in ſome caſes when the lords marchers oppreſſed their tenants within the Engliſh pale the cry was *Walleſheria*, i. e. You uſe us as if we were Welſhmen, and not intitled to the liberties of the place. Beſides, it ſeems the Welſhmen had ſuffered ſome hardſhips at the hands of their neighbours, on the account that the laws of Engleſcire and Walleſcheria were not mutually obſerved. For they petitioned king Edward II. that they might enjoy the benefit of contracts made and of ſuits entered in Walecheria, which was accordingly granted. Theſe cuſtoms are produced out of a great variety to ſhew that antiently the juriſdiction of the hundreds

[a] It. VII. 34. [b] MS. cited in Mr. Pennant's Appendix to Wales, II.

[c] *Engleſcheria*, or the right of an Engliſhman. Preſentment of Engleſcheria aboliſhed 14 Edward III.

[d] *Waleſcheria*, or the rights of the Welſh, which were the ſame in Wales as thoſe of the Engliſh in England. In a ſtrict ſenſe both theſe terms were applied to any man that came to an untimely end, and if the perſon was not known, nor the manner of his death, then it was to be proved that he was an Engliſhman or a Welſhman, or elſe an alien, and then the coroner ſat not on his body.

in this county was different from the common acceptation of a hundred in thoſe days, and reſembled ſo many franchiſes exempted from the ſheriffs turne as the hundreds at this time held by particular perſons in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, and that by reaſon of the laws of the marches; but now by the ſtatute of 27 Henry VIII. the marches of Wales, which were comprehended in Shropſhire, according to Domeſday, and perhaps always ſo ſince the making the famous boundary Offa's dyke, ſuch as the lordſhips, towns, pariſhes, commots, hundreds, and cantreds of Oſweſtry, Whittington, Maeſbrook, Knocking, Elleſmere, Down, and Cherbury, are made guildable, and annexed to the county of Salop, but, ſays the act, no otherwiſe privileged than as other hundreds within the ſaid county [e]. By a ſubſequent ſtatute 34 and 35 of the ſame reign the town and hundred of Aberton till then called parcel of Merionethſhire was alſo annexed to this county, and all offences committed in that county were to be inquired of in this.

The lords marchers procured their ſeignories by right of conqueſt, having authority from the king for that purpoſe, and the chief officer for the government of the marches was a lord Warden, whoſe juriſdiction in king John's reign was military. 9 Richard I. we find archbiſhop Hubert chief juſtice of England, though but a civil magiſtrate, exerciſing ſuch power, whence we may conjecture that the warden of the marches was in ſome reſpects veſted with a power of lord juſticiary. On the reducing of Wales to the ſubjection of England, the ſtatute of Rutland enacted 12 Edward I. that the Engliſh laws ſhould for the future be uſed in Wales, but ſays nothing of the marches, which were left in the ſame ſtate as before. By ſtatute 28 Edward III. all the lords marchers were to be perpetually attending and annexed to the crown of England, as they and their anceſtors had been at all times paſt, and not to the principality of Wales, into whoſe hands ſoever it ſhould hereafter come; ſo that we never hear it ſaid of theſe counties, that they were the marches of England but of Wales. The ſovereignty of the crown of England ever extended to Wales itſelf. By ſtatute, 27 Henry VIII. for incorporating Wales with England all lords marchers were to enjoy ſuch liberties, miſes, and profits, as they had or uſed to have at the firſt entry into their lands in times paſt notwithſtanding that act. The court of the preſident and council of the marches was erected by Edward IV. in honour of the earl of March, from whom he was deſcended, as the court of the dutchy of Lancaſter had been before by Henry IV. in honour of the houſe of Lancaſter, and owed its firſt inſtitution to the prerogative royal, tranſacting matters and acting judicially by virtue of that authority to the intire ſatisfaction of the ſubjects for about 60 years, till 34 Henry VIII. that court was confirmed by act of parliament, which was thought convenient to be done by reaſon of the other laws relating to Wales, which at that time were further explained and enlarged. The act concerning the court of Ludlow runs thus; that there ſhall be and remain a reſident and council in the dominion of Wales and the marches of the ſame, with all officers, clerks, and incidents to the ſame in manner and form as it hath been heretofore uſed and accuſtomed, which reſident and council ſhall have power and authority to hear and determine ſuch cauſes and matters as be or hereafter ſhall be aſſigned to them by the king's majeſty, as heretofore hath been accuſtomed and uſed. It is to be obſerved that before this ſtatute the lord preſident always kept his court in ſome place within the Engliſh pale, and not in Wales, which gave the court a color of extending its juriſdiction into the four next Engliſh counties, viz. Worceſter, Glouceſter, Hereford, and Salop, ſo that in James I.'s reign it was diſputed how far the four Engliſh counties were under the juriſdiction of the lord preſident of Wales and the marches thereof; for, by the ſtatute 34 Henry VIII. they were to be excluded out of the juriſdiction, and by 27 Henry VIII. ſeveral lordſhips marchers were annexed to England, and others annexed to Wales, and thoſe laſt were properly Wales, and the marches thereof, within the words of the ſtatute; beſides the king's writ always running in thoſe four Engliſh counties, it is not to be ſuppoſed that they ſhould be comprehended in the juriſdiction of the court of the marches then newly eſtabliſhed without expreſs words. In the courſe of the argument an objection was ſtarted what might properly be reputed the Marches of Wales upon inference that the word *Marches* ſhould never have been put into the ſtatute of 38 Henry VIII. unleſs it had imported ſomewhere. The ſolution was that the words *dominion and principality* of Wales were not extenſive enough to comprehend the ſhires of Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, which were wholly compoſed of lordſhips marchers only, and either or both of the former terms *Principality* and *Dominion* would ſtretch themſelves no farther than the eight counties of Wales, ſo that the word *Marchers* in that ſtatute muſt be only provincial, ſince by 27 Henry VIII. all was made to be either of Wales or England, but if there was a neceſſity that ſomething might be ſtill reputed marches, then thoſe lordſhip marches could only be the marches that were made counties of themſelves, and not thoſe that were annexed to either antient Engliſh or Welſh counties, for they were to be reputed of the ſame nation with thoſe counties to which they were annexed. The argument for the juriſdiction of the lord preſident over the four Engliſh counties was in ſubſtance that the court of the preſident and council of the marches was not erected but confirmed by act of parliament; for there was a preſident and council in Edward IV.'s time, as is evident from the words of the ſtatute, which referreth twice to the uſage *(which heretofore hath been uſed)*; therefore, whatſoever was the king's intention in the firſt erection of this court, was likewiſe the intention of the parliament in the eſtabliſhing thereof. The lord preſident's exerciſing his juriſdiction in the lordſhips marches of the ancient Engliſh counties, nay in the counties themſelves, was confirmed by the conſtant practice of all times ſupported by many caſes, as for example,

[e] MS. Hiſt. of Salop, by Edward Lloyd of Treneweth.

17 Henry VIII. a bill of complaint concerning the title of ſome lands in Shropſhire ſent by the king to the lord preſident and council, incloſed in his majeſty's letters under his privy ſignet, recited the juriſdiction of the court in the following words. "We, conſidering the authority we have committed "unto you in thoſe parts, and that alſo the ſame "matter is within the precinct of your rule and "commiſſions there do will and deſire, etc." 20 July, 18 Henry VIII's inſtructions were ſent to the preſident and council requiring them to call before them at ſuch time and place as they ſhould think convenient all and ſingular ſuch perſons, both ſpiritual and temporal, as pretended to hold lordſhips royal, and to bind them by indenture after ſuch form and manner as divers lords and perſons having ſuch lordſhips were bound in the king's days of bleſſed memory that dead was. Thus much for the juriſdiction of that court, which was aboliſhed by act of parliament 1 William III. and Mary at the humble ſuit of all the gentlemen and inhabitants within the principality of Wales. The Welſh chancery office is now kept in Lincoln's inn. The firſt lord preſident was earl Rivers, 18 Edward IV. and the laſt the earl of Macclesfield, whoſe commiſſion afterwards ran as lord lieutenant of North and South Wales. There was likewiſe the ſeal of the Marches, as appears from the cloſe of a charter of the manumiſſion of a villain in Orleton, c. Hereford, in Edward IV. has *literas noſtras ſub ſigillo noſtro comitatus noſtri Marchiæ fieri fecimus patentes*, 20 Apr. *a. r. n.* 80. which ſeal was laid aſide by ſtatute 4 Henry VII. whereby it was enacted that all grants and writings of lands or things pertaining to the earldom of March ſhould be under the broad ſeal, and not under a ſpecial ſeal; for this had been a privilege annexed to the eſtate and poſſeſſions of the Mortimers earls of March from whom Edward IV. was deſcended, and then abrogated. Beſides the officers of the court there is extant a liſt of the names of the knights and eſquires appointed by the king's majeſty's grace in the marches of Wales, to give attendance with ſuch number of able perſons defenſibly as they could make to aſſiſt the king's commiſſion at Ludlow from time to time, and to have ſuch fees as hereafter enſueth. For the county of Salop ſir Robert Corbet, ſir Thomas Cornwall, ſir Thomas Leighton, and ſir Thomas Blount: the fee of each of theſe was £.6. 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Shreven, Thomas Mutton, George Manwaring, Thomas Kynaſton, and William Leighton; the fee of each of theſe was 100*s.* each: and then follows, "Be it remem-"bered, that the book whereof this copy is taken "forth, was aſſigned with the hand above and under "of the late ſovereign lord king Henry VII." 44 Elizabeth Edward lord Zouche, lord preſident of Wales, among other inſtructions, had in charge as follows: "And further her majeſty pleaſis, that there ſhall be "one learned miniſter allowed being a graduate in "divinity, or a maſter of arts, and not having any "benefice with cure of ſouls to preach and to uſe "the common prayer for the lord preſident and his "whole houſehold, and ſhall have the yearly fee of "50*l.* with diet for himſelf and one ſervant in the "houſehold, and ſhall be always reſident with the "ſaid council, and not be abſent to ſerve any other "cure or function." The lord preſident had an allowance to live in great ſtate and grandeur, and had a numerous houſehold to attend him and the reſt of the officers of the court, with fees and ſalaries ſuitable to their ſeveral ranks. We may eaſily form an idea of the ſplendor of the preceding preſidents from the order wherein his grace the duke of Beaufort, lord preſident of Wales, made his entry into Ludlow on Thurſday July 17, 1684[f].

As the Severn was the antient boundary between Wales and England a doubt has ariſen why all the land beyond that river, viz. all Hereford, and ſo much as is part of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Shropſhires, had not been lordſhips marchers, as the reſt of Wales was that was won ſince the Conqueſt. The reaſon is, that this tract being won by the Saxon kings was annexed to the crown, whereas the Conqueror, contenting himſelf with the realm of England, thought it better policy to give to his nobility ſuch parts of Wales as they could conquer. Edward I. ſoon after his conqueſt of Wales, wrote to the officers of all the good towns and countries in South Wales that were ſubdued by the lords marchers to furniſh his army with proviſion. So did Edward II. for their quota of men to the Scottiſh war, and Edward III. to guard their coaſts from invaſion. The king did not write for men out of the principality, but the prince of Wales wrote for them to ſerve his father, and the records of this are not in the Tower but among the prince's records[g].

Chirbury caſtle on the Severn ſeems to have been one of the firſt ſort. Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, is ſaid to have built at Cyricbyrig. Dugdale takes Cyricbyrig for *Monk's Kirby* in Warwickſhire. Charles I. conferred the title of baron Chirbury on Edward Herbert, that ſingular character and writer, ſon of the great grandſon of ſir Richard Herbert, of Colbrook, who was beheaded with his elder brother William firſt earl of Pembrook, at Northampton, 9 Edward IV. The title became extinct on the death of his grandſon Edward 1678[h]. Florentia, daughter of Richard ſecond lord Herbert, married Richard Herbert of Oakley park, c. Montgomery, whoſe grandſon Henry Arthur Herbert was created lord Herbert of Chirbury 1743, and ſucceeded as earl of Powis 1747. Chirbury.

"Chirbiri hundred was annexed to Montgomerie "as a help to have men out of it for defence[i]." It is called in Domeſday *Wikentre* from *Guire* an *angle*, and *Tre* a town, from its ſituation in a flat angle among the mountains. Edward III. granted it to Roger Mortimer as annexed to Montgomery caſtle. Edward IV. granted it to the prince of Wales, and Edward VI. to ſir Edward Herbert, and Charles I. gave ſir Edward Herbert leave to alienate it[k].

To Chirbury was transferred a priory of black

[f] MS. Lloyd. Of the duke of Beaufort's progreſs ſee Brit. Top. II. 488.
[g] MS. cited by Mr. Pennant ubi ſup.
[h] Dugd. Bar. II. 261.
[i] Lel. VII. 32.
[k] MS. Lloyd.

canons,

Fig.6.

p.23

Fig.8.

p.24

Fig.3. p.23

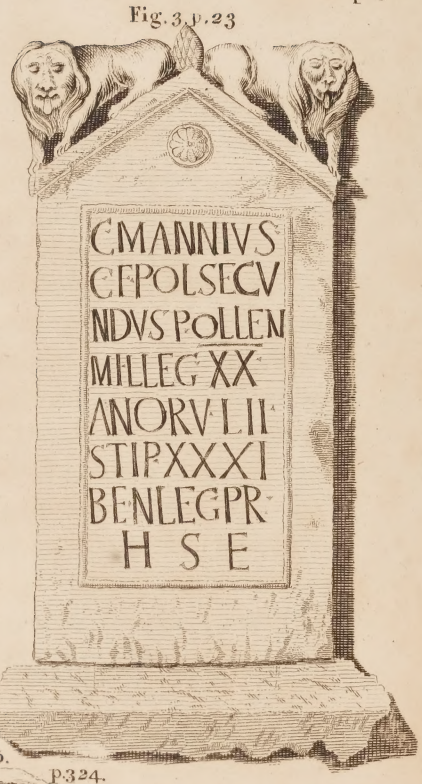


Fig.1.

Fig.10. p.324.

Fig.4. p. 23.

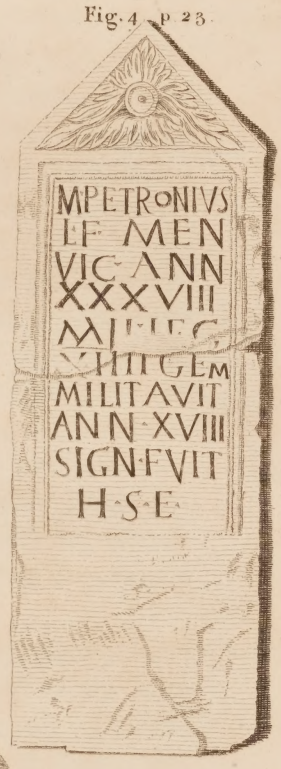
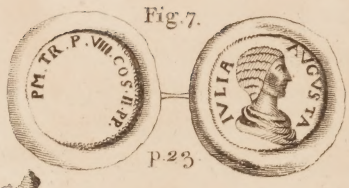


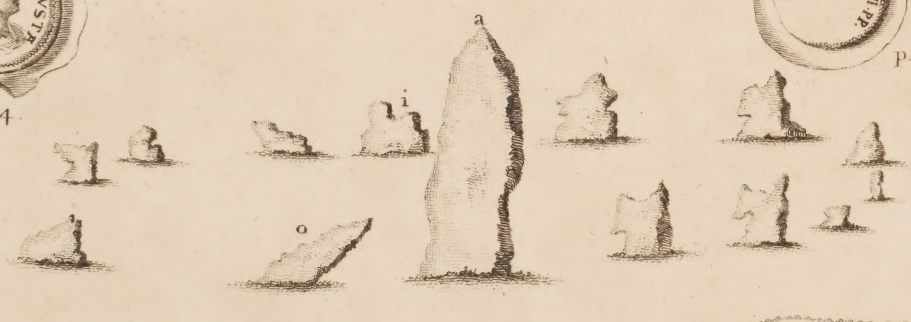
Fig.9.

p.24

Fig.7.



p.23



z

Fig.11.p.36

Fig.2.p13

Fig.5.p.23

canons, founded by Robert de Boulers in Henry III. at *Snede* or *Snet*, valued at £.66. 8*s*. 7*d*.[l] 9 Edward III. they removed back to their original[m]. The rectory was given to augment the freeſchool of Shrewſbury 13 Elizabeth.

Snede.

The county ſouth of the Severn is in the dioceſe of Hereford, whoſe biſhops had a caſtle at *Biſhops Caſtle*, the ſite of which is now the caſtle inn, and the keep a bowling green, and part of the walls and vaults remaining. A mile from hence towards the borders of Montgomeryſhire on a high hill is *Biſhops Mote*, an entrenchment of near an acre, with a keep at the weſt end. This is ſuppoſed a remain of the Roman wars, but more probably of much later date.

Biſhops Caſtle.

" Biſhops Caſtel well maintained is ſet on a " ſtronge rock, but not very high[n]." " Biſhops " caſtelle a very celebrate market[o]." " The biſhop " of Hereford hath a caſtle of good ſtrength in the " marches towards Shrewſbury, here called Biſhops " Caſtel, and thereto lieth a town called Biſhops " Town, wher is mekely a good market[p]."

" *Clune* was a praty market towne, and yet ſome- " tyme they keep market there. Clun alias Colun- " wye. Clunne caſtell longing to the erle of Arun- " del, ſumhwhat ruinus. It hath been both ſtronge " and well builded. Clune was a lordſhip marched " by itſelf afore the new act. By Clune is a grete " foreſt of red deere and roes longing to the lord of " Arundel, and ſtanding in the lordſhip of Teme- " ceſter, through the which Teime river cummeth " longing alſo to the lord of Arundel. Clunne foreſt " very faire and good game[q]." A court called *Wood plea court*, is held twice a year in this foreſt for determining all matters of wood and agiſtment there. The hundred of Clun was reputed part of Wales, and out of this county all the ſuit and ſervice done to the honor was in Walleſheria, or according to the Welſh laws[r]. The church with its five chapels was given by Iſabel de Say to Wenlock abbey.

Clun.

The manor of Clun was originally in the Says, and came to William Fitz Alan grandſon of Flaold by marriage with Iſabel daughter of Helias de Say. Their ſon William built the caſtle 24 Henry III. His ſon John was captain general of the forces for guarding the marches[s]. In this family, afterwards earls of Arundel, it continued till queen Elizabeth's time, when the laſt earl died. About 1549 Mary Fitz Alan being married to Philip Howard ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, it came to that noble family, and from them to the Walcots, from whom it was purchaſed by the late lord Clive.

Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, founded here in James I. an hoſpital for twelve poor men and a maſter[t].

" Teme riſith in Melennith hilles, five or ſix miles " from Knighton, half a mile above a chapel called " as I remember Boſiel[u]."

Teme r.

Caer Caradoc or *the Gaer* two miles ſouth of Clun and three from Coxal on the left of the road to Knighton and near to where the river Clun meets the Temd among ſeveral dangerous fords, if not the royal ſeat of Caractacus was probably his fortreſs during the war with the Romans. It is a very large camp three times as long as it is broad, on the point of a hill, acceſſible only one way, and defended on the north ſide by very deep double ditches dug in the ſolid rock. On the eaſt the ſteepneſs of the ground renders it impregnable, and on the ſouth it has only one ditch for the ſame reaſon. The weſt ſide where is the entrance is fenced with double works, and to the ſouth-weſt with treble. There is alſo a narrow paſſage out of its eaſt ſide down the pitch of the hill[x]. The ramparts are of ſtone, now covered with earth. Tacitus' deſcription[y] ſets this camp before our eyes. " Montibus arduis, & " ſi qua clementer accedi poterat, in modum valli " ſaxa præſtruit; & præfluebat amnis vado incerto, " catervaque armatorum pro munimentis conſtite- " rant."

CaerCaradoc.

An annual feaſt called the *Caractacan meeting*, was held at Longnor not far from the foot of *Cardoc*, a hill ſuppoſed to be named from Caractacus, and the verſes by Dr. Davies were read before dinner. Mr. Pennant thus deſcribes this place: " After a ride of " about three miles from Longnor," ſays he, " I fell " accidentally on the ſteepeſt aſcent, and after a " laborious clamber up a green and ſmooth aſcent, " now and then mixed with ſmall fragments of lava, " I reached the ſummit, impeded a little by the firſt " ditch and rampart, in a place where from the ex- " ceeding ſteepneſs they ſeemed totally unneceſſary. " A little higher is the ſecond ditch with a vaſt " agger of ſtones, now ſodded over. The area is " irregular, of pretty conſiderable extent. On the " more acceſſible ſides are three foſſes and a ram- " part. The entrance and approach are very con- " ſpicuous, and may even at preſent be eaſily tra- " velled on horſeback. The area ſlopes upwards, " and ends in a peak. Notwithſtanding this place " is ſtyled Caer Carodoc it certainly was not that " which was attacked by Oſtorius. It agrees only " with the firſt part of Tacitus' admirable deſcription, " which is common to moſt Britiſh poſts, but it wants " the river as deſcribed by him. The learned Editor " of Camden places it at *Gaer ditches* about three " miles ſouth of Clun on the left of the road to " Knighton, and gives, as I am informed, a faithful " deſcription of the trenches and ramparts. I never " ſaw the place, therefore am uncertain on which " river it ſtood, the fords of which were ſo difficult. " No ſuch river is to be ſeen near the parts aſcended; " it could not therefore have been the ſpot on which " our hero was defended, yet it is highly probable " that it had been a poſt occupied by and named " from him. It has been from very remote times " conſidered as a ſtrong hold of his[z]."

Biſhop Gibſon by *Caer Caradoc* and *the Gaer* means the ſame place, referring to Aubrey and Dugdale's

[l] Tan. 453. [m] Phillips' Hiſt. of Shrewſbury, appen. p. 134. [n] Lel. VII. 33. [o] Ib. 32. [p] Ib. V. 10.
[q] Lel. Ib. 28, 29. [r] MS. Lloyd. [s] Dugd. Bar. I. 314.
[t] See the ſtatutes at the end of Leland's Coll. IV. 1770. [u] Lel. V. 3.
[x] Aubrey Mon. Brit. Dugdale's viſitation of Shropſh. 1663, whence the draught Pl. I. is taken. Lluyd. Deſcr. Brit. p. 44, 4° makes three ſides ſteep and three entrances not oppoſite to each other.
[y] Ann. XII. 33. [z] Wales, II. 421.

Viſitation of Shropſhire for both: and the tradition of the country confirms it as well as the vicinity of the Roman camp at Brandon on the other ſide of the river Teme, the paſſage of which river might very probably have been diſputed by the Romans. The place near Longnor called Caer Caradoc by Mr. Pennant in Saxton and Morden's maps is placed a few miles ſouth of Longnor and a little north-eaſt of the market town of Church Stretton. Saxton calls it *Cardok* hill, Morden *Cradock*. From Shrewſbury it appears a high ſugar-loaf hill, and its name is now pronounced *Querdock*. This is at leaſt 15 miles north-eaſt of Mr. Camden's Caer Caradoc. Mr. Pennant was ſenſible this was not the place attacked by Oſtorius becauſe it wants the river as deſcribed by Tacitus. If he had attended to Mr. Camden's poſition of Caer Caradoc "where Clun meets Temd among uncertain ſhallows," he would have been at no loſs for the place of Tacitus' "*amnis vado incerto.*" The place deſcribed by Mr. Pennant is that near which the feſtival above-mentioned was annually held, and their advertiſements uſed to announce their meeting and oration on the top of Caer Caradoc, whence they adjourned to dinner at the Bowling-green houſe in Longnor. But theſe meetings have now ceaſed.

The camps at *Brandon* and *Coxhall* in Herefordſhire, the firſt ſuppoſed Roman, the other Britiſh, and the two barrows near *Lantwardine* in the ſame county, in which were found an urn with aſhes and burnt bones, have all a connection with this place and its tranſactions.

Borough hill. *Borough hill* between Purſlow and Basford gate takes in the whole ſummit of the hill, which is not unlike the form of a heart, and, like all the other camps hereabouts, is fortified with a ſingle foſs in ſome parts, in others with a double or treble area according as the ground is more or leſs acceſſible; and where there is the advantage of a precipice there is neither ditch nor rampart. The ramparts in all theſe camps are formed of heaped ſtones covered with earth: the foſs here as alſo at Norton walls and Coxall knowl is grown over with trees. There is another large camp quite circular called *Bury ditches* Tongley *hill.* on *Tongley* hill a mile north of Clun and three miles north of Caer Caradoc, fenced with treble deep trenches[a]. This camp is of greater area than any other in the neighbourhood. Another likewiſe circular called *Norton walls* or *Whettleton hill* is a little to the north of Onibury. In their march from the ſquare camp near Brompton Brian called Brandon camp to attack any of theſe ports the Romans muſt have croſſed the Terne a very rapid river, which though uſually very ſhallow in theſe parts may after heavy rains be ſufficiently formidable to paſs in the face of an enemy. If we could ſuppoſe the camp on Borough hill to have been that which Oſtorius ſtormed, he had in that caſe the river Clun likewiſe to croſs, and this is all which this county affords to illuſtrate Tacitus' *præfluebat amnis vado incerto*; but the circumſtances before obſerved connecting the fortification of theſe camps are a ſufficient comment on his *ſi qua clementer accedi poterunt.*

Bromfield. At *Bromfield*, in Munſlow hundred, was a college of prebends or ſecular canons, who, 1155, turned Benedictine monks, and became a cell to Glouceſter abbey, valued at £. 78. 19*s.* and granted 5 Philip and Mary to Charles Fox[b].

Ludlow. "The town of Ludlo is very propre, welle walled "and gated, and ſtandeth every way eminent from a "bottom. In the ſide of the towne as a peece of "encloſing of the waulle is a fair caſtel. Withyn "the town even yn the myddle is one paroche "chyrch. Without the waulles be *aliquot ſacella* and "two houſes of freres Auguſtines and Carmelites. "Among other gates of the town there is Corne "[Corve] gate and Galford gate. The bridge of "Teme at Ludlowe dividith with the ſtreame downe "alonge Herefordſhire from Shropſhire. The towne "of Ludlowe being in Shropſhire on the left ripe "of Teme river is ſet upon an hill; ſo that a man "coming to it any way conſcend. It is well walled, "and by eſtimation it is a mile in cumpaſs. There "be in the wall five gates. Broad gate, and that "leadeth to Broad ſtreet, the faireſt part of the town. "Old gate is alſo towards Teme as Broad gate is, "but not ſo near. Galfride gate, Corne gate to-"wards the left ripe of Corne river; Mille gate. "The caſtel hemmeth in a part of the towne, and "ſtandith on a ſtrong rock well dichid betwixt Corne "gate and Mille gate. Ther is but one paroche "church in the towne, but that is very fayre and "large, and richely adorned, and taken for the fayreſt "in all thoſe quarters. It ſtandeth even in the middeſt "of the towne, and is in the higheſt ground of it. "This church hath been much advanced by a bro-"therhood therein founded in the name of St. John "the Evangeliſt. The originall thereof was (as the "people ſay there) in the tyme of king Edward the "Confeſſor, and it is conſtantly affirmed there that "the pilgrims that brought the rynge from beyond "the ſea as a token from St. John the Evangeliſt to "king Edward were the inhabitants of Ludlowe. "This fraternity hath a guardian choſen yearly "among the burgeſſes, and to this colledge be-"longe nowe a tenne prieſts, partly founded by "endowment of landes, partly by gathering of the "devotion of people thereabout. And theſe prieſts "have a fayre houſe at the weſt end of the pariſh "church-yard; and by it is an hoſpital or alms-"houſe of 30 poore folkes for the moſt part, and "ſometimes more maintained partly by the frater-"nity and partly by money given for obiits of men "buried there in the church. There was a very "rich merchant in Ludlow not long ſince, called "Hoſier, buried in the paroche church, who "founded a cantuarie in a part of the aforeſaid col-"ledge, endowed it with £. 10 or 12 land by the "year. This ſtipend is now given to a ſchool-"maſter. The town wall encloſith the north ſide "of the cemetry of the pariſh church. There be "two caſtels for conduit water in the town, ſerved "both from one ſpring or head. There were two "fair colleges of friers in Ludlow. The White "Grey friers [Carmelites[c]] was a faird and coſtly "thing and ſtood without Corve gate by north

[a] Aubrey. [b] Tan. 451. [c] Tan. 455.

" almoſt at the end of that ſuburb. One ——— " Ludlow, a knight, lord of Stoke caſtel or pile to- " wards Biſhops Caſtel, was original founder of it. " Vernon by an heir general is now owner of Stoke, " and of late was taken as founder of this houſe. " The Auguſtine friers ſtood without Galford gate [d]. " I ſaw ſuburbs without all the gates of Ludlow " ſaving that I was not at Mill gate. The ſuburb " over Teme bridge by ſouth is called *Ludford*, and " in it is a little paroch church. There is on the " north ſide of the bridge *in ripa ſiniſtra* Teme " a church of St. John ſtanding without Broad " gate, ſometime a colledge, with a dean and fel- " lows, of one Jordan's foundation [e]. Peter Under- " god a gentleman longging to an Engliſh prince " of Wales did build St. John's hoſpital without " Broad gate," in John or Henry III. valued at £. 27. 16*s*. 10*d*. [f]. " There be 3 faire arches in " this bridge over Teme, and a pratie chapel upon " it of St. Catherine. It is about 100 years ſince " this ſtone bridge was erected. Men paſſed afore " by a ford a little beneth the bridge [g]." It is probably now ſucceeded by the handſome almhouſes, firſt built 1486, rebuilt 1758 3 Geo. II. by the corporation, for 38 decayed trades-people of both ſexes, at 16*d*. per week. Here was a *gilda palmariorum B. Mariæ* before 3 Edward III. whoſe lands at the diſſolution were granted to the corporation. Ludlow gives title of viſcount to the earl of Powis, whoſe eſtate at Oakley park was lately ſold (176..) to the lord Clive.

Horſley [h] thinks Ludlow the *Bravinium* or *Bravonium* of Antonine, and that part of its antient name remains in that part of the river *Onny* which runs into the Teme near Ludlow. This, he ſays, is more remarkable if *Bravonium* or *Branonium* be the true reading as in the copy of the Itinerary prefixed to the Britannia, and in the book itſelf, p. 22. This ſtation is now conjectured to have been at *Ruſhbury* between Wenlock and Church Stretton. It is called by the Welſh *Brwynen*, of which the Engliſh name is a tranſlation *Brwynen* ſignifying a *ruſh*. Coins, &c. of the Romans have been found here.

Ludlow is well built, neat, and beautifully ſituated on a hill commanding an extenſive proſpect of a fertile and plentiful vale. Its Welſh name ſignifies the *prince's palace*, and a princely ſituation it is. It has four open clean ſtreets nearly interſecting each other, and five gates. At the north-weſt corner of the town overhanging the Corve ſtands the caſtle. The antiquity of Ludlow appears from its Welſh name *Dinan*, though it be not mentioned by either name in Domeſday. 5 Richard I. Gilbert Talbot had lands given him for the cuſtody of Ludlow caſtle, and four years after Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury ſeized it for the king to whom it belonged in the reign of John. In the 8th of his reign Philip de Albini was governor, but in the 16th year of his reign he granted it to William de Lacy. He died 1241, leaving his eſtates between the daughters of his ſon Gilbert who died in his life time. Of theſe Maud wife of Peter de Geneva had Ludlow for his purparty. Their grandſon Peter's eldeſt daughter Joan marrying Roger Mortimer earl of March it paſſed by that family to the crown. But one moiety of the manor on the diviſion of William de Lacy's eſtate fell to Margaret another daughter of Edward before-mentioned who married John de Verdon, with whoſe daughter Iſabel it paſſed to William de Ferrers of Okham. The inheritance of Ludlow being by exchange with the heirs of Verdon united in one perſon, this town was preferred to the caſtle of Wigmore the antient ſeat of the Mortimers: for the tranſactions of that illuſtrious houſe from the firſt earl of March to the acceſſion of the family to the crown have relation chiefly to Ludlow caſtle. Roger Mortimer having made his eſcape from the Tower in the reign of Edward II. built a chapel in the outer ward of Ludlow caſtle, and on his attainder 4 Edward III. only his furniture here eſcaped confiſcation [i]. The large tower at the entrance, now the fives court, retains his name. During the troubles between Henry II. and his barons it was taken and burnt by Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter and Llewelin prince of Wales. 30 Henry VI. it belonged to Richard duke of York, who there drew up and ſigned his declaration of allegiance to the king, pretending his army of 10,000 men aſſembled in the Marches of Wales was for the " public wealth of the realme [k]." A like declaration was dated by him hence eight years after, when lord Audley had been defeated at Bloreheath, and others of his party had withdrawn themſelves. On his attainder the town was robbed to the bare walls, and the caſtle likewiſe ſpoiled [l]. When it came again to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. his eldeſt ſon Edward for a time held his court here, was proclaimed king here, and was ſent for hence with his brother by Richard III. Prince Arthur reſided here in the reign of Henry VII. and died here. From the reign of Henry VIII. when the court of the marches of Wales was inſtituted the court was held in this caſtle, and the old preſidents of the marches reſided here. In the reign of Charles I. it was inhabited by the earl of Bridgewater. Sir Gilbert Gerard, brother to lord Brandon Gerard afterwards earl of Maclesfield, was ſlain here in a ſkirmiſh with the parliament's forces. During the civil war it was for a while held for the king, but on June 9, 1646, delivered to the parliament. At preſent it belongs to the crown and a ſort of governor is appointed to it. Time and neglect have made greater ravages in it than hoſtile violence. The outer gate where Butler wrote the firſt part of Hudibras, the chapel painted with the arms of all the lords preſidents, and a round ſteeple, the noble hall with ſpacious vaults below, the room where Prince Arthur died, the apartments where ſir Henry Sidney lord preſident, held his court, and in which Milton's maſk of Comus was acted by the duke of Bridgewater's children: the deep well and the lofty oven are reduced to ſhells, whole floors fall in by

[d] Tan. 454. [e] Lel. V. 10. [f] Tan. 454. [g] Lel. IX. 178, 179. [h] Brit. Rom. 466.
[i] MS. E. Lloyd. [k] Stowe. [l] Ib. Hall.

gradual

gradual rottenneſs. Upon the gate of the inward ward is this inſcription in Roman capitals:

Anno mileſimo quinge
nteſimo octogeſimo cōpleto
illuſtriſſimæ ac
. . . . . mæ reginæ
Elizabethæ viceſiō tertio
curre . . . . . .

Below the arms of Sidney in a garter with ſupporters and creſt, and under them the following inſcription:

Ingratis hominibus loquimini
lapides. an. regni regine
Elizabethæ 23. *the* 22*d year*
cōplet of the preſidency
of ſir Henri Sidney, knight of the
moſt noble order of the garter
et c. 38.

In the vaults under the hall ſtill remain painted on the plaſter, *Edmond Facall yeman of the wineſeller* 1622. Under a beacon crowned W. N.

In the church are monuments for ſeveral lords wardens: ſir Robert Townefend, knt. chief juſtice of the council of the marches; Edmund Walter another 1592, and ſir John Bridgeman a 3d 1637; Mary wife of Ralph lord Eure lord preſident, Ambroſia daughter of ſir Henry Sidney 1574. The memorial of Prince Arthur's heart in the chancel is effaced. The windows of the choir are full of paintings. The upper ſeats are hung with velvet embroidered with gold from the caſtle with the initials R. H. The organ and altar-piece were given by Henry Arthur earl of Powis, and the font is elegant made of Clee hill marble.

Leland's two conduits are ſtill remaining Another in the market-place was built by ſubſcription 1706. At the bottom of Tower ſtreet is the ſhell of a ruined church with a weſt tower cloſe to the weſt window. Above it are four almſhouſes, founded 1590 by Charles Fox, whoſe arms are on the front for four poor women, who are allowed 16*d.* per week, and endowed with rents of houſes in St. John's pariſh at Worceſter, paid by the corporation of its city. Above theſe is a ruined gateway, with 1598 and the initials T. P, or B, in a knot. In Sill ſtreet is a freeſchool with two maſters at £. 60. *per ann.* each and ſix boys on the foundation with gowns.

The corporation eſtabliſhed by Edward IV. have a power of life and death. The principal trade of the town is glovemaking. A fair was granted to Roger de Mortimer 3 Edward II. and another by queen Elizabeth. The town was walled 13 Edward I. One of the gates is called *Dynham* gate, from the antient Welſh name of the town, near which is a chapel rebuilt by Mr. Merric who has a handſome houſe near it. The ſtone bridge over Corve conſiſts of ſeven arches. The river juſt below the caſtle has a conſiderable ſhelf in it, and is commanded by the double terrace of the caſtle hill planted with trees.

The following original letter from Richard duke of York, father of king Edward IV. who was afterwards killed at Wakefield, in Henry VI. is taken from the town archives:

"Right worſhipful friends. I recommend me unto you, and I ſuppoſe it is well known unto you as well by experience as by common language ſaid and reported throughout all Chriſtendom, what land, what worſhip, honour, and manhood, was aſcribed of all nations unto the people of this realm, whilſt the kingdom's ſovereign lord ſtood poſſeſſed of his lordſhip in the realm of France and dutchie of Normandy, and what derogation, loſs of merchandize, leſion de honeur, and villany is ſaid and reported generally unto the Engliſh nation, for loſs of the ſame; namely unto the duke of Somerſet, when he had the commandance and cherge thereof: the which loſs hath cauſed and encouraged the king's enemies for to conquer and get Gaſcony and Gyenne, and now daily they make their advance for to lay ſiege unto Calais, and to other places in the marches there, for to apply them to their obeiſance, and ſo for to come into the lands with great puiſſance, to the final deſtruction thereof, if they might prevail, and to put the land in their ſubjection, which God defend. And on the other part it is to be ſuppoſed it is not unknown unto you, how that after my coming out of Ireland, I, as the king's true liegeman and ſervant, and ever ſhall be to my life's end, and for my true acquital perceiving the inconvenience afore rehearſed, adviſed his royal majeſtie of certain articles concerning the weal and ſafeguard, as well of his moſt royal perſon, as the tranquillity and conſervation of all this his realm. The which advertiſements, how be it that it was thought that they were full neceſſary, were laid apart, and to be of none effect, through the envy, malice, and untruth of the ſaid duke of Somerſet, which for my truth, faith, and allegiance that I owe unto the king, and the good will and favour that I have to all the realm, laboureth continually about the king's highneſs for my undoing, and to corrupt my blood, and to diſinherit me and my heirs and ſuch perſons as be about me, without any deſert, or cauſe done, or attempted on my part, or theirs, I make our Lord judge. Wherefore worſhipful friends, to the intent that every man ſhall know my purpoſe, and deſire for to declare me ſuch as I am, I ſignify unto you, that with the help and ſupportation of Almighty God, and of our lady and of all the company of Heaven, I, after long ſufferance and delays, not my will or intent to diſpleaſe my ſovereign lord, ſaying that the ſaid duke euer prevaileth and ruleth about the king's perſon, that by his means the land is likely to be deſtroyed, am fully concluded to proceed in all haſte againſt him, with the help of my kynſmen and friends, in ſuch wiſe, that it ſhall prove to promote eaſe, peace, tranquillity, and ſafeguard of all this land; and more, keeping me within the bounds of my liegeance, as it pertaineth to my duty, praying and exhorting you to fortifie, enforce, and aſſiſt me, and to come to me with all diligence, whereſoever I ſhall be, or draw, with as many goodly and likely men as ye may make to execute the intent aforeſaid. Written under my ſignet at my caſtle of Ludlow the 3d day of February. Furthermore I pray you, that ſuch ſtraight appointment

appointment and ordinance be made, that the people which ſhall come in your fellowſhip, or be ſent unto me by your agreement, be demeaned in ſuch wiſe by the way, that they do no offence, nor robbery, nor oppreſſion upon the people, in leſion of juſtice. Written as above, &c.

" Youre good friend, R. York.

Directed on the back

" To my right worſhipful friends, the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commons of the good town of Shrewſbury."

ee *hills.* " Cle hills be holy in Shropſhire. Tende river " dividith them from ſome parte of Worceſterſhire, " but from Shropſhire by the more parte of the " ripe. No great plenty of wood in Clehills, yet " there is ſufficient bruſhwood. Plenty of coal, " yerthe, ſtone, nether exceeding good for lime, " whereof there they make much, and ſerve the " country about. Cle hills come within a three " good miles of Ludlow[m]." Though Mr. Camden calls theſe *gentle* hills they are high enough to be ſeen 60 miles round and diſtinctly from Bardon hill not far from Leiceſter. Theſe hills ſtill produce coal, iron, and lime. Not a twig of wood on either of them at preſent. Snitton manor in Bitterley pariſh four miles from Ludlow comprehends the whole of that townſhip, in which is a waſte tract called the Clee hill, under 150 acres of which it is believed and clearly proved that there is a good vein of coal five feet thick with iron and ſtone of great value: the cottages and incloſures on this waſte are a very conſiderable and increaſing property.

" The village of Cleberi ſtandeth in the rootes " by eſt of Cle hills ſeven miles from Ludlow in " the way to Beaudeley. There was a caſtel in " Cleberi nigh the church by north; the plot is yet " called Caſtle dyke. There be no market towns " in Cle hills. The higheſt parte of Cle hills is " called *Tyderſtone.* In it is a fair plain green, " and a fountain in it. There is another hill a " three mile diſtance from it called the *Brown Cle.* " There is a chace for deer: there is another called " *Caderton's Cle,* and there be many hethecocks " and a broket callid *Mill broket* ſpringith in it, " and after goith into a broket callid *Rhe,* and Rhe " into Tend byneth Tend bridge. There be ſome " blo ſhops to make yren upon the ripes or banks " of Mill broke coming out of Caderton cle or " Caſſet wood[n]." Clebiry in Leland's time a poor village[o] is now a market town. The caſtle built by Hugh ſon of Roger de Montgomery was deſtroyed by Henry II.

Robert Langland alias John Malverne, author of " Viſions of Pierce Plowman," that ſevere ſatire on the clergy of his age in the 14th century, is generally allowed to have been a native of *Mortimer's*

lebury. *Clebury* on the river Rea a branch of the *Temd* which Mr. Camden means here. There is alſo North Clebury and St. Margaret's Clee. On the Clee hill Salmon[p] finds another camp, and ſays coals called *Kenol* from their kindling like thoſe from Wigan were formerly dug in theſe hills. There is a camp on Titterſtone Cle and another on the Wrekin.

Burford was one of the nine manors in this county held by Hugh Fitz Oſborne who had married Euſtacia heireſs of Theodoric de Say. Their ſon Hugh aſſumed the name of Say, and his great grandaughter Margaret carried the eſtate by marriage to Robert Mortimer of Ricard's caſtle, related to the Mortimers of Wigmore. Robert Mortimer's great grandſon's daughter Margaret married Jeffery de Cornwail[q]. " The baron of " Burford's chief houſe is a little above Tembury " *ripa ſiniſtra* in Shropſhire[r]." *Stepulton* caſtle in Legharneſſe in the marches of Wales belonged to the barons Burford. Burford.

On the north ſide of the church of Burford is a monument of Edmund Cornwall baron of Burford, deſcended from Geffry abovementioned, whoſe ſingular character by Mr. Abingdon may be ſeen in Dr. Naſh's Worceſterſh. II. p. 417. His portrait on board in a large wooden frame in compleat armour, hands joined, ſword by his ſide, helmet and feather on the ground. Under him another figure in a ſhroud: his father and mother at full length in black furred garments praying. A little book hangs almoſt to the former's feet and a gold chain about his neck. On the inſide of folding doors made to preſerve theſe portraits are painted the twelve apoſtles in ſmall and other decorations. On the outſide of the pediment the reſurrection in fine taſte with many other decorations. The whole is the work of Melchior Solabaſs 1585, perhaps alſo called Ghirardino Milaneſe[s]. Among many other monuments of the family in the ſame church is one of wood to ſir John Cornwall, who died 1443, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Henry IV's French wars; on which account he was created baron Fanhope 11 Henry VI. and 20 of the ſame reign baron Milbrooke county Bedford, in which county and Cornwall his property lay. He married Elizabeth daughter of John of Gaunt and own ſiſter to Henry IV. firſt wife of John Holland earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter, who died 4 Henry VI. 1426, and has an alabaſter monument here. Her portrait and her huſband's are copied from a window in Ampthill church county Bedford in Sanford's Genealogical Hiſtory, p. 259.

" The town of *Bridgenorth* ſtandeth upon an emi- Bridgenorth. " nent ground on the right ripe of Severne *ut aqua* " *defluit.* It hath been ſtrongly wallid, but the " walles of it be all in ruine. There be—gates in " the walles. There is a dike for the walls, ſavinge " where Severne runneth nature hath made a terri- " ble dyke, Severn running on a deepe valley be- " twixt two ſteepe hilles. The name of Bridge- " north is but of late tymes uſurped. It is called in " all antient records *Bridge.* Some thinke that this " terme ſhould come of a foreſt called *Morfe,* there- " by right againſt the town *trans Sabrinam.* The " towne is ſcant a mile in compaſſe. The caſtle " ſtandeth on the ſouth part of the towne, and is " fortified by eaſt with the profound valley inſtead

[m] Lel. VIII. 89. [n] Ib. [o] Lel. VII. 24. [p] P. 675.
[q] Dudg. Bar. I. 453. 252. [r] Lel. IV. 179. [s] Tan. 251.

" of a ditch. The walles of it be of a great height. " There were two or three ſtronge wardes in the " caſtle that now goe totally to ruine. I count the " caſtel to be more in compaſſe than the thirde part " of the towne. There is one mighty gate by north " in it, now ſtopt up, and a litle poſterne made of " force thereby through the wall to enter into the " caſtle. The caſtle ground and eſpecially the baſe " court hath now many dwellynge houſes of tymbre " in it newly erected. Ther is but one paroche " church in the towne a very fayre one and dedi- " cated to St. Leonard. There is one very fayre " ſtreet goinge from north to ſouth, and on each ſyde " this ſtreet the houſes be gallered; ſo that men may " paſſe drye by them if it raine, according to ſome " ſtreets in Cheſter citye. The town ſtood by " cloathing, and that now decayed the tonne ſorely " decayeth therewith. There is a colledge church " of St. Mary Magdalene of a deane and ſix pre- " bendaries within the caſtle. The church itſelf is " nowe a rude thing. It was firſt made by Robert " de Beleſmo, for a chappell only for the caſtle, and " he endowed it with lands, and afore that this chap- " pell was eſtabliſhed in the caſtle there was a like " foundation made at Quateford of a chappell of St. " Mary Magdalen by Robert [Roger] de Beleſmo " earl of Schrobbeſbury [or Robert 2d ſon of Roger " de Montgomery earl of Shrewſbury] at the deſyre " of his wyfe that made a vow thereof in a tempeſt " of the ſea. This Quateford is by north eaſt from " Bridgenorth on Severne, whereas yet appeare great " tokens of a pyle or mannour place longing that " time to Robert de Beleſmo. There be in the bridge " of Bridgenorth ſtanding eaſt in reſpect of the towne " eight great arches and a chapel of St. Sythe upon " it. There is a pretty ſtreet of meane building " *trans pontem*, and this is called the Lowe towne. " In it is a chappell of St. John [founded in Ri- " chard I. by Ralph le Strange[t]]. The glory of " the walls of Bridgenorth and the ſtrength of the " caſtle there have decayed ſince ſuch time as one " of the Mortimers in a rebellion kept it by force[u]." An houſe of Grey friars was founded here by John Talbot earl of Shrewſbury in Henry VI. value £. 4.[x]

Bridgenorth is ſuppoſed by biſhop Gibſon to be the Ligbrycge of the Saxon Chronicle, where the Danes built a caſtle A. D. 896. Our author and Mr. Somner place that caſtle at Cambridge in Glouceſterſhire. The Chronicle places it on the Severn, from which Cambridge is two miles diſtant, and the Canterbury MS. reads Brycge, and ſo Bridgenorth is ſtill commonly called; not to mention that Quat and Quatford are villages within a mile or two of this town. 10 Richard II. lord Badleſmere was conſtituted governor of Brugenorth caſtle, and had lands in the town: but the manor remained in the crown till John Sutton lord Dudley obtained a grant of it for himſelf and heirs, but his ſon being weak and extravagant was tricked out of it by uſurers. It is a large market town and antient borough, conſiſting of two towns ſeparated by the Severn, but united by a fair ſtone bridge of eight arches with a gate. The upper town is ſituated on a hill or rock of red ſand, in which the cellars and many mean houſes are hewn. It has been walled round, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High ſtreet. The part without South Gate belonged to the caſtle, which, as Leland obſerves, was more in compaſs than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low church, which being the magazine for the garriſon was ſo much injured in the civil wars that it was obliged to be rebuilt. In this part are two churches both in the gift of ſir Thomas Whitmore being a peculiar exempt from the archdeacon and governed by an official. In the high church-yard is a freeſchool. All that remains of the caſtle is an angle of one of the towers, which by undermining was made to incline ſo as to make nearly an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon or 17 from the perpendicular. The governor for the king burnt the greateſt part of the town with St. Leonard's church for its defence againſt the parliament's forces, who beſieged it a whole month. The royaliſts marched hither from Shrewſbury to meet the parliament's troops; an engagement happened near St. Leonard's church: the former were defeated, and the caſtle demoliſhed. A mount to the ſouth of the caſtle, called Old Caſtle, is ſaid to have been raiſed for a battery, but by others is thought a Roman camp. There is a pleaſant walk round the caſtle hill and on Morſe. The lower town, probably Mr. Camden's *Little Brug*, is pleaſantly ſituated and well built on the banks of the river. The high town is on the weſt bank of the Severn riſing from the end of the bridge. The air of this place is exceedingly healthy and favourable to long life. Bridgenorth may have taken its name both from its bridge and caſtle, thoſe records mentioned by Leland that call it Bridge with the Saxon Chronicle referring to the former, and thoſe hiſtorians that write it Brugge and Bruggenorth deriving it either from that or the Burgh or fortification. So that Mr. Camden may not be abſolutely wrong in calling it *Burg*morſe, which he had from Leland[y]. In a charter of king John it is called *Bruges:* in another of Edward III. *Brugg* and *Bruggnorth*, and in a third of Charles I. *Bridgenorth* alias *Bruggnorth*, alias *Bruges*. Both *Brugg* and *Bruges* ſignify bridges, and the termination *North*, whether it be as ſome will have it a corruption of the word *Morſe* or not, was certainly added with relation to its ſituation[z]. It was anciently a cloathing town; at preſent the chief manufacture is ſtockings. It has a market and four fairs. It is governed by two bailiffs and burgeſſes. The bailiffs are choſen out of 24 aldermen on St. Matthew's day. The court being met, the names of 12 ſenior aldermen written on ſcrolls of paper rolled up by the town clerk are thrown into a large purſe, which being well ſhaken and toſt by the two chamberlains ſtanding on the chequer, a large table in the midſt of the court encompaſſed with ſeats, is held open between them before the bailiffs: each bailiff takes a

[t] Lel. IV. 182. b. [u] Minutes of Spalding Society. [x] Speed. Tan. 456. [y] Lel. IV. 182.
[z] Mr. Cornes in Phil. Tranſ. N° 464, p. 127.

ſcroll

ſcroll by which the callers are fixed, who immediately mount the chequer, and alternately call out a jury of 14 burgeſſes then preſent, who are ſworn not to eat or drink till they have choſen two fit perſons[a]. On the weſt ſide of the river is the priory, now converted into an alehouſe; its chapel a cellar by the river ſide below the hill. Here were two hoſpitals of St. John and St. James, the latter a dwelling houſe[b].

Little Bruge was long held by the Pichfords by a double tenure; that mentioned by Mr. Camden of finding dry wood for the caſtle when the king was there, which their tenants performed, and that of finding an horſeman with his furniture *(habergerium)* in Wales, to be paid by the king, which it was allowed at the aſſizes 20 Edward I. that the lord might perform. Mr. E. Lloyd ſuppoſes Little Bridgenorth and Southbridge to be the ſame[c].

orville. *Morfield* (q. now Morvil) is a village between Wenlock and Bridgenorth, "with a little cell or "priory[d]," cell to Shrewſbury abbey, valued at "£. 15[e].

orfe. *Morfe* was in Leland's time[f] "a hilly ground, well wooded; a foreſt or chace having deer, but now it hath none." It has not at preſent a ſingle tree. It had its foreſter and ſteward from the time of Edward I. to Elizabeth[g]. In it king Athelſtan's brother was ſaid to have led an hermit's life in a rock. The place is ſtill called the Hermitage, and is a cave in the rock[h]. On Morfe are five tumuli in quincunx. In the middlemoſt at about nine yards over in the depth of one foot to the ſolid rock was found only an iron ſhell of the ſize of a ſmall egg, and ſuppoſed the boſs of a ſword, and in a hollow in the gravel ſome of the larger vertebræ and other human bones as in the other tumuli[i].

ingſley. At *Billingſley* near Bridgenorth was born 1636, the learned Orientaliſt Dr. Thomas Hyde, who died 1702.

et. *Kinlet* near Bridgenorth was once in the family of the Blounts, but is now the property of William Childe, eſq.

ttford. Near Bridgenorth is *Quatford*, where Robert de Montgomery firſt founded the church of St. Mary Magdalen, and ruins of his manor-place were to be ſeen in Leland's time. On rebuilding the church of *Quat* 1763 were found a number of figures painted on the walls, repreſenting the ſeven charities and the day of judgement, and on a piece of vellum nailed to an oak board the figure of Chriſt riſing from the ſepulchre, and theſe lines under him:

Saynt Gregory and other popes
and byſchops grantes ſex and
twenty thouſand zere of pardon z
thritti dayes to alle that ſaies devou-
telye knelyng afor yis ymage fife
paternoſters, fyfe aves, & a Creed.

Over his head,

ihs is my lorde & lyff.

Mr. Brereton ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1776, a ſword found in the Severn by this place, the only ford on that river for ſeveral miles, and ſuppoſed the only ſword of the ſort yet found in Great Britain, the metal agreeing with thoſe found in Ireland and engraved in Archæologia, III. pl. XIX. and with thoſe brought by ſir William Hamilton from Cannæ; but the ſize and ſhape different, this being from end to end including the gripe and allowing for a piece of the point broken off 21 inches long and one inch $\frac{6}{10}$ in the broadeſt part.

In coming to Bridgenorth, a few fields out of the road near Stockton is the moſt noble terrace perhaps in Europe, not to be paſſed over in ſilence. It is above a mile in length, ſtands very high, and is wide enough for ſix carriages to go a-breaſt, entirely open. On one ſide it commands the river Severn for ſome miles and the ſtupendous hanging rocks over it down to Bridgenorth bridge at the eaſt end, with the many riſing mountains on the ſouth ſide of that river: on the other ſide the whole country is open to it to a vaſt diſtance, with the Wreken about 15 miles off bounding the view at the weſt end. It is part of the airing pleaſure-ground of Thomas Whitmore, eſq. whoſe ſeat is at *Apley* adjoining. Apley.

A few miles north-eaſtward from hence ſtood the very ancient manſion of one of the oldeſt families in England, the Gatacres of *Gatacre*; the walls of which were very particular on account of their being built of a dark grey free-ſtone, coated with a thin greeniſh vitrified ſubſtance about the thickneſs of a crown-piece, a moſt effectual preſervative againſt all bad weather, without the leaſt appearance of any joint or cement to unite the ſeveral parts, ſo that it ſeemed but one intire piece. The hall was nearly an exact ſquare, and moſt remarkably conſtructed. At each corner, in the middle of each ſide, and in the centre was an immenſe oak tree, hewed nearly ſquare, and without branches, ſet with their heads on large ſtones, laid about a foot deep in the ground, and with their roots uppermoſt, which roots, with a few rafters, formed a complete arched roof: the floor was of oak boards three inches thick, not ſawed, but plainly chipped[k]. The whole is now entirely pulled down, and a new houſe built at a little diſtance. Gatacre.

The *Walls* is a Roman camp, about four miles eaſt of Bridgenorth in *Worvill* pariſh, cloſe by a little village called *Cheſterton* that joins to it on the north ſide. The form of it is neareſt to a ſquare. There have been four gates or entrances into it: one in the middle of the north front from Cheſterton, another in the middle of the weſt, a third in the ſouth-eaſt, and a fourth in the north-eaſt corner. The odd poſition of the two laſt take advantage of declivities in the rock, the whole face of which is every where except on the north-eaſt a precipice of 50 or 60 yards perpendicular. On the eaſt ſide a paſſage leads down to a rivulet below called *Stratford*. Beſides theſe a ſloping way is cut through the bank and The Walls.

[a] Mr. Cornes in Phil. Tranſ. N° 464, p. 127. [b] Gent. Mag. XXXIV. p. 262. [c] MS. E. Lloyd.
[d] Lel. ubi ſup. [e] Tan. 447. [f] Ubi ſup. [g] MS. E. Lloyd. [h] Lel. ubi ſup. [i] Corne ubi ſup.
[k] Obſervations in a Tour through South Wales, Shropſhire, &c. By Owen Saluſbury Brereton, eſq. Archæol. III. p. 111, 112.

down

down the rock in the middle of the ſouth face to the water, which ſurrounds part of the weſt, all the ſouth and eaſt, and part of the north ſides of the camp, rendering it ſtrong and inacceſſible. The weſt ſide has been doubly fortified with a deep trench cut out of the ſolid rock between two ramparts. To the north it has only one bank of the height of the innermoſt on the weſt. Its outer bank may have been levelled for the farm buildings at Cheſterton. Twenty-four acres are incloſed and ploughed within the walls. No coins or antiquities have been found there. It was probably æſtiva to Uriconium and Pennocrucium, which are within a day's march from it[l]. A camp in Wilts bears the ſame name.

Hales Owen. "The tounelet of *Hales Owen* had a priory[m]" of Premonſtratenſians, valued at £. 280. 13*s*. 2*d*.[n] In its church were buried John lord Botetourt, baron of Weoleigh in Richard II. ſir Hugh Burnell, who married his heireſs, and ſucceeded to the barony in Henry V. and ſir William Lyttelton of Frankley, in Henry VII. This town gave birth 1624 to Dr. Adam Littleton, author of the Latin dictionary, &c. prebendary and ſubdean of Weſtminſter, chaplain to Charles II. rector of Chelſea, where he died and was buried 1694; and 1714 to William Shenſtone the poet, admitted of Pembroke college, Oxford, from whence he retired to his paternal eſtate here called the *Leaſowes*, which he cultivated and improved till his death 1763, ſince which a plain elegant houſe has been built on it 1776, by the preſent proprietor Edward Horne, eſq.[o]

The Leaſowes.

The great pariſh of Hales Owen is part in this county and part in Worceſterſhire, and divided into eight townſhips and five ſubordinate manors. The ſoil in general is rich and fertile. Here are noble woods; and the river Stour is ſaid to riſe in Uſmore wood, but really ſprings in Twylands copſe in the manor of Frankley adjoining, and is joined by a rill riſing near the Leaſowes. Coals have been found in the Hill townſhip, and in digging the foundation of a houſe in Hales town 1745, was taken up a vaſt foſſil oak. The Portway, ſuppoſed a branch of Ikenild ſtreet, paſſes through Warley Wigorn in this pariſh. *Oldbury* another of the hamlets, and a chapelry, indicates ſome ancient caſtle, which is ſaid to have been at *Caſtle Leaſow*, whereabouts tradition places a great town. In *Haſbury* townſhip was St. Margaret's, an antient holy well. The manor belonged at the Conqueſt to Roger Montgomery, when it comprehended only the Shropſhire part. It was forfeited to the crown by Robert de Beleſme's ſiding with Curthoſe againſt Henry I. John granted it to Peter de Rupibus for the purpoſe of founding an abbey there, to which a market and fair were granted by Henry III. and the town at the ſame time erected into a borough, with a high and low bailiff. A ſchool was ſettled 1672, and a workhouſe erected 1730 for this very populous pariſh. At the diſſolution it was granted to ſir John Dudley, knt. in whoſe family it continued till Robert earl of Leiceſter alienated it to two gentlemen, who ſold it to John Lyttelton of Frankley, eſq. in whoſe repreſentative it ſtill continues. The body of the church is in the Saxon ſtyle.

Watleſburg caſtle. *Watleſburg* or *Watleſborough* caſtle, called in Domeſday *Wateſburg*, is ſuppoſed to take its name from the Watling ſtreet, which is ſaid to have paſſed this way and through a village called Stretton between this place and Weſtbury. There is alſo a road to this day which paſſes through Church Stretton. Alſo a village called Watling ſtreet, 11 miles from Shrewſbury, on the road to Birmingham. It belonged to the Corbets in the time of Henry V. and now to ſir Robert Leighton, bart.[p]

Willey. *Willeley*, or as others write it *Willegh*, or *Willey*, paſſed with other conſiderable lordſhips to the Harleys, by the marriage of ſir Warin de Willegh's grandaughter Burga to Richard de Harley, who alſo united Linlegh to his family. His great grandaughter Alice married ſir Hamond de Peſhall of Staffordſhire, and carried this eſtate among others out of the family. Alice's ſecond huſband was ſir Richard Lacon, from whom deſcended thoſe of this name here, at Linlegh, and other places in this county[q].

Hopton Corbet. "*Hopton Corbet*, half way betwixt Biſhop's Caſtle "and Wigmore, and three miles from Shepeton" [q. Sibdon[r].] It belonged to the Mortimers of Chirk, and was defended in the civil wars.

Holgate. "*Holgate* caſtle ſtandeth under the Cle hilles hard "by *Corveſdale*, ſix miles from Ludlow, ſome time "longing to the lord Lovel. The duke of Norfolk "exchanged it for other lands with Mr. Dudeley[s]."

King John took Holgate caſtle from Thomas Mauduit then in rebellion againſt him, and gave it to Hugh de Mortimer, but on Mauduit's ſubmiſſion it was reſtored. How it came to the Burnells does not appear: but Philip Burnell had it 19 Edward I. two years before the death of his uncle the biſhop[t], and his ſon Philip died ſeiſed of it 9 Edward II. By the marriage of this laſt Philip's daughter it paſſed to the lord Lovels, of whom the laſt lord being attainted by Henry VII. this caſtle was forfeited, and given to Jaſper duke of Bedford; but he having no legitimate iſſue it reverted to the crown, and was by Henry VIII. given with other eſtates of Burnell to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk after Flodden fight.

Shepton Corbet. "*Shepeton Corbet* caſtle, ſix or ſeven miles from "Ludlo in the way to Ludlo and Biſhop's Caſtle[u]." This name is now totally unknown. The ſituation agrees with *Sibdon* caſtle, now the property of the Flemings.

Stoke Say. "*Stokeſay* longing ſometime to the Ludlows, now "to the *Vernons*, buildid like a caſtle, five miles out "of Ludlo[x]."

Stoke. "*Stoke*, a pretty townlet[y]. Ludlo, a knight, lord "of Stoke caſtle or pyle towards Biſhop's caſtle[z]." It belonged to the Vernons, then to the Ferrars, now to lord Craven. Part of the caſtle is a houſe. In this pariſh was born 1610 Dr. Benjamin Whichcote, who died 1683.

[l] R. Gale's letter to Dr. Harwood, Sept. 17, 1719. Reliq. Galeanae, p. 123.
[m] Lel. IV. 182. VIII. 108.
[n] Tan. 452.
[o] Nath's Worc. I. 508—534. Append. p. xix—xlii.
[p] Appendix to Philips' Hiſt. of Shrewſbury, p. 235.
[q] Collins' Peer. III. 276. 284.
[r] Lel. VII. 33.
[s] Lel. Ib.
[t] Dugd. Bar. II. 61.
[u] Lel. VII. 33.
[x] Lel. VII. 33.
[y] Lel. IV. 181. b.
[z] Ib. 179. b.

Kinſham

ainham.

amſcroft.

rtham.

rfe r.

ıſhbury.

enlock.

" *Kainſham* or *Kenſham* caſtle [Cainſham] clene " down ſtood within two miles of Ludlo on a hill " top[a]." It belonged to the Mortimers, and the church to Wigmore abbey[b].

" *Bramſcrofte*, a very goodly place like a caſtle " longing to the earl of Shrewſbury, on Cle hills or " them . . . . . miles from Ludlo[c]." This hamlet was always reputed one of the fees belonging to the caſtle of Corfham, and came by marriage of Joan daughter of William Burley to Thomas Littleton author of the Tenures, whoſe heir the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons ſold it[d].

" *Cortham* caſtle upon *Corfe* rivulet, *unde et* " *Corweſdale*, XIII miles from Shrewſbyri by " ſouth[e]."

It is now called *Corfton*, but ſhews no remains. Corfham caſtle belonged to the earls of Saliſbury till the counteſs of William Longeſpe married ſir John Giffard of Brimsfield. It came afterwards to the L'Eſtranges and Talbots[f].

" *Corfe* riſing on Corveſdale comith into Teme at " Ludlo. Corvedale plentiful of corn ſtretcheth " from about Wenlok to Ludlow[g]."

North-eaſt of this is *Ruſhbury*, where Dr. Gale[h] places the *Bravonium* of Antoninus, by others ſuppoſed Worceſter. The Doctor's only reaſon for this removal is a fancied reſemblance of *brwynen*, the Britiſh word for a *bulruſh*, which ſuits with Ruſhbury, and its lying on the direct road from Magnis to Urioconium. Mr. Baxter[i] ſhews plainly that Antoninus has corrupted Ptolemy's *Brannogenium*, which anſwers to Caer Urangon or Worceſter. Profeſſor Ward puts it at Ludlow[k].

" *Wenlock*, a markett town, where was an abbey " of blak monkes, paſſing over an high hille " called *Wenlock edge*. The towne is invironed " with hilles[l]."

Wenlock gives name to a deanery, and to that part of the hundred which in Domeſday is called *Patintune* hundred. The Britiſh name is *Lhan Meileiu*, or St. Milburg's church.

The remains of Wenlock abbey church, built by Roger de Montgomery about 1080, conſiſting of the ſouth tranſept, ſouth aile, and three maſſive round Saxon arches of an adjoining building, ſhew it to have been very magnificent. It was in length from eaſt to weſt about 240 feet, and from north to ſouth including the tranſept about 120. The choir appears to have been terminated by a ſemicircular chapel. The cloiſter makes a farm houſe, and the bottom of the ſouth aile is converted into ſtabling. Its yearly revenue at the diſſolution was £. 401. It belongs now to ſir Watkin Williams Wynne. Leland (Collect. II. 170.) ſays the place was firſt called *Wimnicas*[m]. The foundreſs of this nunnery 680, was daughter to king Meroald, whoſe body was immured in the church wall[n], and niece to Wulpher king of Mercia[o]. Roger de Montgomery refounded it 14 William the Conqueror for Cluniacs[p]. The abbot was lord of the fee and borough, and had a market and fair. The church of Holy Trinity was a vicarage belonging to the abbey together with the rectory of Little Wenlock. Here was an hoſpital of St. John[q]. The manor of Wenlock was held under Roger de Montgomery by Roger Fitz Corbet. In later times it gave title to John lord Wenlock, ennobled 1 Edward IV. to whom as he came over from the intereſts of Henry VI. ſo he deſerted him for his former ſovereign, in whoſe cauſe he fell at the battle of Tewkſbury, and was buried at Tewkſbury; the firſt and laſt that bore this title, which in our times was offered to the father of the preſent lord of the whole franchiſe of Wenlock. This place was famous in the reign of Richard II. for copper mines, now for nothing but lime.

At *Broſeley*, five miles from Wenlock on the Severn, was diſcovered 60 yards from the Severn among the coal pits in *Tachfield* in 1711, a ſmall well or pool of water ſo impregnated with ſulphur that on the application of a candle the ſtream took fire, and boiled a tea kettle in nine minutes, and dreſſed meat ſooner than culinary fire without giving it an offenſive ſmell. By opening freſh pits in its neighbourhood other water was let into the drain, which firing the ſulphur ſtream that remained deſtroyed this ſpring, and nothing remains at preſent but the cavity where it once roſe[r]. The town of Broſeley is famous for its pipes and coals. Broſeley.

" *Acton Burnell* was a goodly manor place or " caſtel four miles from Shrewſbury, where the par- " liament was kept in a grete barn. It longed ons " to the lord Lovel, then to the duke of Norfolk, " and now to ſir John Dudley. Burnel's daughter " was married to the lord Lovel, and thereby the " Lovells' land increaſed, and after was made viſcount " Lovell, and had Acton Burnell[s]." Acton Burnell.

The family of Burnell is as old as the Conqueſt. Edward was the firſt baron 5 Edward II. and died four years after, leaving his ſiſter Maud mentioned by Mr. Camden his heir. She probably brought this eſtate to her huſband Lovell, though it occurs not in that family till in Henry VI, and was forfeited by the adherence of Francis lord Lovell to Richard III. Henry VII. gave it to Jaſper earl of Bedford, on whoſe death it reverted with his other eſtates to the crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk. Maud's ſon Nicholas by her ſecond huſband John de Handlo had a curious diſpute in the court of chivalry with Robert de Morley, who preſumed to bear the Burnell arms becauſe he had been a retainer in the family. Nicholas reſented it ſo highly that the king was forced to aſk

[a] Lel. VII. 33. [b] MS. Lloyd. [c] Lel. VII. 33. [d] Lloyd MS. [e] Lel. VII. 33.
[f] MS. Lloyd. [g] Lel. VII. 33. [h] P. 127. [i] Gloſſar. in voce. [k] Horſley, p. 466.
[l] Lel. V. 182. [m] *Venti locus*, or *windy place*. E. Lloyd. [n] Lel. It. IV. 178.
[o] The bones of St. Milburga were burnt in the market place before the entrance into the church-yard together with the four images of St. John Baptiſt of Hope Bowdler, St. Blaiſe of Staunton Long, St. Mary the virgin mother of Acton Round, and that of the ſaid Virgin of Barrow, by order of the viſitors or commiſſioners in the royal viſitation held at Worceſter, Oct. 1547. Regiſter of ſir Thomas Butler, vicar of Wenlock, in Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth. MS. Bowen. William of Malmſbury, in the life of Edward the Confeſſor, relates that on rebuilding the abbey church the tomb of the foundreſs being broken in, ſuch a ſweet odor came from it as among other miracles cured the king's evil; *regius morbus medicis ſane incurabilis*. De geſt. pontif. IV. p. 164.
[p] Tan. 444. [q] Ib. [r] Phil. Tranſ. N° 334 and 482, and Gent. Mag. 1755, XXV. p. 302.
[s] Leland It. VI. 33.

him to let Robert bear them while he lived, which he conſented to, and Robert's banner was after his death 1360 delivered up by his banner bearer. Nicholas died 1382, and was buried in this church, where he has a figure and epitaph in braſs. The parliament which enacted the ſtatute of Acton Burnell for the recovery of debts to merchants met at Acton Burnell in a barn belonging to Shrewſbury abbey ſtill remaining, whoſe gabels ſhew it to have been of extraordinary dimenſions capable of holding the Houſe of Commons, who for want of better accommodation might ſit in it while the Lords met in the hall of the caſtle. The caſtle was the reſidence of Robert Burnell biſhop of Bath and Wells, who was treaſurer and chancellor to Edward I. and died 1292, on his journey to Scotland to demand of the Scots what right they had to object to Edward I's claim over them, and to receive their acknowledgement of it. What now remains of the caſtle is ſuppoſed only the eaſt wing: the gate or centre arch remains within the preſent manſion of ſir Edward Smythe, bart.

Pitchford. About *Pitchford* and its neighbourhood moſt of the coal pits have for ſome depth an upper ſtratum of blackiſh ſtone, porous, and full of a bituminous matter, which is ſeparated by grinding and boiling, and makes a ſort of pitch and tar. A medicinal oil is alſo extracted from the ſame ſtone[t]. A family of the ſame name held this manor in the reign of Edward I. In the Red book of the Exchequer we find *Gunfanarius* de Pitchford[u]; but query if not from Gonfanon, a ſtandard or banner. It has been long the ſeat of Ottleys who were here in Leland's time, and came originally from Oteley near Elleſmere; which laſt eſtate has long ſince paſſed to the Kynaſtons. Their manſion houſe on the north ſide of the town is a large regular pile of timber, being the moſt intire in the county, and ſeems to have been built about the reign of Henry VII. The park contains about 230 acres. Of this family was probably Dr. Adam Ottley archdeacon of Salop and biſhop of St. David's from 1712 to 1723, a friend and patron of Dr. Hickes. One of both theſe names was ſince that time rector here.

Among the natural curioſities of this ſmall pariſh may be reckoned ſeven continguous ſprings, two of which in the hard froſt 1749 did more than ſupply an overſhot mill when all other ſtreams were obſtructed. Great coal works were carried on till the water broke into them, as alſo ſaltworks till diſcontinued for the ſame reaſon. A corn mill was 1712 converted to wire works, ſuppoſed the beſt in England. There is much raddle in the brook, and near the ſide of the water is got the famous pitch ſtone, from which is extracted the Britiſh oil. In a farm yard is the pitch well, a ſmall hole, which, when filled with rain water, will, in ſummer time, produce a bitumen from the rock, which, as the day grows hotter, becomes thicker, and in 12 hours, being ſcummed off, is of the conſiſtence of liquid pitch, and has been made uſe of as ſuch. The Roman road, called Watling ſtreet, runs from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt through the pariſh for near two miles[x].

At *Harley* adjoining was born Silas Taylor, alias Domvile, keeper of the ſtores at Harwich, whoſe antiquities he wrote, as alſo on Gavelkind 1663, and collected for Herefordſhire[y]. Harley.

" *Counde* a poor village 14 miles from Shrewſ- Cound.
" bury. Ther runneth down a praty brooke from
" ſouth called Rhe, paſſing through the ſmall vil-
" lage, and a little lower goeth into Severn[z]."

Mr. Horſley[a] thinks himſelf authoriſed to place Rutunium. Rutunium near *Wem* on the river *Rodan*, by the name of this river, and the account given by Mr. Camden of Bery or Burgh near that town, p. 398. Biſhop Stillingfleet puts it at *Drayton*. Some ſuppoſe *Roton* near Alberbury to be the place. Salmon[b] thought the river Rodan a boundary of ſome country prior to the Heptarchy, perhaps between the *Cornavii* and *Ordovices*.

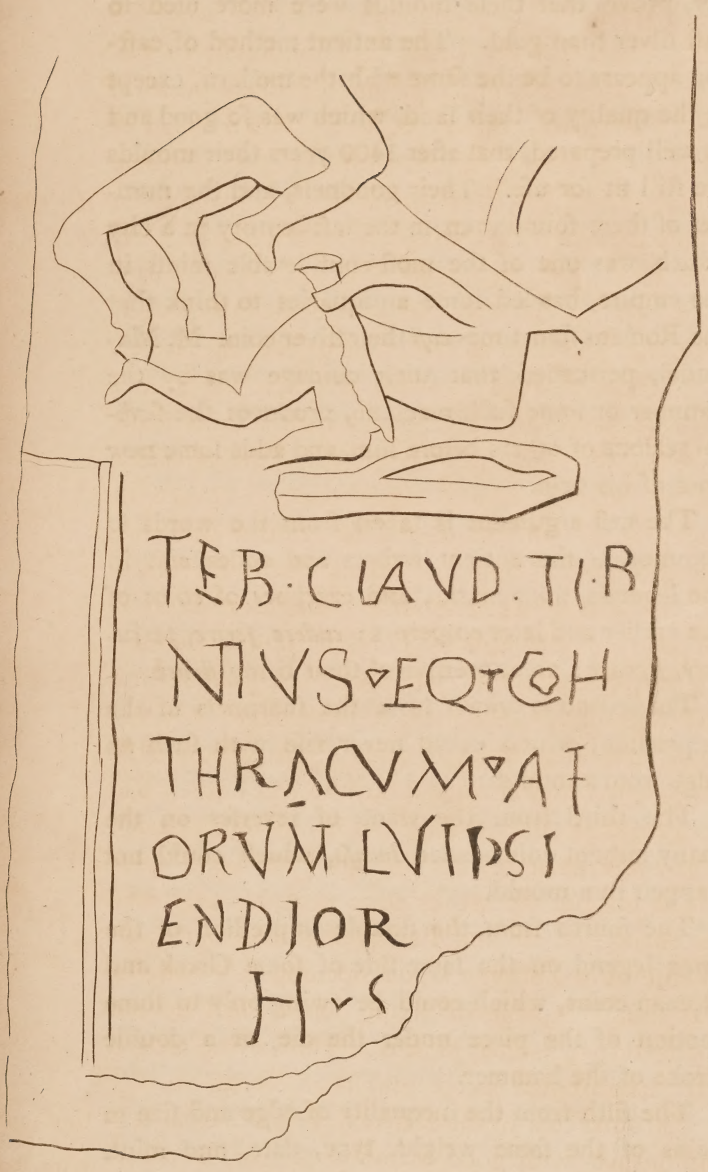
" *Album Monaſterium* by *Albertbyri*, long ſince Alberbury.
" ſuppreſſed[c]." Warine, ſheriff of Shropſhire in Henry I. and a great warrior againſt the Welſh, or his ſon Fulk, founded in Henry II. near *Abberbury* given them by the Conqueror this *New abbey* for black monks of the order of Grandmont in Limoſin. It was ſuppreſſed among alien priories, and given to archbiſhop Chichele[d]. Fulk, ſon of Fulk, in Richard I. built the caſtle[e], of which ſome ruins remain. At *Winnington* in this pariſh, on Winnington. the borders of Wales, was born 1483 Thomas Parr, *Old Parr.* who died 1635, at the age of 152 years, nine months, and ſome days. His father was a huſbandman, and ſent him at 17 to a neighbouring farmer, with whom he lived till 1518. He held his father's farm 63 years, and at the end of the third leaſe, took a fourth for life. By his wife Jane he had a ſon and daughter, who died young. At 122 he married a Welſh widow, and at 125 did pennance for getting a handſome young girl with child. Thomas earl of Arundel, that great lover of antiquities, brought him to London in a horſelitter, and introduced him to Charles I. being then blind and decrepid. Being aſked by Charles I. what was the moſt remarkable thing he could remember in ſo long a life, he fingled out the feat himſelf had performed at 125. " Fie, old man, ſaid the king, " can you remember nothing but your vices." He ended his life ſix weeks after, probably ſhortened by change of air and living, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. Upon opening his body he was found capable of living longer had he not changed his manner of life[f]. He was the longeſt lived Engliſhman except Jenkins in Yorkſhire.

Uriconium in the Itinerary 11 miles from Ru- Uriconium. tunium has with good reaſon been fixed at *Wroxeter*, notwithſtanding which Mr. Salmon[g] removes it as we have ſeen to *Wrotteſley* in Staffordſhire, placing Rutunium here. The town has been very large, and alſo the fortified ground. It is ſituated on the north or north-eaſt ſide of the Severn, and Wroxeter.

[t] Phil. Tranſ. N° 228. [u] Gale's MS. note. [x] MS. Bowen.
[y] Lloyd MS. [z] Lel. IV. 181. b. [a] P. 418. [b] P. 676.
[c] Lel. VIII. 84. [d] Tan. 449. [e] Dugd. Bar. I. 443.
[f] See Dr. Harvey's Diſſection of him, Gent. Mag. 1769. vol. XXXIX. p. 29. from his works. [g] New Survey, p. 670

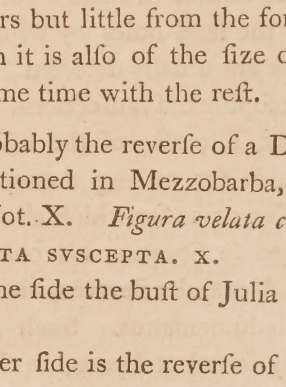
on the other ſide of the place runs a ſmall rivulet. The city is encompaſſed with a rampart and ditch. The walls three yards thick take in about three miles in circumference. There is a piece of an old wall yet ſtanding, about 8 yards high, and 20 long, which has in it three regular ſtrata of Roman brick. A ſquare ſudatory with four rows of brick flues under its floor was diſcovered but deſtroyed [h]. A very good wooden model of it is preſerved in Shrewſbury ſchool library, and alſo one of the brick flues and part of the teſſelated pavement. The Roman coins found here are chiefly of the lower empire, and called Wroxeter *Dynders*, perhaps a corruption of *Denarii* [i]. Here were alſo dug up, 1752, in a field about 200 yards north-eaſt from the old walls the three ſepulchral inſcriptions, Pl. I. fig. 3, 4, 5. now in the library of Shrewſbury ſchool. Another found ſince and faſtened againſt the wall of the vicarage houſe is here engraved. It is 2 feet wide, 3 and a quarter high, 8 inches thick, the letters 3 inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ long, thoſe of the laſt line four:

page 23



A fragment of a 5th lies at the ſide of the road under the wall of the laſt farm houſe next the church:

page 23



Beſides many urns [k], they have found intire human ſkeletons depoſited in red clay ſpread both over and under them [l], and covered over with thin ſlabs of ſtone, over which were heaped five or ſix larger ſtones and clay. Several ſculls have been found in hollows towards the Severn. Here have alſo been found ſeveral moulds for forging Roman money, of which take the following account communicated to the Royal Society by the late Mr. Henry Baker [m], who had five of theſe moulds in his poſſeſſion, which were bought by the editor at his ſale, and are here engraved Pl. I. fig. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The preſent ſexton found one mould 20 years ago.

"Four of the five in my poſſeſſion were found in digging ſand at a place called *Ryton* near Condover (query whether *Rutunium)*, 5 miles from Wroxalter (i. e. Uriconium) in Shropſhire, about a mile from the Watling ſtreet road. Theſe are all of the ſize of a Roman Denarius, and little more than the thickneſs of our halfpenny. They are made of ſmooth pot or rather brick clay, that ſeems to have been well cleanſed from ſand or dirt, and well beat or kneaded, to render it fit for taking a fair impreſſion. Great numbers of theſe were found, but, for want of care, moſt of them were broken in pieces. They are deſcribed N° 1, 2, 3, 4, in the account below. The fifth, which is twice as thick as any of the reſt, was found at Wroxalter; the clay it is made of differs but little from the former; and the impreſſion on it is alſo of the ſize of a Denarius, and of the ſame time with the reſt.

Fig. 6. is probably the reverſe of a Denarius of Severus, mentioned in Mezzobarba, p. 268. from Noris de Vot. X. *Figura velata coram ara ſacrificans.* VOTA SVSCEPTA. X.

Fig. 7. On one ſide the buſt of Julia Severi. IVLIA AVGVSTA,

On the other ſide is the reverſe of a Denarius of Severus. Mezzob. p. 274. *Victoria gradiens cum fune ſuper ſcuto.* P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. P. F.

[h] See Phil. Tranſ. N° 306. Baxter, v. *Veroconium.*

[i] Biſhop Gibſon ſays he had it from an eyewitneſs that none of the coins were *Saxon*, whence the city is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed before the Saxon, and conſequently not in the Daniſh times. Againſt this ſee Baxter's Gloſſary. But his derivation of the Saxon name from ꝑnæcꝺ, *wrackt* or deſtroyed, is very forced, when Wreken hill furniſhes ſo obvious an etymology.

[k] The Annals of Worceſter ſay that, 1287, at a place called Bilbury, near Wroceſtre, a magician conjured up the devil to diſcover to a boy arms, a ſhip, and a houſe-full of treaſure. Ang. Sac. I. 509. Such was the monkiſh idea of antiquarian diſcoveries.

[l] The bodies in the cemetery of Woodbridge priory, Suffolk, now the parſonage houſe, are frequently found ſo bedded.

[m] Phil. Tranſ. N° 483.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 8. A reverſe of Caracalla. Mezzob. p. 286. *Trophæum de Parthis cum duobus captivis aſſidentibus.* PART. MAX. PON. TR. P. V. COS.
Fig. 9. *Caput Juliæ Severi.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA.
Fig. 10. *Caput Juliæ Severi.*—IVLIA AVGVSTA.

"I remember no account of any ſuch kind of moulds being found in other countries, excepting ſome ſaid to have been found at Lyons[n]; but I believe more of them have been diſcovered at different times in England; though I cannot pretend to ſay when or where. I have been informed, that ſome years ago, the earl of Winchelſea had ſeveral impreſſions or moulds of this ſort (all joined together ſide by ſide) on one flat piece of clay, as if for the making many caſts at once: they were all of the emperor Severus. And I have ſeen in the earl of Pembroke's moſt valuable collection a clay mould impreſſed on both ſides, as N° 2. Amongſt theſe alſo is one of the ſides bearing the head of the ſame emperor, and the other ſide a known reverſe of his. Four of the five in my hands are alſo of Severus or his wife Julia, and the other is a reverſe of Caracalla, his ſon and immediate ſucceſſor; ſo that all we know of may be ſaid to be of the ſame time very nearly.

"They are ſeemingly intended for the coinage of money; though it is very difficult to conceive in what manner they could be employed to that purpoſe, eſpecially N° 2, which has an impreſſion on both ſides; unleſs we ſuppoſe they coined two pieces at the ſame time, by the help of three moulds, of which this was to be the middle one[o].

"If, by diſpoſing theſe into ſome ſort of iron frame or caſe (as our Letter Founders do the braſs moulds for caſting their types), the melted metal could be poured into them, it would certainly be a very eaſy method of coining, as ſuch moulds require little time or expence to make, and therefore might be ſupplied by new ones as often as they happened to break.

"Theſe moulds ſeem to have been burnt or baked ſufficiently to make them hard, but not ſo as to render them porous like bricks, whereby they would have loſt their ſmooth and even ſurface; which in theſe is plainly ſo cloſe, that whatever metal ſhould be formed in them would have no appearances like the ſand-holes by which counterfeit coins or medals are uſually detected."

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 234, is an account by Mr. Thoreſby of the diſcovery of certain clay moulds for caſting money at Thorp in Yorkſhire. The coins for which all theſe were intended belonged to Severus, his conſort Julia, his ſon Caracalla, Alexander Severus, his mother Mammæa, and Diadumenianus. Such moulds being very frequently found at Lyons, in that part of the city which was moſt inhabited by the Romans, and retains the name of *Fourviere*, q. d. *Forum vetus*, M. Mahudel in the year 1716 preſented to the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, of which he was a member, a memoir on their uſe, with obſervations on the Roman coinage, printed in their Memoirs, T. III. p. 218. N° II. 333. 342, of which the following is an abſtract.

Theſe moulds are of whitiſh clay baked, of a circular form, about an inch in diameter, and two lines thick at the edges. Moſt of them have an impreſſion on both ſides, but ſome only on one. Each mould has a ſmall opening or channel at the edge leading to the cavity of the impreſſion, which, when a number of them was laid together, ſerved to receive and conduct the melted metal. The number thus united had at each end a mould hollowed on one ſide only; and by the earth ſtill adhering to ſome of theſe ſingle moulds it is probably they were bedded in to hold them together, and cloſe all openings by which the metal might run out, which being once cold, it was eaſy to ſeparate them again. The heads of the princes fix the date of the introduction of theſe moulds to the time of Severus, whoſe money muſt have been very common at Lyons, where he reſided a long while after the defeat of Albinus, and where his ſon Caracalla was born. An ingot of mixed metal found with them, in which the green ruſt ſhewed there was more copper than ſilver, proves that theſe moulds were more uſed to caſt ſilver than gold. The antient method of caſting appears to be the ſame with the modern, except in the quality of their ſand, which was ſo good and ſo well prepared, that after 1400 years their moulds are ſtill fit for uſe. Their goodneſs, and the number of them found even in the laſt century in a city which was one of the moſt conſiderable mints in the empire, has led ſome antiquaries to think that the Romans ſometimes *caſt* their ſilver coin. M. Mahudel, perſuaded that their coinage was by the hammer or ſome ſuch machine, produces the ſeveral reaſons of others before him, and adds ſome new ones of his own.

The firſt argument is taken from the words ſo common in the antient writers and codes, and in the legends, mint marks, and exergues of coins of the earlier and later emperors: *cudere, ferire, percutere, ſignare*; all expreſſive of their being *ſtruck*.

The ſecond is drawn from the ſharpneſs of the impreſſion, which could never riſe with ſuch an edge from a mould.

The third from the want of reverſes on the many antient coins called *Incuſa*, which could not happen in a mould.

The fourth from the double impreſſion of the ſame legend on the ſame ſide of ſome Greek and Roman coins, which could be owing only to ſome motion of the piece under the die, or a double ſtroke of the hammer.

The fifth from the inequality of edge and ſize in coins of the ſame weight, type, date, and mint, which nothing could have occaſioned but the different degree of force in the ſtroke, and which could never have happened if the piece had been confined in a mould.

Notwithſtanding theſe arguments, the difficulty of comprehending how the hammer alone, without

[n] Theſe were all for coins of Severus, Julia Pia, and Caracalla. M. Mahudel has determined that they belonged to forgers of money, or coiners, and that the current and genuine Roman money was ſtamped in a die, or hammered, and not caſt in a mould. See Hiſt. de l'Acad. des Inſcript. V. 2. p. 333—342.

[o] Moſt of theſe at Lyons were double.

a balance,

a balance, could give that bold relief to the copper medallions and the larger coins, made Freher and Savot aſſert that they took their firſt ſubſtance and contour in a mould, and then being put into the fire again were laid red hot on matrices or blocks in which they received their laſt perfection from the hammer. What ſerved to confirm antiquaries in this opinion was the figure of a crucible on the reverſe of a denarius of the Cariſian family, which has on the other ſide the head of the Goddeſs Moneta: and in this ſenſe they underſtand the words *flando*, which, in the offices of the Triumviri monetales, precedes *feriundo*, and is uſed in ſome antient laws as well as *conflare*. To this M. Mahudel oppoſes three reaſons. 1. That the crucible in queſtion was uſed only to melt the metal into ingots, which being beaten into plates was cut into round pieces called Blanks, which were afterwards ſtamped between two blocks. What elſe is the uſe of thoſe large ſheers which appear with other coining inſtruments on this denarius, but to cut out theſe blanks, a practice confirmed by that line of Juneval [p], who defines money to be metal cut in pieces, and ſtamped with heads and titles;

Conciſum argentum in titulos, facieſque minutas;

which entirely excludes caſting in moulds.

2. All the names of the officers of the mint enumerated on inſcriptions *(Signatores, Suppoſtores, Malleatores monetæ Cæſaris)*, relate to hammering and not to caſting.

3. The cracks ſo frequent in coins of all metals and all ſizes are not the effects of caſting, but of the hammer, whoſe ſtrokes would ſooner crack a piece already beaten into a blank, than one caſt before; ſince experience ſhews that ſuch a ſtroke (on ſilver at leaſt) unites the parts of the metal rarefied by fuſion.

But the difficulty of this operation, allowed even by the advocates for it, makes ſtrongly againſt their ſyſtem. For how can we conceive the *Suppoſitor* or Coiner, who was to put the blank between the blocks, adroit enough to place them ſo that each part of the relief already moulded ſhould fit into the correſponding cavity; and even ſuppoſing him ſo clever, how could he do it quick enough to work off the prodigious quantity of large coins which we find ſo numerous even of emperors whoſe reigns were ſhorteſt? Laſtly, how on this principle can we anſwer the objection from the number of plated Greek and Roman coins now remaining? How could the two metals not previouſly united (for the more valuable covers that which is leſs ſo) be caſt before they were brought to the die, however conſiderable the relief, eſpecially in the Greek ſilver medallions, ſome of which are plated? It may be ſaid this plating is a mark of forgery even of the antients: but if the antient forgers had the art of privately ſtriking theſe pieces on a metal harder than copper (for ſome of the plated ones are iron), and could give them ſo much boldneſs and edge without firſt caſting them, much more would the practice have been introduced into the mints, where it was the prince's intereſt to uſe that method which could make the moſt money in the ſhorteſt time.

The true method of coinage among the antients being thus explained, we muſt ſuppoſe theſe moulds belonged to the falſe coiners, who debaſed the coin by increaſing the alloy, as appears by the metal found with them. To theſe refers this law of Theodoſius [q]: *Si quis nummum* falſa fuſione *formaverit, univerſas ejus facultates fiſco addici præcipimus, ut in monetis tantum noſtris* cudendæ *pecuniæ ſtudium frequentetur.* Hence ariſes that remarkable difference of value in many ſilver coins of the ſame reverſe, date, and prince. This practice of debaſing the coin had prevailed over that of plating ſo early as Pliny's time, who obſerves "that it was practiſed "with ſo much art, that it was become a particular "ſcience to diſtinguiſh a piece coined at the mint "from one caſt in a ſand mould, and that the imi-"tations in the latter way were oftentimes ſo well "executed, that the curious would often give many "pieces of good money for one falſe one."

The great decline of engraving under Severus, and the alteration he had introduced into the current coin, rendered theſe counterfeits more eaſy, and the quantity of moulds diſcovered at Lyons ſhews what a number of theſe coiners there muſt have been. They increaſed ſo faſt even in the cities where there were eſtabliſhments *(præfecturæ monetarum)* and among the officers and workmen employed in the mints, that in the reign of Aurelian they formed a little army, who, for fear of being brought to condign puniſhment, revolted againſt him, and killed 7000 of his troops in a pitched battle [r].

Count Caylus having obſerved ſome of theſe moulds found at Lyons took off their impreſſions in pewter. He faſtened eight of them together back to back, and ſo formed a cylinder, into which he poured melted pewter, and as ſoon as it was cold, ſeparated them with a fine ſaw. The firſt impreſſions were very imperfect, occaſioned by the moulds being filled with dirt; but, on repeating the experiment after carefully cleaning them, the count got the ſeven following coins of Caracalla, Geta, Julia Domna their mother, and Julia Mæſa Auguſta her ſiſter [s],

ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. BRIT.
PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III.

A woman ſitting, holding in her right a patera, in her left a cornucopiæ. Silver; Occo. 290.

ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.
VICT. PART. MAX.

Victory, holding in her right a crown, in her left a palm branch. Silver; Occo. 287.

P. SEPT. GETA PIVS AVG. BRIT.
TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.

A Janus, holding in his right a lance, in his left thunder. Silver; Occo. 303.

IVLIA AVGVSTA.
PIETAS PVBLICA.

A woman veiled ſtanding, and extending her hands over a flaming altar. Silver; Occo. 282.

[p] Sat. XIV. 291. [q] Leg. 3. tit. v. [r] Aur. Victor in Aureliano.

[s] It has generally been ſuppoſed the coins of Julia Mæſa were ſtruck during the reign of her grandſon Heliogabalus, but the count thinks her coins being found with thoſe of her nephews and ſiſter makes it more probable they were of that age.

IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.
VENUS GENETRIX.
A woman ſitting, holding in her right a patera, in her left a haſta pura. Silver; Occo. 282.

IVLIA AVGVSTA.
IVNO.
The goddeſs with her peacock, holding in her right a patera, in her left a haſta pura. Silver; Occ. Ib.

IVLIA MAESA AVG.
PIETAS AVG.
A woman veiled, holding in her left on a pillar an acerra, out of which ſhe throws incenſe on a flaming altar. Silver; Occo. 316.

An eighth mould gave this reverſe of Caracalla:
FELICITAS AVGG.
A woman holding in her right a caduceus, in her left a cornucopiæ. Silver; Occo. 285.

Count Caylus differs from M. Mahudel as to the uſe of theſe moulds. He is of opinion that the Romans, as well as the kings of Egypt, Syria, and Judea, and ſeveral of the Greek cities, uſed both moulds and the hammer in their coinage. None of the Roman moulds that he had ſeen or heard of are anterior to the reign of Severus. They ſeem intended for ſilver coinage, and it was in that emperor's reign that that ſpecies of coinage was debaſed, and continued to be more and more ſo till Diocleſian's time. Theſe ſucceſſive changes muſt have produced two effects. They would have prevented the counterfeiting of ſilver coin, and in fact, if we conſider that the coins of moſt of the ſucceſſors of Severus are of *billon*, or braſs alloyed with a little ſilver, we ſhall hardly ſuppoſe the coiners would think them worth riſking their lives to counterfeit them; and, 2dly, the officers of the mint would be more careleſs about theſe ſpecies of coin, and take the ſhorteſt and moſt frugal method of marking it, which would be by mould. This mode may account for the number of medals of emperors whoſe reigns were but of a few days. A workman might quickly engrave a head in relief with its legend on its puncheon hard enough to ſtamp an impreſſion on a clay mould, or the head only might be graved, and the legend imprinted on the mould by moveable characters. The confuſion and tranſpoſition of letters on many medals authorize this conjecture; and they might make a cylinder of copper, in which the moulds might be ſet, faſtened together with clay, or by turning hinges, which would direct their motion, and a head and reverſe might be hollowed in them by a tool. But for the reſt of that learned Antiquary's arguments in favour of his ſuppoſition, that many of the coins that have come down to us were not ſtruck with the hammer, we muſt refer to his Recueil, vol. I. 286—291.

In digging in the ruins of the fountain of Niſmes they found two braſs dies of medals of Auguſtus of a conic figure engraved in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions XIV. p. 105. One of them being put under the balance was broken and thrown aſide; the other fell into the hands of Count Caylus, who has engraved it in his Recueil I. Pl. CV. f. 1.[1] It is compoſed of equal proportions of copper, zink, pewter, and lead, and by its form is admirably calculated to bear the ſtroke of the hammer.

Liſt of Roman coins found at Wroxeter, communicated by the rev. Mr. Francis Leighton of Shrewſbury:

Silver.

IMP. SER. GALBA AVG.
S.P.Q.R. OB. C.S. in corona civica.
IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TRP. COS. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Figura ſtolata. ſtans dextra, ... læva cornucopiæ.
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.
FELICITAS AVGG. Figura muliebris ſtolata ſtans, læva cornucopia dextra....
IVLIA MAESA.
FORTVNA REDVX. Figura ſedens.

Copper.

IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG.
Figura ſedens, dextra haſtam.
IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. VIII. P.P.
S. C. Victoria, dextra ſertum.
IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. COS. V. P. P.
S.C. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.
Figura globo inſidens ſub trophæo.
IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS NERVA AVG.
Figura ſedens.
ANTONINVS PIVS. T. R. . . P.
S. C. Mulier ſtolata ſtans.
DIVUS M. ANTONINVS PIVS.
. . NSECR. . . . S. C. Aquila rogo inſidens.
IMP. L. VERVS AVG.
PROV. DEOR. T. R. P. III. COS. II.
Figura ſtans, dextra globum, læva cornucopiæ.

Severus.

S. S. . . Figura ſtolata ſtans.
IVLIA AVGVSTA.
PIETAS AVGG.
Figura ara adſtans.
IVLIA MAMMAEA AVGVSTA.
S. C. Mulier ſtolata, dextra haſtam.
D. N. CONSTA. . . . VS AVG.
FEL. TEMP. REPARATI.
Columba roſtro ramum gerens.

Diocletian.

SACRA MONETA AVGG. ET. CAES.
Dea Moneta.
IMP. CARAVSIVS.
. . . . . .
IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG.
Another; rev. a galley.
FL. CONSTA...
GLORIA EXERCITVS.
IMP. LICINIVS. P. F. AVG.
SEN. POP. ROM. B. S. TRP.
Genius ſtans, læva cornucopiæ.
CONSTANTINVS P. P. AVG.
SOLI INVICTO COMITI.

[1] P. Moulinet has engraved a third from the cabinet of St. Genevieve (p. 117) inſcribed as theſe, CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. There are alſo in the ſame cabinet two of iron, of Conſtantius.

FL. IVL. CRISPVS.... CAES.
CAES ALVMNO. NOSTRORVM. Sertum in quo VOTVM.
D. N. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG.
VICTORIÆ DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. VOT
Duo figuræ alatæ ſcutum tenentes in quo V
in exergue TRS. MVLT
X

" The deſtruction of *Roxceſter* by all likelihood " was the cauſe of the erection of Shrewſbury: for " Roxceſter was a goodly walled towne until it was " deſtroyed by the Danes[u]." It is impoſſible to look at the ſituation of Wroxeter under the pre-eminent Wreken and not be convinced that its name is to be derived from that natural pyramid, and that the Romans adopted a Britiſh name in their pronunciation of Uriconium, Wriconium, ſynonymous with the preſent Wrekin, q. d. Wrekinceſter, which has been ſucceeded as the capital of the Cornavii by Shrewſbury. Wrocward in S. Bradford hundred has the ſame etymology.

Mr. Carte of Leiceſter gave the Society of Antiquaries the following account of the *Old Work* at *Wroxeter*, 1721, with a rude draught.

" The main wall now ſtanding is 30 yards long, and the foundation from it weſtward 40 yards, ſo that the whole was 70 yards long. The middle arch ſix yards high from the ground, but from the floor much higher, ſix yards broad; the other two only four yards broads, but of the ſame height. The hole in the middle arch ſuppoſed to be broken through, and ſo is the other. At each end are ſmooth walls coming out at the end of the arches; the foundations anſwering the main wall and arches ten yards from it. Two rows of tiles go through the wall. The ſtones are laid exactly acroſs each other, in the middle rubbiſh and pebbles. The arches ſeem covered with the ſame as the wall. Some ragged pieces ſtand out a yard and a half from the wall. It is now eight yards from the ground; the north ſide ſmooth, except ſome holes as for ſcaffolds." In Mr. Lloyd's time this piece of wall was 20 feet high and 100 long.

At the bottom of the Severn at low water are ſtill to be ſeen foundations of ſtone probably of a bridge, though the road went through the middle of the city, and through the ford now called Wroxeter, ford, as is to be diſcovered by the old *Strait* [or *Street*] way, pointing exactly to it on each ſide of the river[x]. The Roman portway ran hence to the Strettons[y].

In the church of Wroxeter is a monument for ſir Thomes Bromley, lord chief juſtice of England, and one of the executors of Henry VIII.'s will. He died 1555, and his daughter married a Newport. There are alſo monuments for ſir Richard Newport, anceſtor of the earls of Bradford, 1570. Francis, the firſt lord Bradford, 1708, his brother Andrew, 1699, and his ſon Thomas earl of Torrington, 1719.

Wreken. " The *Wreken hill*, of ſome called Mount Gilbert, " is the higheſt ground of all the country thereabout, " and ſtandeth as a Pharos, barren of wood. There " is on the top of this hill a delicate plain ground " bearyng fine good graſſe, and in this plaine is a " fayre fountain[z]."

" There is a fayre ſtone long bridge on Severne " to paſs over toward Roxceſter at *Acham* village[a]."

" *Terne* riſith near Mere village in Staffordſhire. Terne r. " It goeth by Draiton, Terne hil, Beſteford, and Slepe " village, and cometh into Severn at Acham village, " two miles from Shrewſbyri. I heard otherwiſe " that it came into Severn about Ternebridge, or " between Acham village and Roxceſter[b]." It comes into Severn firſt below Ternbridge.

" At *Attington* in Glouceſterſhire neere to the ryver Attingham. " Severne was born Ordericus Vitalis, a worthy reli- " gious man, who did write an eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, " and to whoſe happy diligence we owe the know- " ledge of many matters concerning the Engliſh and " Norman nobility." Thus Mr. Camden in additions to his Britannia in his own hand-writing in the Bodleian library. But from Ordericus's own account of himſelf[c] I rather incline to fix this author's birthplace at Attingham, or *Atcham*, on the Severn, near Shrewſbury. He was born 1075, and baptized on Eaſter Sunday in the church of St. Eatta[d] at *Ettingeſham* or *Attingeſham*, on the Severn, by a prieſt named Ordericus. After he had been five years inſtructed by Sivad a noble preſbyter in the monaſtery at Shrewſbury (afterwards rebuilt by Roger earl of Montgomery, to whom his father Odelerius was principal councellor), he was at 11 years of age carried over to Normandy, where he became a monk in the abbey of Uticum or St. Evroul by the name of *Vitalis*, and continued there 56 years, being 67 years old at the time of finiſhing his ſtory, which he began at the command of his abbot Roger. It treats in 13 books of the eccleſiaſtical affairs of Normandy till the Conqueror came over to England, after which he interweaves our affairs to 1141, 6 Stephen.

Attingham or Atcham is now the property of Noel Hill, eſq. knight of the ſhire for the county, and a deſcendant from ſir Rowland's family. He is building a fine ſeat at Terne, to which he has given the name of Attingham, having in 1784 been created baron Berwick of Attingham. The houſe of white ſtone has 11 windows in front; the ground about it flat; Wrekin hill in full view.

" There is a late a new bridge of ſtone made on " Terne by a merchant of London called Rowland " Hill, a little above the confluence of the Terne " and Severn[e]."

The old bridge at Atcham was erected in the reign of king Edward VI. at the ſole expence of Rowland Hill, knt. formerly lord mayor of London, whoſe extraordinary munificence and liberality were diſplayed in many public works in different parts of the kingdom, and particularly in this his native county. For, beſides founding a free grammar ſchool at Drayton, and allotting ſufficient ſtipends for the maintenance of the ſame, he annually cloathed

[u] Lel. IV. 181. b. [x] Gibſon. [y] MS. Lloyd. [z] Lel. IV. 181. b.
[a] Lel. IV. 181. [b] Lel. VII. 33. [c] Hiſt. V. p. 548, and 924.
[d] This may ſerve to point out the patron ſaint of this church who had hitherto eſcaped all our antiquaries.
[e] Lel. IV. 181. *Terne* is to ſay a lake or pool, Ib. vii. 33.

300 poor people. He contributed moſt bountifully to the repairing Stoke church, and built two ſtone bridges, viz. this at Atcham, and one at Terne, and two others of timber, all at his own coſt and charge during his life-time.

On Thurſday July 27, 1769, ſir Rowland Hill, bart. laid the firſt ſtone of the new bridge here, with this inſcription, erected under the direction of Mr. John Gwynn:

Anno Chriſti M DCC LXIX.
Georg. III. Regis IX.
Joanne Gwyn Architecto.
Hujuſce Pontis
Publico Comitatûs ſumptu extruendi
Primum Lapidem poſuit
Rolandus Hill, Baronettus,
Rolandi Hill Equit. olim Prætoris Londin.
Conſanguineus
Qui Pontem jam vetuſtate labentem
Annos abhinc CC. & plures
Sumptu ſuo proprio
Munificentiſſime fundavit.

Coalbrook dale. Iron bridge.

Coalbrook dale is one mile long, and the property of Mr. Reynolds and ſubſcribers. Over the Severn in this dale was laid 1779, a bridge of caſt iron, the whole of which was caſt in open ſand, and a large ſcaffold being previouſly erected, each part of the rib was elevated to a proper height by ſtrong ropes and chains, and then lowered till the ends met in the centre. All the principal parts were erected in three months without any accident to the work or workmen, or the leaſt obſtruction to the navigation of the river. On the abutments of ſtone work are placed iron plates with mortiſes, in which ſtand two upright pillars of the ſame. Againſt the foot of the inner pillar the bottom of the main rib bears on the baſe plate. This rib conſiſts of two pieces connected by a dovetail joint in an iron key, and faſtened with ſcrews. Each piece is 70 feet long. The ſhorter ribs paſs through the pillar at apertures left for that purpoſe, and are mortiſed into the top bearers and into the baſe plate and pillar, the back rib in like manner without coming down to the plate. The croſs ſtays, braces, circle in the ſpandrils, and the brackets connect the larger pieces ſo as to keep the bridge perfectly ſteady, while a diagonal and croſs ſtays and top-plates connect the pillars and ribs together in oppoſite directions. The whole bridge is covered with iron top-plates projecting over the ribs on each ſide, and on this projection ſtands the baluſtrade of caſt iron. The road over the bridge made of clay and iron ſlag is 24 feet wide, one foot deep: toll for carriages 1*s*. The ſpan of the arch is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height from the baſe line to the centre 40 feet. The weight of iron in the whole is 378 tons 10 cwt: each piece of the long ribs weighs 5 tons 15 cwt. On the largeſt and exterior rib is inſcribed in capitals:

" This bridge was caſt at Coalbrook, and erected in the year 1779."

Madeley a mile off was a market town, but the market houſe being burnt 100 years ago is ſupplied by a wooden one: a handſome inn is building at the bridge foot. Madeley.

" *Stretton*, a pretty uplandiſhe tounlet, the chiefeſt " building that is in Stretton dale, which is incloſid " with great hilles well wooded in ſome places. It " is in length but three miles, and in it be three " Strettons, Little, Great, Ould Stretton. This " Stretton dale longith to the earl of Arundel[f]." Stretton.

The three *Strettons*, all within a quarter of a mile of Watling ſtreet, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Church Stretton*, *Ald Stretton*, and *Little Stretton*[g]; the two laſt hamlets to the firſt, which is a miſerable market town in a delightful woody vale. Near Ludlow we have a place called Stretford. The road is very ſtrait to Ludlow, and the remains of the Roman pavement in many parts very viſible. It runs three or four miles between the mountains called *Long mount foreſt* and *Ridgewell*[h]. At *Church Stretton* was born Dr. Roger Mainwaring chaplain to Charles I. and biſhop of St. David's, who died 1653[i].

Bildewas abbey was founded by Roger biſhop of Cheſter 1135, for monks of the order of Savigny, united afterwards to the Ciſtercians. The revenues at the ſuppreſſion were £. 110. 19*s*. *per annum*. The ſite and poſſeſſions were granted to lord Powis[k], but now belong to Walter Acton Moſeley, eſq. No leſs than ſeven of the Burnells are recorded in the obituary of this abbey[l]. There are very conſiderable remains of its ſolid plain beautiful church; the arches of the nave round on thich round pillars, ſix arches on a ſide, a cloiſter on the north ſide with a central door ſided by two windows, all adorned with zigzag which in the windows reaches below the pillars; the eaſt window of the church three long narrow round arches. Bildewas.

" Matild de Bohun wife to ſir Robert Burnell " founder of *Bildevois* abbey, though ſome of the " only gift of the ſite of the houſe toke the biſhop of " Cheſter for founder[m]." " There is a ſtone bridge " over Severne [now of three arches] at Buldwas, " where the abbey of White Monks was *ripa* " *dextra*[n]."

In the dead of the night between the 25th and 26th of May, 1773, ſome people in a ſmall houſe at the *Birches* between Coalbrook dale and Bildwas were alarmed with a tremulous motion of the earth, and a ſmall crack of four or five inches wide in the ground, a field ſown with oats at the ſame time heaving up and rolling about like water, the trees moving as if blown by a high wind, though the air was calm and ſerene. The river Severn, in which at that time was a conſiderable flood, was very much agitated, and the current ſeemed to run upwards. They then perceived a great crack open, and run very quick up the ground from the river. Immediately 18 acres of land with the hedges and trees moſtly ſtanding moved with great force and ſwiftneſs towards the Severn with a great and uncommon noiſe. That part of the land next the river *The* Birches.

[f] Lel. IV. 180. a. [g] Ib. [h] Ward in Horſley, 466. [i] MS Lloyd.
[k] Tan. 449. [l] Dugd. Bar. II. 60. [m] Lel. VIII. 84. b. [n] Lel. IV. 181. b. *Billevoiſe* VII. 32.

was

was a ſmall wood of two acres, in which grew upwards of 20 large oaks, a few of which were left leaning and the reſt upright as if never diſturbed, but all ſince felled. The wood was puſhed with great velocity into the river, which at that place was remarkably deep, and forced the water in large columns a great height, driving the bed of the river on the oppoſite ſhore, where it lodged full 12 feet above the ſurface of low water, and it is ſuppoſed 30 feet perpendicular above the bottom of the old channel: the ſide of the wood likewiſe reſted on the oppoſite banks. The current being inſtantly ſtopped occaſioned a great inundation above, and ſo ſudden a fall below that many fiſhes were left on dry land, and ſeveral barges heeled over, ſome of which before the water returned were ſunk. The river ſoon took its courſe over a large meadow oppoſite to the wood, and in three days made a navigable channel through the ſame. Part of the turnpike road leading through Coalbrook dale to Much Wenlock was removed from 10 to 40 yards. A barn which ſtood near the houſe was carried 35 yards towards the river, and left as a heap of rubbiſh in a large chaſm. The houſe received but little damage though removed about four feet; a hedge facing to the garden was carried near 40 yards, and the land which fell in various directions lay in confuſed heaps, but ſince all righted, full of cracks from four inches to more than a yard wide, and ſeems as if it would never be fit for tillage or paſture. Several very long and deep chaſms were found in the upper part of the land from 10 to more than 40 yards wide, and at firſt were and are in ſome places full 12 yards deep. In the chaſms are many pyramids of earth left ſtanding with the turf on the tops of ſeveral, but moſtly barren or covered with coltsfoot. Hollows are raiſed into mountains, and mountains ſunk into hollows. Leſs than a quarter of an hour completed this dreadful ſcene. On the morning of the 27th the chaſms and cracks were obſerved to be very dry. A ſpring roſe up in a leaſow fronting the houſe for three weeks, and then ſtopped. The ſoil is what the miners call *dye* earth, free from any mixture of clay, and hard till expoſed to the air. At a houſe on a high bank near the Severn above Bildwas brook more than half a mile from the Birches a conſiderable ſhock was felt in the night between the 25th and 26th; and the houſe, outbuildings, yard, court, and road, continued in motion all that day, the ground opening and cloſing alternately; but many of the openings remain uncloſed extending to the edge of the banks near the Severn parallel thereto. This houſe was at length ſhaken down. The upper tree of a pump was by the violent agitation of the earth heaved out of its ſocket and thrown down, but the brick-work round the well remained undiſturbed. May 28, about 10 at night, a houſe called Adney farm, a mile from the Birches, was violently ſhaken. The watermen affirmed that the water fell ſix feet in ſix minutes at Bridgenorth, which is 12 miles diſtant, and the ſhock was felt very ſeverely at Newport which is 14°, and in the collieries in Coalbrook dale. The effects of this concuſſion of the earth perfectly agree with thoſe occaſioned by the earthquakes in Calabria 1783[p].

"Yerne is made in certen places in Shropſhire, "and eſpecially yn the woddes between Belvois and "Wenloke[q]."

Mr. Ward, from the ſame argument as Mr. Camden, places *Uſacona* at Sheriff Hales on the borders of this county and Staffordſhire, though he owns he has no account of remains to ſupport him. Had Mr. Camden ſeen the MSS. which read *Uxacona*, and are followed by later editors of the Itinerary, he would have thought his hypotheſis irrefragably proved. Mr. Baxter following this reading carries it further from Wroxeter to *Newport* by Aqualate meer, explaining Uxacona, *Uch a coud av.* q. d. *At the head of the water.* Usacona.

John de Cherlton procured licence of Edward II. to make a caſtle of his houſe at *Cherlton*. His eſtate paſſed from his family by a daughter to the Grays, who became in her right barons Powis[r]. Cherlton.

"Chorleton caſtle on Terne longing to the lord "Poys, ſix miles from Shrewſbiri, and a mile from "*Terne* village[s]." "The hedde houſe of the Charl-"tons now is *Appley*, half a mile from Welington "market, a mile from the Wrekin hilles. Howbeit "Chorleton caſtle ſemith in time paſt to have been "the principal. There be divers of the Chorle-"tons gentlemen of Shropſhire. Chorleton of "Chorleton caſtle married the heyre of the lords "Powis, and Gray ſins lord Poys married Chorle-"ton's heyre[t]." Apley caſtle belongs to ——— Apley. Charleton, eſq.

Tong belonged before the Conqueſt to Morkar earl of Northumberland. In the reign of John it was held by Roger la Zouch of Aſhby, who ſeems to have given it to his daughter or her daughters[u]. Tong.

"Tunge, a little thoroughfare between Ulvor-"hampton and Newport. There is a college and "warden with an almoſehouſe of the auncient foun-"dation of the Vernons of Haddon in the Peke. "Many or almoſt al lye there that were famoſe of "them ſyns the foundation. There was an old "caſtle of ſtone called Tunge caſtel. It ſtandith "half a mile from the town on a banke, under the "which runneth the broke that cometh from Weſ-"ton to Tunge. Sir Henry Vernon a late daies "made the caſtel new all of bricke[x]." He died 1515. Sir Richard Vernon of Nether Haddon, Derbyſhire, obtained it with the daughter of ſir Foulk Pembridge, and his deſcendants enjoyed it a conſiderable time. It came to ſir Thomas Stanley, ſecond ſon of Edward Stanley, third earl of Derby, who, marrying a daughter of ſir George Vernon, became poſſeſſed of this eſtate, which was laſt the property of the late duke of Kingſton, whoſe family had it in marriage with the daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Harris, bart. and here is a handſome antient manſion, built on the old ſite, the reſidence of the Veres earls of Oxford, ſince of George Durant, eſq.[y] Sir Foulke's widow, or his daughter Vernon, made the church collegiate for a warden, four prieſts, and

[o] Conciſe account of it with a plan by George Young: Fuller account by Mr. Fletcher vicar of Madeley.
[p] See ſir William Hamilton's account in Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXXIII. p. 117, and Gent. Mag. LIII. p. 785.
[q] Lel. VII. 39. [r] Dugd. Bar. II. 71. 73. 283. [s] Lel. VII. 31. [t] Ib. 35.
[u] Dugd. I. 689. Mag. Brit. IV. 642. [x] Lel. VII. 33. [y] Philips, p. 234.

13 poor people, valued at £.45. 9s.[z] In it are the monuments of Pembridge and Stanley above-mentioned, with their ladies, and five of the Vernons. The great bell weighs 48 cwt. Here are almſhouſes founded by the Harris's[a].

Breerwood. "Byrwodde *(Breerwood)* a priory of White "Nuns, lately ſuppreſſid in the very marche of "Shropſhire towards Darbyſhire[b]."

Boſcobel. Not far from Tonge, on the edge of Staffordſhire, in *Donnington* pariſh, is *Boſcovel* wood, famous for the oak that ſheltered king Charles II. from his

Whiteladies. purſuers after the battle of Worceſter: and *Whiteladies*, a priory of White or Ciſtertian nuns as old as the reign of Richard I. or John[c], afterwards the ſeat of Mr. Giffard, in which his majeſty was concealed till, after a dangerous journey under various diſguiſes, he got to the ſea ſide, and ſo to France. This oak was a fair ſpreading thriving tree, its boughs lined and covered with ivy; but it has been almoſt cut away in the middle by travellers. In the thickeſt part the king ſat in the day with col. Carloſſe, and at night lodged at Boſcobel houſe. The remains of the oak were fenced in by Baſil Fitz Herbert, eſq. with a handſome brick wall, and this inſcription in gold letters on a blue ſtone over the gate:

Feliciſſ. arborẽ, quã in aſilũ
potentiſſ. regis Caĩ 2di Deus Op. Max.
per quem reges regnãt hic creſcere
voluit, tam in perpet. rei tantæ
memoriã quam in ſpecimen firmæ
in reges fidei, muro cinctam
poſteris cõmendant Baſilius
& Jana Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi[d].

which remained till the year 1784, when by ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons, it was broken and the wall thrown down.

The ruins of the nunnery of Whiteladies are very conſiderable, and the church has circular arches in its walls[e].

Albrighton. "Sir John Talbot that married Troutbeke's heire "dwellith in a goodly lodge on the hy toppe of "*Albrighton* park. It is in the very edge of Shrop-"ſhire, three miles from Tunge[f]."

Albrighton, according to ſir William Dugdale[g], was the property of John Tregoz, 28 Edward I. By his daughter it came to John la Warre 31 Edward I. whoſe grandſon died ſeized of it 44 Edward III. It paſſed by entail to Reginald Weſt, created lord de la Warre 5 Henry VI. and George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, is the preſent owner.

Drayton. "At *Drayton*, a market town, is a ſmall bridge[h]." "Draiton upon Terne river, XIIII miles from "Shrewſbiri[i]."

Henry of Huntingdon renders Ninnius' *Caer Darithou* by Draiton. The Corbet family had a ſeat here.

Mediolanum. Horſley by diſtance places MEDIOLANUM on a ſlip of land incloſed by the Tern and another river. Salmon[k] puts it at *Knightley* county Stafford.

The battle which Mr. Camden places at *Draiton* is better known in our hiſtory by the name of the battle of *Blore heath*, 37 Henry VI. Nevil earl of Saliſbury commanded 5000 Yorkiſts, and lord Audley double the number of Lancaſtrians, principally collected out of Cheſhire. Deſpair gave victory to the Yorkiſts, lord Audley and moſt of his officers, and above 2000 ſoldiers being ſlain. Saliſbury marched from hence to Richard duke of York at Ludlow, where meaſures were afterwards concerted for the latter's obtaining the crown. See before in Staffordſhire, p. 387.

Hodnet. "Hodnet a townlet[l]." It is now a market town. In Domeſday it belonged to earl Roger, and gave name to a hundred now called *Bradforth North*[m].

Moreton. At *Moreton* near Draiton is a mineral water not unlike that at Holt in Leiceſterſhire.

Wem. From the ſituation of *Wem* on the river *Roden*, Horſley[n] inclined to place there the *Rutunium* of the Itinerary.

Ralph Boteler of Overſley, Warwickſhire, married Maud, heireſs of Pantulf in Henry III. and had the manor of *Wem*. An heireſs of Boteler, in Edward III. married ſir Robert Ferrars, younger ſon of Robert lord Ferrars of Chartley, who was ſummoned to parliament 49 Edward III. as baron Wem, which title was borne by his widow and her 3d huſband Thomas Molinton. The eſtate paſſed by females to the lords Greyſtock and from them by marriage to the lords Dacres of Gilleſland; and by an heireſs of that family in like manner to Philip Howard earl of Arundel, by whoſe attainder it went to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth[o]. The title of baron Wem was conferred by James II. on lord chancellor Jefferies, who had the eſtate[p], and with whoſe ſon it ended. Here is a market and a freeſchool, founded by ſir Thomas Adam, lord mayor of London 1645, who was born here, and founded an Arabic profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, and circulated a Perſian tranſlation of the New Teſtament in the Eaſt[q]. At the north-weſt corner of the church-yard is *Haly Caſtle*, an oval mount much levelled, and made a garden.

Red Caſtle. "*Redde Caſtel* by Whitchirche a late the lord "Audeley's, eight miles playne north from Shrewſ-"bury, now al ruins. It hath been ſtrong, and "hath decayid many a day[r]." Henry de Aldithle had licence 11 Henry III. to build a caſtle on his own demeſnes, known at firſt by the name of *Ratcliffe* caſtle from its ſituation on a rock of red ſtone. 37 Henry III. James his ſon had grant of free-warren. He went on a pilgrimage to St. James of Compoſtella, and after to the Holy Land. Nicholas lord Audley died 15 Richard II. leaving John Finchet ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter Joan, Margaret the wife of ſir Roger Holmes, and lord Fitz Warren his heirs; a fine was levied 16 Richard II. whereby ſir Roger Holmes and Margaret his wife made a ſettle-

[z] Tan. 456. [a] Gent. Mag. 1763. XXX. 162. [b] Lel. VII. 32. Tan. 452. See before in Staffordſhire, p. 385.
[c] Tan. p. 452. [d] Phil. Tranſ. N° 310. Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 237. and vol. LV. May. [e] Ib. vol. LV. p. 80.
[f] Lel. V. 30. [g] Bar. I. 616. [h] Lel. IV. 181. b. [i] Ib. VII. 32. [k] P. 677.
[l] Lel. IV. 181. b. [m] MS. Lloyd. [n] P. 418. [o] Dugd. Bar. I. 595, 596.
[p] G. [q] Fuller, Worth. Shropſh. p. 10. [r] Lel. VII. 32.

ment

ment of their ſhare of this eſtate with remainder to John ſon of John Finchet of Marketon, knt. who bore the title of lord Audley, and left it to his poſterity. 37 Henry VIII. the king granted this manor to ſir Andrew Corbet, knt. 43 Elizabeth Adolphus Cary and Anne his wife ſettled it on Oliver lord St. John. There are ſtill ſome very ſtriking ruins of this caſtle ſeated among romantic rocks and woods in ſir Richard Hill's park, and near it a ſquare Roman encampment in which coins and arms have been found.

Matilda, or, as Dugdale [s] calls her, *Margaret* L'Eſtrange was daughter of Guy L'Eſtrange, the firſt of his family in Henry II.

Morton Corbet. "*Morton Corbet* in a marras, four miles from "Shrewſbiri by N. longing to the Corbettes [t]. Cor- "bet of Morton Corbet, 800 mark land. It lyith "round about the ſhire [u]. A faire caſtel of Mr. "Corbetts [x]." Some part of the old caſtle remains. The new houſe was never finiſhed. Being made a garriſon for the king in the civil wars 1644, it was ſo much ruined, that only the outſide walls and beautiful front remain, the latter adorned with the ſeveral orders of architecture, and variety of animals and flowers in relief. The fall of chimnies has greatly damaged it. The ruins are carefully preſerved by the preſent proprietor Andrew Corbet of the park, eſq. [y] The principal ſeat of this family was at *Caus Caſtle* hereafter-mentioned. They had the ſtyle and rank of barons from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward III. Several of the family are ſtill ſubſiſting here, and in other parts of the county as at Longnor, &c.

Caurſe *caſtle*. "*Caurſe caſtel* on a hil v myles from Shrewſbiri "by ſouth-weſt longith to the duke of Buckingham, "now to the lord Staford [z]."

Roger Corbett held of the earl Roger all that tract of land ſince called *Forde* hundred with part of *Chirbury* and *Condover* hundred, the whole conſiſting of 39 manors or hamlets, and for his capital ſeat he built the caſtle of *Caux* in alluſion to a caſtle of that name probably in Normandy in the pais de Caux. It ſeems likely that he or his ſon forfeited it by ſiding with Robert Beleſme his patron againſt Henry I. who gave it to Paris Fitz John, from whom the Welſh took it. It was reſtored to the original lords, and 1 John Robert Corbet obtained a weekly market. It was again ſeized and reſtored by Henry III. The male line of this family was found to be extinct 21 Edward III. and the moiety of the barony with the caſtle came with a daughter to the Staffords lords and earls of Stafford; on the execution of the laſt of whom, Edward duke of Buckingham, it was forfeited to the crown, but reſtored to his ſon Edward, whoſe ſon Edward alienated it in the reign of Elizabeth to Robert Harcourt, from whom it came to the preſent lord viſcount Weymouth [a]. The heireſs of the Stafford family married ſir William Howard, K. B. who was created viſcount Stafford by Charles I. 1640, who was beheaded 1680. His eldeſt ſon Henry was created earl of Stafford by James II. 1688, and died 1719. The title ended in John his nephew 1762.

Not far from hence is *Newton*, which has be- Newton. longed to the Corbets from the Conqueſt to the preſent time. Here was a caſtle called *Br w* caſtle [b].

"Newport dwillith at a place called *Archaule*. "It ſtondeth betwixt Roden and Terne rivers to- "wardes their mouthes [c]."

Arcoll, alias *High Arcall*, or *Ercall*, gave title of Arcol. baron to ſir Richard Newport 18 Charles I. and of viſcount to his ſon Francis, 27 Charles II. who was created earl of Bradford 6 William and Mary. But the title is now extinct. Mr. Newport died inſane March 29, 1783, and the immenſe eſtate is now (1788) the property of William Pulteney, eſq.

Haghmon abbey was founded for Auguſtine ca- Haghmon. nons, A.D. 1110. Its yearly revenue was upwards of £.259. 13*s*. 7*d*. [d].

"Haghmon abbey of black canons. William "Fitz Alane founded Haghmon A. D. 1101, "1 William Rufus. There was an hermitage and "a chapel before the erecting of the abbey. The "founder, his wife, &c. buried there [e]."

"*Middle* caſtle, three miles from Shrewſbury, Middle *caſtle*. "longing to the lord of Darbie very ruinus [f]."

Middle caſtle was another reſidence of lord Strange of Knocking, who probably built it. It was ſquare and moated round. Some conſiderable remains were ſtanding 1640, but it was ſo ruined by an earthquake 1688, that the reſt is now entirely demoliſhed. It came from the Stranges to the Derby family [g].

"*Cortham* caſtle, upon Corſe riveret, 14 miles Cortham. "from Shrewſbury by ſouth [h]."

"The towne of *Shrewſbury* ſtandeth on a rokky Shrews- "hill of ſtone of a ſad redde earth, and Severne ſo bury. "girdeth in all the town, that ſavinge a little piece "by ..... it were an iſle. It is commonly called "now in Welſh *Moythicke* [i]. Writers in Welſh called "it *Penguerne*, i. e. *Caput Alneti*. Schrobbeſbury "is the very Engliſh word truly written not much "diſſonant from Penguerne, and Salopia in Latin "goeth far from the Welſh name. The towne is "ſtrongly waulled and defended with water, the "which is to be countid in the manner for the "towne dich. The caſtle hath been a ſtrong thing. "It is now much in ruine [k]. It is ſo ſet that it is "in the very place where the town is not defended "with Severne, els the town were totally environed "with water [l]. The towne is more than a mile "within the wall in compaſs. There be four pa- "riſh churches within the town: the principal is "St. Chadde. There is a deane and 10 prebenda- "ries in a collegiate church of the patronage of the "biſhop of Lichfield. There is an hoſpital of St. "Chadde. The ſociety of the Mercers of Shrewſ- "bury maintain the hoſpital. The ſecond is St. "Marie's, a collegiate church, with a dean and "nine poor prebendes. One Degory Walter, a "merchant of Shrewſbury, *in hominum memoria*,

[s] Bar. I. 663. 746. [t] Lel. ubi ſup. [u] Lel. V. 30. [x] Ib. V. 81.
[y] Philips' Hiſt. of Shrewſbury, p. 237. [z] Lel. VII. 32. [a] MS. Lloyd. [b] Philips, 238.
[c] Lel. Ib. [d] Tan. 448. [e] Lel. VIII. 113. V. 80. [f] Ib. VII. 32.
[g] Philips, 238. [h] Lel. Ib. [i] *Ymwithug*, Camd. [k] Lel. IV. 181. [l] Ib. VII. 15.

"made

" made an hoſpital at the weſt of St. Mary's church. " the Grey Friars of the Charletons' foundation, " and there lay the lady Charleton, whom they took " as their foundreſs[m]. And this houſe ſtood upon " Severne bank a litle above the bridge of five " arches. One D. Francis a frere of late dayes re- " edified almoſt a great part of this fryers houſe. " The houſe of the black friars was of the lady " Genevile's foundation, and this ſtood a litle with- " out the wall upon Severn ſide at the end of Mar- " well ſtreet. The Auguſtine friars were of the " foundation of the Staffordes[n]. It ſtood a litle be- " neath Welſh bridge. Many gentlemen killed " at Battlefield were buried here and at the Blacke " friars. Owen Glendour promiſed Henry Percy " to have joined with him at that battle[o]."

Mr. Edward Lloyd explains the name of *Ymwythig* by *Placentia*, and derives it from the pleaſant and fruitful ſituation of the town.

Shrewſbury is walled all round. The caſtle ſtanding on the Iſthmus was defended by William Fitz Alan for the empreſs againſt king Stephen, who made himſelf maſter of it by aſſault. Only one part with two round towers remains and the walls on the north-eaſt. The inſide is cleared from buildings, and the keep made a garden with a beautiful view[p]. Robert de Beleſme fortified the town and caſtle againſt Henry I. drawing a wall from each ſide of the caſtle acroſs the iſthmus to the water ſide, one of which ſtill remains. The town walls on the ſouth-eaſt ſides are kept in good repair, and form pleaſant walks. Thoſe on the north-weſt ſide are entirely covered with houſes. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but irregularly built and ſome ſteep.

" There is a ſtone bridge of three arches over " Mele as I entered into Shroſbery hard by the " abbey and hard beneath the bridge is the con- " fluence of Mele and Severn: and here by this " bridge breaketh out an arm of the Severn that at " dead lowe waters in ſommer ſcant fleeteth over " the ſtrand. There is a bridge of eight arches " over this arm, and after that it paſſeth through " this bridge it ſtraight meeteth again with the " great ſtream. There be two great main bridges " of ſtone on the whole river of Severn at Shrewſ- " bury. The greateſt, fayreſt and higheſt upon " the ſtreame is the Welſh bridge, having ſix great " arches of ſtone, ſo called becauſe it is the way " out of the town into Wales. This bridge ſtand- " eth on the weſt ſide of the towne, and hath at the " one end of it a great gate to enter by into the " towne, and at the other end towards Wales a " mighty ſtrong tower to prohibit enemies to enter " into the bridge. The ſecond bridge is lower on " Severne at the [eaſt] part of the town, and " this hath four great arches beſides the draw- " bridge[q]."

The eaſt bridge, probably coæval with the abbey and repaired with its ruins, conſiſting of 17 arches and being only 12 feet in breadth, and incumbered with a ſtone gateway, was rebuilt 1768 from a deſign of Mylne, altered by Gwynne a native, and the firſt ſtone laid by ſir John Aſtley. It conſiſts of ſeven arches, is 410 feet long, and 35 broad.

The Welſh bridge has two gates, over the innermoſt of which is a ſtatue ſuppoſed of Llewellin the laſt prince of Wales, but by the arms of France and England[r] on its coat more probably that of Edward I. It was firſt placed here 1695[s].

There being no church ever dedicated to St. Gregory in Shrewſbury biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſed Mr. Camden miſtook it for St. Giles: but the charter of the Conqueror expreſsly ſays, that this church of St. Gregory was at *Momerfeld* wherever that was[t]. The condition which Mr. Camden quotes from the private hiſtory or regiſter of this abbey extended to all the churches given to it by the founder. For in the foundation charter printed in the Monaſticon, I. 379, after an enumeration of the ſaid churches and their appurtenances follows, " *Et* " *conſtitui ut monachi eccleſias & terras earundem quas* " *vellent poſt mortem clericorum ſuorum in dominio re-* " *tinerent*[u]." Theſe are not indeed the very words quoted by Mr. Camden, but the ſenſe is the ſame. St. Giles is the moſt antient ſite in the ſtreet of the ſuburbs beyond the abbey[x].

Roger de Montgomery founded the monaſtery of St. Peter and St. Paul A. D. 1083, valued at £.532. 4s. 10d.[y].

The weſt end of the abbey church ſtill remains, with an elegant ſtatue of the founder over the great window; and within, a mutilated figure dug out of the ruins in the beginning of the laſt century, and at the Herald's viſitation 1623 aſſigned to him. The ſite of the priory was the houſe of the late Henry Powis, eſq. Some of the offices remain in the ſtables, and a beautiful little ſtone croſs or pulpit[z]. Next the river is the ſhell of the refectory, or ſome large room.

Beſides the two collegiate churches mentioned by Mr. Camden, and a third of St. Alemund, collegiate, founded by Ethelfleda, impropriate to Lilleſhull abbey, now parochial, here were two free chapels and four hoſpitals[a]. Some of the laſt ſtill ſubſiſt; together with St. Chad's and St. Mary's almſhouſes, and a charity ſchool ſupported by ſubſcription, a handſome infirmary eſtabliſhed 1745, and another hoſpital founded 1760 for orphans[b]. A 5th founded by James Millington of this town, draper, 1734, for 12 poor perſons of Frankwell; with a charity

[m] Tan. 454. The remains are made a private houſe. Pennant's Wales, II. p. 404.
[n] Pennant, Ib. 457. Speed calls them *White* friars. Tan. 455.
[o] Lel. IV. 181. About a mile and an half from Shrewſbury where the Pool road diverges from that which leads to Oſweſtry, there ſtands an antient decayed oak. There is a tradition that Owen Glendwr aſcended this tree to reconnoitre, and finding that the king was in great force, and that the earl of Northumberland had not joined his ſon Hotſpur, he fell back to Oſweſtry, and immediately after the battle of Shrewſbury retreated precipitately to Wales.
[p] Pennant's Wales, II. 393.
[q] Leland IV. 180.
[r] The modern arms of England, with Scotland and Ireland, are on the right hand of the ſtatue, and on the left, Az. 3 leopards heads O. the arms of the borough of Shrewſbury.
[s] Philips, 148, 149.
[t] Mon. Ang. I. 381. Tanner, Not. Mon. 447, ſays it was Morfield. See Lel. IV. 182, before cited.
[u] Pennant's Wales, II. 402. Philips, 84.
[x] Tan. 445.
[y] Ib. 117—121. Pennant's Wales, II. 407.
[z] Philips, p. 73. 100, &c. Pennant's Wales, II. 402. 404, where the pulpit is engraved.
[a] Tan. 447. 451, 455, 456, 457.
[b] Philips, p. 122, 123.

ſchool

ſchool for 20 boys and as many girls, with an exhibition in Magdalen college for two ſcholars of this foundation[c]. The freeſchool erected and endowed by Edward VI. and rebuilt by queen Elizabeth[d], is a fair ſtately ſtone building with a good library[e] enriched with the valuable collection of the late learned Dr. John Taylor of St. John's college, Cambridge, who was born here about 1703, and received his education in this ſchool, and died to the irreparable loſs of claſſical learning among us, April 4, 1766, having been chancellor of the dioceſe of Lincoln, and reſidentiary of St. Paul's, in which laſt church he is buried[f]. Here are a head maſter and two under maſters, who have each good houſes. Edward Careſwell, eſq. of Bridgenorth, founded four exhibitions at Oxford for theſe ſcholars. The ſchool owes its preſent flouriſhing ſtate to the rev. Mr. Newling, who has lately quitted it on his preferment in the church of Lichfield and to St. Philip's church, Birmingham, and to the preſent head maſter the rev. Mr. Atcherley. Sir Philip Sidney, chancellor Jefferies, and lord chief juſtice Price were educated here. At *Greenſhill* about four or five miles out of town is another ſchool-houſe, or peſt-houſe, built of the ſame white ſtone, for a retreat in caſe of contagion or any other accident. Along the Severn is a beautiful walk planted with trees, and called *the Quarry*.

Cherlton hall, the ſeat of the lords Powis, is now the theatre. Vaughan's place, the reſidence of Hubert de Burgh, belongs to Mr. Mytton of Halſton. Cole hall was the manſion of a family of that name[g].

Not leſs than £. 1000 of Welſh flannels are ſold at Shrewſbury weekly. Henry I. granted the firſt charter of incorporation to this town. Charles I. gave them a new charter of incorporation. On the Monday fortnight after Whitſuntide the twelve companies make a ſplendid proceſſion and entertainment for the mayor and the corporation to a place called *Kingſland*, the antient horſe courſe on the oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they have their reſpective arbours and devices. Several parliaments were held in this town. The firſt 1283, at which David, brother to Llewellin laſt prince of Wales, was tried and condemned, and executed as a traitor. That in 1397, called the *Great Parliament*, inveſted Richard II. with abſolute power confirmed by the pope's bull.

This town gave birth to two eminent antiquaries Robert and Thomas Talbot, and to Thomas Churchyard the poet, all nearly contemporaries. Here were alſo born Richard duke of York, and George, two ſons of Edward IV. Robert biſhop of Bangor, who died 1215; Ralph Biſhop of Bath and Wells in Edward III. who died 1363; and admiral John Benbow, who died 1702 of a wound received in an engagement with the whole French Fleet in the Eaſt Indies in his own ſhip and two others, the reſt of his captains declining the fight.

The ſweating ſickneſs, which for above 60 years after infeſted this kingdom at different periods, is ſuppoſed to have been brought hither by the earl of Richmond's army, which landed at Milford haven, and marched through Wales. In many places it ſwept away one third of the people. It began with a ſweat, the ſenſe of a hot vapour running through the whole limbs juſt affected, and had many of the ſymptoms of the plague, but no eruption. The cures never exceeded 24 hours, whence Dr. Caius[h] calls it *Ephemera Britannica:* but oftener death enſued in 3 or 10 hours. There were places in which ſcarce one in one hundred eſcaped infection. Towards the end of the viſitation the malignancy abated; for in 1528 out of 40,000 who were ſeized in London, only 2000 died. The patient was kept in the ſame poſture wherein he was ſeized without food or phyſic, and ſuch who ſo weathered out the diſtemper 24 hours did certainly eſcape. It is a miſtake to ſuppoſe, as many have done, that it was a diſeaſe peculiar to England, or that Engliſhmen only wherever they were would be ſeized with it. It ceriainly originated neither in England nor among Engliſhmen, but among the foreign levies of the duke of Richmond, collected from gaols and crouded tranſports. It ended here 1551, but not with that mildneſs as was obſerved in the later viſitations in other places, for not fewer than 990 died in a few days[i].

The battle of Shrewſbury on St. Magdalen's day, July 22, 1403, began in *Oldfield* or *Bulfield*, a little north of the North gate, and raged as far as what is now called *Battlefield*. The onſet was furious on the part of the Scots and Welſh, and earls Douglas and Percy got ſo near the king that his ſtandard was overthrown, and round it were ſlain Edmund earl of Stafford, ſir William Blunt the ſtandard bearer, and ſeveral barons and knights: the king himſelf ſlew 37 men. At laſt Hotſpur being killed, his party fled. Douglas tumbling down Haghmon hill was taken priſoner, and pardoned for his valour. Sixteen hundred men fell on the king's ſide, and above 5000 on the other, few Scots eſcaping. Percy's body was delivered to Nevil lord Furnival to be interred, but next day the king ordered it to be taken

[c] Philips, p. 117—120.

[d] Ib. p. 124—131.

[e] A MS. chronicle in this library, for the uſe of which I am indebted to the preſent maſter Mr. Atcherly, fixes the execution of the duke of Buckingham in the reign of Richard III. at *Saliſbury*, concerning which Hollinſhed, Hall, and Stow, diſagree. Roſs agrees with this MS. Edit. Hearne, p. 217.

[f] See more of him in Mr. Nichols's Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 62—68. While this ſheet was printing, Dr. Taylor's learned notes and MS. collections for the illuſtration of the Greek and Roman claſſics were purchaſed at the ſale of his friend Dr. Aſkew's MSS. by the univerſity of Cambridge, from whoſe preſs they may in due time be expected in correct editions of ſeveral claſſic authors. See Gent. Gen. vol. LV. p. 284.

[g] Philips, 145, 146, 147.

[h] Beſides what Dr. Caius wrote about it both in Engliſh and Latin 1552 and 1556, it was firſt treated of by two Germans in "De novo hactenuſque Germaniæ inaudito morbo ἱδροπυρέτῃ hoc eſt *ſudatoria febri* quem vulgo *ſudorem* Britannicum vocant Generoſi Hermanni a Nuenare comitis præpoſiti Colonien. Simoniſque Riquini medicæ rei expertiſſimi judicium doctiſſimum duobus epiſtolis contentum. Colon 1529." 4°. Lord Bacon alſo treated of it, and his relation was examined by Henry Stubbe of Warwick 1671. 4°.

[i] Fuller's Worth. p. 26. Aikin's Medical Biography, p. 119—127. Pennant's Wales, II. 412, 413.

up, beheaded, and quartered, and hung in different parts of the kingdom[k].

Battlefield. "*Battlefield* chappell is a mile out of Shrewſbury "by north. King Henry IV. founded this litle "college and endowed it. A gentleman who was "owner of the ground whereon it was builded had "the patronage thereof given to him and his "heirs[l]."

Battlefield is about two miles north of Shrewſbury. The chapel ſtill remains, neatly fitted up, except the nave, which is ruinous, and at the eaſt end without is a ſtatue of Henry IV. much defaced. The college with an hoſpital was founded by Roger Ive, rector of Albrighton, in which pariſh it is, and was valued at £. 56. 1*s*. 4*d*.[m]

Hanley. At *Hanley* near Shrewſbury is a chalybeat water, of which ſee Dr. Linden's Hiſtory, 1768, 8vo.

Onſlow. *Onſlow* gave title of baron to lord Onſlow 1716. The family were ſeated here from the time of Henry III. but this place belongs now to Rowland Wingfield, eſq.[n] Richard Onſlow firſt ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons of that name in Elizabeth, has a monument in St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury.

Cleve. At *Cleve* was born 1640, William Wycherley the poet, who died 1715.

Wellington. *Wellington*, 12 miles eaſt of Shrewſbury, is an extenſive pariſh, including 14 villages, 780 houſes, 4000 inhabitants, and two manors; *Dothill* belonging to Brook Forreſter, eſq. who has a park there three miles round, and *Hadley* to Mr. Roe. Here is a market and three fairs, but no manufactory, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in getting coal, lime, and ironſtone. There are two furnaces worked by a ſteam engine, one of the largeſt in England. In the iron ſtone about *Ketley* are impreſſions of plants and ſhells. The great Watling ſtreet leads through the pariſh about half a mile on the ſouth ſide of the town, and gives its name to one of the vills[o]. Charles I. muſtered his forces near this town Sept. 19, 1642.

Kinardſey. North of Wellington is *Kinardſey*, of which Mr. George Plaxton, who had been rector there upwards of 30 years, having been 6th rector from the time of Henry III. gives this curious account to the Royal Society 1673[p]. He found a great many aged people in the pariſh, and obſerved that every 6th perſon was ſixty years old and upwards, ſome 85, others 90; yet the town was ſurrounded by a large moraſs overflowed in winter and inacceſſible by any arable land in winter, whence it had the name of *Kinard's Eye* or *iſland*. The adjoining pariſhes of *Eyton*, *Edney*, *Butterey*, have all their terminations from their watry ſituation, and all the vaſt moraſs was called the *Weald moor*, i. e. the woody moor, which aged people remembered to have been overgrown with elders, willows, ſallows, thorns, &c. and which ſeemed to be a compoſition of ſludge and ſettlement of the floods on their ſubſiding to the depth of three or four feet. Roots and branches of oaks were found in the ditches; the ſoil is peaty, and cut up for firing, and under it is ſand. From ſeveral large trees the ſoil is ſo ſhrunk that ſheep could creep under their roots. The hay produced by the lands that have been drowned, though unfit for cows or horſes, fattened oxen extremely well by its dry and binding quality, which made them drink. About half a mile from the church is a pretty farm called the *Wall*, which Mr. Plaxton ſuppoſes a Britiſh fortification, 1900 yards in compaſs, and from 16 to 20 broad, ſurrounded by a moraſs, and raiſed to a great height with ſand and gravel.

In his rectory of *Donnington*, to which he was preſented 1690, and held it 13 years, being the 4th from the Reformation, he found more old people than at Kinardſey. He buried but 23 of his pariſhioners, of whom four were infants, and of the other the youngeſt was 60 and the oldeſt 96, and at one triennial viſitation of the biſhop he had neither burial nor wedding to return into the regiſtry at Lichfield. This part of the county is very healthful, and though it ſeems to the eye but of a moderate height, yet between Donnington and Wolverhampton you croſs four brooks in three miles; two running into the Severn and two into the Trent and Humber. Donnington.

At *Wombridge* three miles eaſt of Wellington was an houſe of Auſtin or black canons, founded by William Fitz Alan lord of Clun, in Henry I. valued at £. 65. 7*s*. 4*d*.[q]. Wombridge.

"*Ombridge* black canons, two miles beyond We- "lington market, and two beyond Lillſal abby[r]."

"Coles be digged hard by Ombridge, where the "priory was[s]."

On the north ſide of the Severn is the village of *Montford*, which gave title 1741 to Henry Bromley, eſq.[t]. It was purchaſed from lord Montford by the late lord Clive. Perry and Severn here ſurround *Mitton*[u], a hamlet in the pariſh of *Fittes* or Fitz, near whoſe church is a large exploratory mount[x]. Montford. Fittes.

"*Newport* upon a brooke a 12 or 14 miles by "eaſt from Shrewſbury[y];" a market and corporation antiently belonging to the Audleys and to a family of its own name, to whom it gave title of baron, and who were afterwards earls of Bradford as before obſerved. The church was collegiate. Here is an almſhouſe founded by Thomas and John Reynolds, brothers, canons of Lichfield and York[z]; a freeſchool and almſhouſe founded by John Adams, and another freeſchool. Newport.

Lilleſhull or *Lincel*[a] priory, founded about 1145, by Richard de Belmeis, laſt dean of St. Alcmund's church in Shrewſbury, who gave all that tract of land between Watling Street and Merdiche to build an houſe in honour of the Virgin Mary, and for the uſe of the canons regular of St. Peter of Dorcheſter de ordine Arroaſiæ, who were afterwards ſtiled the canons regiſters of Doninton near adjoining. It was valued at £. 229. 3*s*. 1*d*.[b] Lilleſhull.

At *Sheriffhales* is a milky vitriolic water, found among the iron mines. Sheriff Hale

[k] Stowe, 329. Hall, f. xxii. Pennant ubi ſup. 407—411. [l] Lel. IV. 181. Tan. 445.
[m] Tan. 456. Lel. before. Philips, 221. [n] Pennant's Wales, II. 390. [o] Gent. Mag. XXVIII. p. 574.
[p] Phil. Tranſ. N° 310. [q] Tan. 449. [r] Lel. VII. 32. [s] Lel. V. 35.
[t] Pennant, II. 390. [u] Ib. 391. [x] Ib. 392. [y] Lel. VII. 32.
[z] Tan. 436. [a] Lel. VII. 32. [b] Tan. 450. Philips, 236.

"Sir

"Sir John Talbot dwellith a 16 miles from "Shrewſbury in the way to London towards Hamp- "ton village. His houſe ſtandeth in a park called "*Pepper hill*[c]."

epper hill.

Munſlow gave birth 1589, and title of baron 1640 to ſir Edward Littleton, deſcended by a younger ſon from judge Littleton who lived in the reign of Edward IV. He was lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas and keeper of the great ſeal 1640, and died 1645[d].

Iunſlow.

At *Roſſal* the Severn incloſes a piece of ground of five miles in compaſs called the *Iſle of Up Roſſal*, a moſt compact eſtate of Humphry Sandford, eſq. to whoſe anceſtor it was granted by Elizabeth on the forfeiture of ſir Francis Englefield[e]. The floats mentioned by Mr. Camden are grown out of uſe. But the Shrewſbury fiſhermen uſe a veſſel called a *Coracle*, which they row with one hand while they fiſh with the other. It is about five feet long and three broad, almoſt oval with a round bottom, made of ſallow twigs or oſiers covered with horſes hides, and ſo light as to be carried on a man's back. Theſe veſſels ſeem to be the remains of the curraghs uſed antiently between Ireland and Scotland, and ſimilar to the canoes of the Americans.

oſſal.

"*Shrawarden* caſtle is *in ripa læva* of Severne "two miles above Mountford bridge[f], four miles "from Shrewſbury, and longeth to the earl of "Arundel[g]."

hrawarden.

Shrawithin or Shrawarden caſtle belonged to John Fitz Alan of Clun, father of the firſt earl of Arundel, in which family it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it ſeems to have been purchaſed by ſir Thomas Bromeley, who preſided at the queen of Scots' trial as ſolicitor-general, ſucceeded ſir Nicholas Bacon as chancellor, and died 1587.

There were caſtles both at Great and Little Shrawardine: the former ſhews a few fragments, and belongs to lord Clive; the latter is reduced to a bare keep[h].

"*Knoking* caſtle in Shropſhire, now a ruinous "thing, longid to the lorde l'Eſtrange, and now to "the earl of Darby[i]."

nockin.

The L'Eſtranges are deſcended from a duke of Bretaigne, whoſe ſons came over in the Conqueror's reign. They were ſettled in Henry II. at *Cnukyn* or *Knocking*, where they built a caſtle, rebuilt in Henry III. The family failed 17 Edward IV. in John, who left only a daughter married to George Stanley, in her right lord Strange, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of Thomas firſt earl of Derby. The collateral branches ſettled at *Alvitheley* (miſcalled by Mr. Camden *Avindelegh)*, *Elleſmere*, *Blackmere* in this county, and at *Lytheam*[k], *Ludham*, and *Hunſtanton* in Norfolk.

In the cliff that overhangs *Great Neſſe* is *Kynaſ-*

ton's cave, ſaid to have been the retreat of a famous robber of that name, but really of the ſpendthrift ſon of ſir Roger Kynaſton[l], who aſcended to it by twenty-four narrow illguarded ſteps with his horſe who ſtabled in an apartment adjoining to his maſter. It ſerves now as a cottage.

Maſerfield in Lancaſhire near Winwic, contends for the honour of the field of the battle, which is generally allowed to have been at or near *Oſweſtre*. Mr. Pennant[m] derives it from the length of the conflict, *Maes hîr*, the *long field*. Near the town is a field called *Cae nef*, or *heaven field*, probably the place of Oſwald's martyrdom[n]. Mr. Camden had the name *Croix Oſwald* from Leland; the *Welſh* name is *Oſweſtre* or *Oſwaldſtre*, q. d. *Oſwald's town*[o].

Maſerfeld. Oſweſtry.

"The ſite of *Croix Oſwald* is on a plain in a val- "ley 12 long miles by champain, having almoſt no "wood north-weſt from Shrewſbury. The cum- "pace of the town within the wall is about a mile. "There be four gates, New gate ſouth, Blake gate, "alias Portdee, ſouth-eaſt, Beteriche gate north-eaſt, "Wylliho, or Mountain gate, north-weſt," [the firſt and two laſt remain] "and no towers in the walls. "The church of St. Oſwald is a very fine leddid "church with a neat toured ſteeple, but it ſtandith "without the New gate, ſo that there is no church "within the town." This church was ſome time a monaſtery called the *White Minſter*, after turned to a pariſh church, and the parſonage appropriated to Shrewſbury abbey[p]. "The cloiſter ſtood *in hominum* "*memoria ubi monumenta monachorum.* The place and "ſtreet where the church ſtandeth is called *Stretllan.* "There be within the town x notable ſtreets, the "three moſt notable be Croſſe-ſtreet *ubi crux la-* "*pidea*, &c."[q] The principal ſtreet was called the Croſs ſtreet from a ſtone croſs, probably erected in memory of Oſwald, if not on the very ſpot where he fell[r], and where the miracles related by Bede III. 6. were wrought. Leland adds, "in its four ſuburbs were "three chapels, the church alſo ſtanding without the "Newgate. The houſes within the town be of tymbre "and ſlated. Ther is a caſtle ſette on a mount be like- "lihood made by hand," built by Madoc ſon (not *brother)* of Meredith prince of Powis in Henry I. 1148[s]. It had a tower called *Madoc's*, in which was an apartment built by Richard II. after the execution of the earl of Arundel for treaſon[t]. Only the hill now remains, and ſome traces of the ditch. William Fitz Alan ſumptuouſly entertained archbiſhop Baldwin and his ſuite, among whom was Giraldus Cambrenſis[u], at this caſtle, which in records is always called Blancminſter. It went out of that family in the reign of Elizabeth[x], together with their other large eſtates in this county, by the attainder of the unfortunate Philip Howard earl of Arundel. "The towne ſtandith moſt by ſale of cloth made in

ynaſton's ve.

[c] Lel. VII. 35. [d] Fuller's Worth. Shropſh. p. 7. [e] Pennant, II. 391.
[f] Lel. IV. 181. [g] Ib. VII. 32. [h] Pennant's Wales, II. 387, 388. [i] Leland ubi ſup.
[k] Q. if in this county. *Lythem* and *Lydem* were eſtates of the Powiſes. [l] Philips, 238.
[m] Wales, I. 247. [n] Pennant, Ib. 251.
[o] Giraldus Cambrenſis knew ſo little of Welſh as to render it *Oſwaldi* arbor. II. 12.
[p] Biſhop Tanner (p. 445), doubts the exiſtence of this monaſtery at Oſweſtry, at leaſt long after the Saxon times, becauſe the church was given to Shrewſbury monaſtery ſoon after the Conqueſt. But I think the tithes *vicinarum eccleſiarum* which maintained 12 prieſts *plerumque conjugatos* in monaſterio albo or Blanch monaſtery, granted by Rayner biſhop of St. Aſaph between 1186 and 1220 to Shrewſbury abbey, eſpecially as that biſhop reſided much at Oſweſtry, prove there was a collegiate church there. The other Album Monaſterium, Whitchurch, had only an *hoſpital.*
[q] Lel. V. 39. [r] perhaps where the pit was made by ſcraping up the earth which his body had covered. Bede.
[s] Wynne, p. 168. [t] Lel. It. V. 39. [u] Girald. Camb. II. c. 12.
[x] Pennant's Wales, I. 246—257.

"Wales.

" Wales. There is a fre ſchole on the weſt ſide of " the church made by one David[y] Holbuke a lawier, " ſteward of the town and lordſhip, and gave 10*l.* " land to it. St. Oſwald's well is a bow ſhot from " St. Oſwald's church in the fields ſouth-weſt, into " which they ſay an eagle dropt one of his arms " which he had taken from the ſtakes. There is a " chapel of timber, and the fountain environed with " a ſtone wall. Fair walks about it[z]." The ruins of this chapel ſtill remain over this remarkably fine ſpring[a].

This town then walled with ſtone, its caſtle, and the hundred of Oſwaldſtre, with eleven towns thereto belonging, were annexed to the principality of Cheſter by ſtatute 21 Richard II. c. 9.

Hen Dinas. " Lloven a buſh. *Hene Dinas* a quarter of a mile " out of Oſweſtre north-weſt. The towne or caſtelle " of Hen Dinas ſtandith upon a rounde hillet about " half a mile in cumpace. There be three great " diches in the bottom of the hillet cumpaſing it, and " in the toppe of the hill now grow great trees of " oak. The common people ſay there was a cite " withyn thoſe ditches. I think rather campe of " men of war, whereas peradventure was the campe " when Penda and Oſwaldes did fight. Ther is " another hillet of caſt earth between it and Oſweſtre, " not far from Dinas itſelf[b]."

Hen Dinas or the *Old City* is called by Leland *Lloven hen Dinas* or *the old City among Buſhes*, which exactly agrees with the name by which it now goes in the country *Coed y Dinas*, q. d. *the City in the Wood*, from the thick oaks that cover it. It contains above fifteen acres, and makes a magnificent appearance from the road between Oſweſtry and Wales, ſtrongly fortified with two ramparts and ditches of great height and depth. See it Pl. I. fig. 11. Tradition ſays it was the laſt retreat of the Britans[c]. The Society of Antiquaries engraved 1763 a very curious circular wooden ſhield near a Roman foot in diameter, found in its area, bound round with iron and covered with iron network, the inſide lined with three coats of leather, and furniſhed with an handle or ſtrap to paſs over the arm, as the outſide with an umbo four inches long terminating in a point.

Sellatyn. *Sellatyn* is remarkable for two of its rectors of principles diametrically oppoſite, James Wylding, who ſat in the Aſſembly of Divines at Weſtminſter, and Henry Sacheverell, the champion of the church of England[d].

Whittington. " The towne of *Whittington* is a gret mile north- " eaſt from Hen Dinas. It is a village in a valley " containing a 100 houſes, and hath a ditched round " caſtle, not very large in the middle of the village[e]. " A caſtel of the lord Fitz Warins ſix miles up- " wards almoſt on Severn, and by this goeth Offa's " diche[f]."

Warin a Lorainer bearing a ſilver ſhield[g] with a peacock for his creſt, agreeable to the gallantry of the times, won his wife Mellet, daughter of William Peverell, at a tilting match at Peverell's place in the Peak, againſt the king of Scotland's ſon and a baron of Burgundy. With her he had Whittington caſtle, whence he made continual inroads upon the Welſh. His ſon Fulk, who in the true independent ſpirit of an antient baron almoſt killed king John when prince for breaking his head with a cheſs board, carried on the ſame hoſtilities. Perhaps in remembrance of this, John, when he came to the crown, gave away Whittington caſtle from Fulk's ſon, the hero of ſo many adventures, who thereupon retired to France. Coming over afterwards to Windſor where the king was hunting, he in diſguiſe took him to a tent where his friends were before poſted, and bullied him to conſent to his pardon. But no ſooner was John out of his power but he obliged him once more to croſs the ſea. Thus Leland[h] from the Geſtes of Warine[i].

The public records repreſent theſe tranſactions more in the king's favour. However Warine at laſt obtained his pardon, but again rebelled againſt John and his ſon Henry III. who in his fifth year gave him licence to fortify this caſtle, and he continued in his allegiance till his death, being drowned at the battle of Lewes 48 Henry III. Elizabeth heireſs of this family married Richard Hanford, and their daughter Thomaſine became wife of ſir William Bourchier, who inherited the eſtates, and was ſummoned to parliament in Henry VI. by the title of lord Fitz Warine. His great grandſon John was created earl of Bath, which title became extinct with his grandſon[k].

Fulk Fitz Warine procured a market and fair for this town. The firſt is loſt, but there are ſtill three conſiderable cattle fairs. The caſtle ſituate on a flat is reduced to the gateway and two vaſt round towers ſurrounded by a moat of ſeveral vaſt ditches which comprehended outworks. In the church porch the founder is ſaid to have been buried[l].

" Sir Robert Needham of *Sheinton* 400 mark Sheinton. " land[m]."

The family of Needham were as conſiderable in Cheſhire as in this county. Sir Robert Needham had conſiderable commands in queen Elizabeth's Iriſh wars, was afterwards vice-preſident of the council in the marches of Wales, and created viſcount Kilmorey in Ireland 1625 by Charles I. To him ſucceeded his great grandſon Thomas, who built a noble houſe here, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, and he 1710 by his ſon Robert, whoſe brother Thomas is the 8th and preſent viſcount[n].

" Sandforde dwelleth at *Sandforde*, wher is only Sandford. " his place and a parke 111 miles by S. from White- " church[o]."

" The town of *Whitchirch* in Shropſhire hath a Whitchurch. " very good market, and there in the paroch chirch " is buried ſir Gylbert Talbot[p]." It has a free-ſchool, another ſchool and ſix almſhouſes, founded by Mr. Higginſon. The races here are much frequented. " At the end of Whitchurch is a fair

[y] " Sum ſay that this David made David Yn in London." Leland Ib. [z] Leland V. 40.
[a] Pennant's Wales, I. 250. [b] Leland V. 40. [c] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [d] Lloyd MS.
[e] Leland V. 40. [f] Leland VII. 32. [g] Perhaps a ſhield Arg. [h] Collect. I. 230, &c.
[i] The ſubſtance of theſe is written in eight lines under a knight on horſeback coarſely painted in a room over the gateway of this caſtle. Pennant's Wales, I. 242.
[k] Dugd. Bar. I. 443—446. II. 131. [l] Pennant's Wales, I. 214, 245. [m] Leland V. 30.
[n] Lodge, Iriſh Peer. II. 307. [o] Leland, VII. 35. [p] Ib. V. 81.

" pool

"pool having bremes, pikes, tenches, perches, and "daces, the which except bremes be the common "fiſhes of all the pooles of Shropſhire, Cheſhire, "and Lancaſhire: in ſome be alſo troutes[q]." In *Tilſtock* hamlet is a chapel of eaſe. Here is a market and two fairs, and in the pariſh two meres, *Blackmere* and *Oſmere*[r]. Robert L'Eſtrange married a coheir of William de Blankminſter, whereby the whole manor of Whitchurch deſcended to the L'Eſtranges[s]. Blackmere.

In the church of Whitchurch is a ſtone figure of a knight in armour, with the robes of the garter, called John earl of Shrewſbury, and in an oppoſite window a ſtone figure of an eccleſiaſtic.

Richard Talbot who died 20 Richard II. married Anchoret L'Eſtrange, heir of Blackmere in Richard II.[t] His and his brother's monument, together with that of the famous John firſt earl of Shrewſbury[u], ſlain at the ſiege of Chaſtillon in France 1453, were in the church, which was rebuilt 1713, and has a beautiful tower.

"Blackmeer park and lodge 1 half mile off be-"longed to the earl of Shrewſbury, wherein is a "very fair place or lodge and three fair poles, the "larges called *Blakein*[x]."

The name of *Blancminſter* given to Whitchurch muſt be carefully diſtinguiſhed from that given to Oſweſtre before-mentioned. Here was an hoſpital in Henry III.[y]

Dr. Bernard, chaplain to Archbiſhop Uſher, whoſe life he wrote, was native and rector 1642 of this place, where he died 1661. The eminent linguiſt and antiquary Abraham Wheeloc was alſo born here, and died about 1654.

"At *Elleſmere* was a caſtle and very fair polis yet "be. It hath four ſtreets of metely good building, "privilegid with two faires, but no common market "now[z]." The town ſtands on an eminence commanding a lake of 120 acres, and 26 yards deep, well ſtocked with fiſh, whence it takes its name. The principal trade is malt. The ſite of the caſtle guarded with three great ditches is a bowling green which commands a lowely and very extenſive proſpect. In the church is a monument of ſir Francis Kynaſton of *Otley* 1590. His houſe and park in this pariſh are on the oppoſite ſide of the lake[a]. Elleſmere.

Elleſmere gave name to a hundred ſince called *Pimhill*. John L'Eſtrange was governor of its caſtle 33 Henry III. which was afterwards in the crown. Lord Chancellor Egerton baron Elleſmere, was created viſcount Brackley upon his reſigning the ſeals 1617. The title of earl of Bridgewater intended for him if he had lived was conferred on his ſecond ſon and heir, whoſe great grandſon *Scroop* was created marquis of Brackley and duke of Bridgewater 1720, which honours expired on the death of his ſecond ſon *Francis*, third and laſt duke, 8 March 1803. He was ſucceeded in his title of earl, &c. by John William, 7th and preſent earl, ſon of the late biſhop of Durham, who was eldeſt ſon of Henry biſhop of Hereford, 5th ſon of John 3d earl, father of Scrope, 1ſt duke.

Wales commences at a boundary ſtone on the Oſweſtry road three miles from Elleſmere.

Three miles from Elleſmere and one from Whittington is *Halſton*, the ſeat of the Myttons from the time of Henry VIII. Here was born general Mytton, who figured in the cauſe of the parliament, and here are preſerved the valuable collections for an hiſtory of this county, made by Mr. William Mytton, who had been many years engaged in them with indefatigable attention, but died before he could complete his deſign[b]. His nephew the late worthy owner of this eſtate died October 26, 1783. Here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of Hoſpitallers, valued at £.160. 14*s. per ann.*[c] Halſton

Gilbert 7th earl of Shrewſbury, dying 1616, buried at Sheffield, leaving no male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who alſo died 1617, and left no iſſue; he was buried at Weſtminſter. The chief branch of this noble family being thus extinct, *George* Talbot of *Grafton* in Worceſterſhire, lineal heir to ſir Gilbert 2d ſon of John[d] 2d earl became the 9th earl. On his death 1630 without iſſue, his nephew *John* ſucceeded to the title, and dying 1653, left *Francis* his eldeſt ſurviving ſon earl of Shrewſbury, who dying 1667, of a wound in a duel[e] with George Villiers duke of Buckingham, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Charles*, who 6 William and Mary was created marquis of Alton and duke of *Shrewſbury*, which titles expired with him 1717-8. The earldom deſcended to *Gilbert* ſon of *Gilbert* Talbot of Cookſey c. Worceſter, eſq. fourth ſon of John 10th earl by his firſt wife. This *Gilbert* being in holy orders, and dying unmarried 1743, was ſucceeded by his nephew *George* Talbot eldeſt ſon of his brother George, who was ſucceeded 1787 by his nephew Charles, 15th earl of Shrewſbury of this noble family. Earls of Shrewſbury.

[q] Lel. V. 81. [r] Gent. Mag. XXVI. p. 120. [s] MS. Lloyd. [t] Dudg. Bar. I. 327. 667.

[u] Brooke, p. 461. by the ſtrangeſt miſtake ſays he was buried at Rouen in Normandy, and gives him an epitaph there different from that before recited, for which he is properly corrected by Vincent. But this miſtake ſeems to have ariſen from the epitaph in St. Ouen's church at Rouen on his ſon John who died young 1438, which is thus given in Pommeray's Hiſtory of that church, fol. 1662. p. 212.

Cy giſt noble homme Jean Tallebot, fils du ſieur de Tallebot Mareſchal de France, qui deceda es annees de puerilite le 4 Janvier, 1438.

His arms are quarterly, 1. 4. G. a lion, O. 2. 3. A. a chevron, G.

[x] Lel. Ib. [y] Tan. 453. [z] Lel. V. 38. [a] Pennant, Wales I. 230—235. Philips, 229.

[b] Pennant, Wales I. 234—237. [c] Tan. 457. MS. Lloyd.

[d] Dugd. Bar. I. 334. makes him ſecond ſon to the famous John firſt earl, but his preceding account of this family ſhews it to be a miſtake corrected by Le Neve's MS. n. though followed by biſhop Gibſon. Collins corrects it as above; Peer. II. 43.

[e] There is a tradition that this duel was fought on Haghmond hill near Shrewſbury. See the particulars in Walpole's Noble Auth. II. 82.

Rare Plants found in Shropſhire.

Achemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in mountainous meadows: near *Biſhop's caſtle*.

Andromeda *polifolia*. March Andromeda or Wild Roſemary; at *Birch* in the moors of *Elleſmere*, plentifully.

Apium *graveolens*. Smallage; in *Stank-mead* near *Biſhop's caſtle*.

Aſplenium *Ceterach*. Common Spleenwort; on ſome walls at *Ludlow*.

Berberis *vulgaris*. Barberry or Pipperidge buſh; in the hedges by the road ſide, from *New Inn* to *Shrewſbury*.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket; on the walls of *Ludlow* caſtle.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in *Hope mead* by *Biſhop's Caſtle*.

Conyza *ſquarroſa*. Plowman's Spikenard; in mountainous paſtures and meadows of a chalky ſoil: in the road between *Onebury* and *Ludlow*.

Dianthus *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; in ſandy meadows and paſtures: in the lane from *Biſhop's Caſtle* to *Woodbeach*.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Crow, Crake, or Heath Berries; upon *Stipperſtone* common.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hair's tail Ruſh; near *Elleſmere* in great abundance.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumatory; in the warren near *Biſhop's Caſtle*, plentifully.

Galiopſis *tetrahit* γ. Fair flowered Nettle Hemp; among the corn in the ſouth-weſt part of this county, plentifully.

Hieracium *paludoſum*. Succory-leaved mountain Hawkweed; in wet meadows and near rivers.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park leaves; in a wood at *Old Church* moor, plentifully.

——— *Elodes*. Marſh St. Peter's wort; in Spongy putrid marſhes at *Liddum*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in damp meadows and paſtures: in the wood near *Biſhop's Caſtle*.

Phallas *caninus*. Red headed morel; in woods and woody places near *Shrewſbury*.

Pinus *Picea*. The Female or Yew-leaved Fir-tree; at *Worton*, about two miles from *Newport* in *Shropſhire*, plentifully, and at *Laynton*.

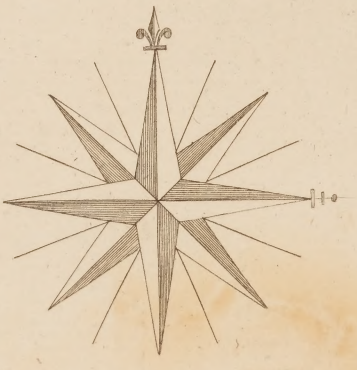
Rubus *Idæus*. Raſpberry Buſh, or Framboiſe; near *Henley* wood.

Serapias *Latifolia* γ. Marſh Helleborine; in *Oakly* wood.

Solidago *Virga aurea*. Golden Rod; in the woods near *Biſhop's Caſtle*.

Vaccinium *Vitis idæa*. Red Whorts or Cranberry; upon *Stipperſtone* common.

Verbaſcum *nigrum*. Sage leaved Black Mullein; in gravelly places and highways: in the road between the Heath and the *Jay*.



LIVERPOOL

RIVER MERSEY

RIVER DEE

FLINT

FLINTSHIRE

DENBIGHSHIRE

SALOP

CHESHIRE

WARRINGTON

FRODSHAM

CHESTER

TARPORLEY

MALPAS

WHITCHURCH

Wallisey
Liscard
Poulton
Seacombe
Bidston
Great Meals
Mockbeggar Hall
Over Chu.
Burkenhead
Upton
Oxton
Wood Church
Trusmore
Prenton
Little Bebbington
Great Bebbington
Barnston
Brimstage
Bromborrow
Heswall
Thurstaston
Thornton Hayes
New Hall
Gayton
Leighton Park
GREATNESTON
Willaston
Nit Neston
Nesse
Burton
Puddington
Shotwick
Easham
Hargrave Hall
Poulton
Poole Hall
Poole
Little Sutton
Great Sutton
Whitby
Stanney
Ledsham
Copenhurst
Mill Heath
Stoke
Backford
Plemstall
Wervin
Great Saughall
Little Saughall
Lit Mollington
Marton Hall
Upton Hall
Plemonstall
Mickle Trafford
Pool
Guilden Sutton
Flookbrook
Christleton
Cotton Hall
Bowton
Huntington
Eccleston
Kinderton Hill
Cheadley Hall
Waverton
Hargrave
Saighton
Tattenhall
Handley
Aldford
Poulton
Pulford
Doddlestone
Eaton
Bretton
Leach Hall
Kemerton
Aldersey Green
Aldersey Hall
Coddington
Churton
Farndon
Barton
Hoult
Clutton
Harthill
Burwardsley
Bunbury
Spurstow
Tilston Green
Tilston
Stocklach Chu.
Horton Gr.
Stoddach Green Hall
Worthenbury
Broughton Hall
Kiddington
Kiddington Green
Carden Green
Graston Green
Larkton
Edge Green
Summers Green
Chadlton
Pickerton
Pickerton Green
Reddish Hall
Broxton Hall
Gallantree Knl
Woodhay
Cholmondley
Larkton Green
Higher Burwardsley
Wardle Hall
Barbridge
Radmore Green
Alderley Hall
Hurleston
Burland Gr
Cherlton Green
Baddiley
Wrenbury Frith
Wrenbury
Norbury
Pilsley Green
Marbury
Marley Hall
Hollin Lane
Hallhouse
Burly Dam
Cheshire Fields
Wettenhall
Towns Green
Alpraham
Beeston Br.
Tilstone
Peckland
Wardle
Spurstow
Lower Runcorn
Higher Runcorn
Halton
Norton
Stockham
Rocksavage
Weston
Sutton Weaver
Sutton Maudgate
Aston
Aston Grange
Overton
Netherton
Ince
Elton
Holeby
Wood Houses
Hapsford
Thornton
Alvanley
Wimbolds Trafford
Durham Trafford
Manley Hall
Manley
Bridge Trafford
Little Barrow
Dod Hall
Ashton
Horton Hall
Great Barrow
Tarvin
Oscroft
Duddon
Bruen Stapleford
Barton
Utkinton
Utkinton Hill
Howfield
Huxley Hall
Huxley Green
Golburn Bellow
Milton Green
Newton
Isle of Want
Darnhall
Moor Side
Moor Rokewich
Acton Grange
Lower Walton
Daresbury
Hatton
Preston on the Hill
Hatton Gate
Dutton
Barnton
Grouped Hall
Aston Grange
Kingsley
Crowton
Aston
Manor
Paddington
Cuckington
Colebrook
Little Budworth
Budworth Hall
Ridgeway
Outton Lo.
Eaton
Tiverton
Lea Hall
Charlton Heath Chapel
Lit Mollington Hall
Craig Hall
Little Saughall
Great Saughall
Low Ferry
New Channel
Saltney Marsh
Higher Ferry
Sarn Br.
Stockton Hall
Bradley
Wichenon
O. Castle
Tushingham
Chad Chapel
Gun Grindley
Higher Burwich
Wirswall
Lonbermere Hall
Ashton
Horton
Great
Oak Mere
Utkinton Hill
Ludlington Hill
Ridgeway
Outton Hall
Towns Green
Wettenhall
Alpraham
Peckland
Wardle Hall
Barbridge
Radmore Green
Alderley Hall
Hurleston
Burland Gr
Cherlton Green
Baddiley
Wrenbury Frith
Wrenbury
Norbury
Pilsley Green
Marbury
Marley Hall
Hollin Lane
Hallhouse
Burly Dam
Cheshire Fields
Lower Whitley
Dutton
Barnton
Grouped Hall
Aston Grange
Kingsley
Crowton
Aston
Manor
Paddington
Cuckington
Colebrook
Little Budworth
Budworth Hall
Ridgeway
Outton Lo.
Eaton
Tiverton
Lea Hall
Charlton Heath Chapel
Lit Mollington Hall
Craig Hall
Little Saughall
Great Saughall
Low Ferry
New Channel
Saltney Marsh
Higher Ferry
Sarn Br.
Stockton Hall
Bradley
Wichenon
O. Castle
Tushingham
Chad Chapel
Gun Grindley
Higher Burwich
Wirswall
Lonbermere Hall
Ashton
Horton
Great
Oak Mere
Utkinton Hill
Ludlington Hill
Ridgeway
Outton Hall
Towns Green
Wettenhall
Alpraham
Peckland
Wardle Hall
Barbridge
Radmore Green
Alderley Hall
Hurleston
Burland Gr
Cherlton Green
Baddiley
Wrenbury Frith
Wrenbury
Norbury
Pilsley Green
Marbury
Marley Hall
Hollin Lane
Hallhouse
Burly Dam
Cheshire Fields

1 2 3

REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.

1 Wirrall
2 Broxton
3 Eddisbury
4 Bucklow
5 Macclesfield
6 Northwich
7 Nantwich

Scale of Statute Miles 69¼ to a Degree of Latitude.

½ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

A MAP of CHESHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805

Engraved by J. Cary.

YORKSHIRE

DERBYSHIRE

STAFFORDSHIRE

SHIRE

ASHTON under Line

Featherbed Mofs

Woodhead Chap

Duckinfield

Flixton

Carrington Chap

Partington

Warburton

River Mersey

Thelwall

Bridgewater Canal

ALTRINCHAM

Bowdon

Hale Chap

Ringway Chap

Rostherne

Tatton

Dunham Park

Duke

Lymm

Croppenhall

Mobberley

KNUTSFORD

Great Budworth

Marbury Hall

Marston Hall

Leigh

Anderton

NORTHWICH

Witton

Hartford

Davenham

Allostock

Goostrey

Holmes Chap

MIDDLEWICH

Over Church

Winsford

Whatcroft

Darnhall

Lea Hall

Swanlow Lane

Church Minshull

Minshull Vernon

Warmingham

Sandbach

Wheelock

Leighton

Church Coppenhall

Monks Coppenhall

Haslington

Crewe

Wistaston

Acton

NANTWICH

Wybunbury

BETLEY

Audlem

Woore

The Mere

Stapeley

Hatherton

Hunterston

Bridgemere

Checkley

Swettenham

Dane River

Marton

Gawsworth

Siddington

Capesthorne

Alderley Edge

Nether Alderley

Over Alderley

Prestbury

Chelford

Wilmslow

Dean Row

Handforth

Cheadle

STOCKPORT

Northenden

Sale

Timperley

Ashton upon Mersey

Hulme Walfield

Bredbury

Chadkirk

Marple

Marple Chapel

Norbury

Disley

Poynton

Woodford

Bramhall

Hazel Grove

Werneth

Broad Bottom Br

Mottram in Longdendale

Hyde

Hyde Chap

Matley

Godley

Newton

Dukinfield

Ashton under Line

Bredland Edge

Wilberry Stones

Noon Sun

Ogden Stone

Harrop Edge

Woodhead

Longdendale

Broadbottom

Glossop

Tintwistle

Hollins

Pott Shrigley

Taxal

Kettleshulme

Whaley Bridge

Ramow Chap

Macclesfield

Forest Chapel

Boxton

Three Shire Heads

Blaze Moravе

Midgley

Rosley

Chapel

Wharnford Br

Dane Br

Congleton

Astbury

The Peal

Timber Brook

To Leek

Smallwood

Lawton

Talk on the Hill

Alsager

Radway Green

Barthomley

To Newcastle

Hilden Ferry Canal

Audlem

Buerton

Woore

Flash

Wilkesley

Bridgemere

Hunterston

Checkley

Betley

Wrine Hill

Wybunbury

Stapeley

Nantwich

Shrewbridge

Barthomley

Alsager

Talk on the Hill

Lawton

Congleton

Astbury

Smallwood

Sandbach

Warmingham

Minshull Vernon

Church Minshull

Swanlow Lane

Darnhall

Lea Hall

Whatcroft

Winsford

Over Church

Middlewich

Holmes Chap

Goostrey

Allostock

Davenham

Witton

Northwich

Hartford

Marbury Hall

Great Budworth

Knutsford

Tatton

Rostherne

Bowdon

Hale Chap

Ringway Chap

Altrincham

Bridgewater Canal

Partington

Carrington Chap

Flixton

Ashton upon Mersey

Sale

Timperley

Dunham Park

Lymm

Croppenhall

Thelwall

Warburton

River Mersey

Duke

Mobberley

Knutsford

Great Budworth

Marbury Hall

Marston Hall

Leigh

Anderton

Northwich

Witton

Hartford

Davenham

Allostock

Goostrey

Holmes Chap

Middlewich

Over Church

Winsford

Whatcroft

Darnhall

Lea Hall

Swanlow Lane

Church Minshull

Minshull Vernon

Warmingham

Sandbach

Wheelock

Leighton

Church Coppenhall

Monks Coppenhall

Haslington

Crewe

Wistaston

Acton

Nantwich

Wybunbury

Betley

Audlem

Woore

The Mere

Stapeley

Hatherton

Hunterston

Bridgemere

Checkley

Swettenham

Dane River

Marton

Gawsworth

Siddington

Capesthorne

Alderley Edge

Nether Alderley

Over Alderley

Prestbury

Chelford

Wilmslow

Dean Row

Handforth

Cheadle

Stockport

Northenden

Sale

Timperley

Ashton upon Mersey

Hulme Walfield

Bredbury

Chadkirk

Marple

Marple Chapel

Norbury

Disley

Poynton

Woodford

Bramhall

Hazel Grove

Werneth

Broad Bottom Br

Mottram in Longdendale

Hyde

Hyde Chap

Matley

Godley

Newton

Dukinfield

Ashton under Line

Bredland Edge

Wilberry Stones

Noon Sun

Ogden Stone

Harrop Edge

Woodhead

Longdendale

Broadbottom

Glossop

Tintwistle

Hollins

Pott Shrigley

Taxal

Kettleshulme

Whaley Bridge

Ramow Chap

Macclesfield

Forest Chapel

Boxton

Three Shire Heads

Blaze Moravе

Midgley

Rosley

Chapel

Wharnford Br

Dane Br

Congleton

Astbury

The Peal

Timber Brook

To Leek

Smallwood

Lawton

Talk on the Hill

Alsager

Radway Green

Barthomley

To Newcastle

Hilden Ferry Canal

Audlem

Buerton

Woore

Flash

Wilkesley

Bridgemere

Hunterston

Checkley

Betley

Wrine Hill

Wybunbury

Stapeley

Nantwich

Shrewbridge

Barthomley

Alsager

Talk on the Hill

Lawton

Congleton

Astbury

Smallwood

Sandbach

Warmingham

Minshull Vernon

Church Minshull

Swanlow Lane

Darnhall

Lea Hall

Whatcroft

Winsford

Over Church

Middlewich

Holmes Chap

Goostrey

Allostock

Davenham

Witton

Northwich

Hartford

Marbury Hall

Great Budworth

Knutsford

Tatton

Rostherne

Bowdon

Hale Chap

Ringway Chap

Altrincham

Bridgewater Canal

Partington

Carrington Chap

Flixton

Ashton upon Mersey

Sale

Timperley

Dunham Park

Lymm

Croppenhall

Thelwall

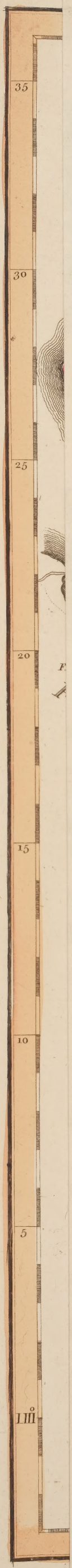
Warburton

River Mersey

Duke

Mobberley

Knutsford


35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

CHESHIRE.

THE fifth and laſt of thoſe counties antiently occupied by the Cornavii is the county of CHESTER, Saxon Ceaſtre-ſcyre, commonly called CHESHIRE, and the *county palatine of Cheſter*; its earls having enjoyed palatine juriſdiction, and all the inhabitants being tenants in chief to them alone, as they were to the king. The title of *palatine* (to repeat what I before obſerved on that ſubject) was antiently common to all the officers of the king's palace: and in that age *count palatine* was a title of dignity conferred on a perſon who had before been a *palatine* officer, with power to try cauſes in his own province, and both his principal tenants who were called barons, and his vaſſals, were bound to come to the earl's palace to conſult with him and to grace his court *.

Malmeſbury [a] remarks "that this county pro-"duces very little corn, eſpecially wheat, but plenty "of cattle and fiſh." On the contrary, Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis ſays, "whatever Malmeſbury dreamed "upon the relation of others, it abounds with plenty "of all kinds of proviſions, corn, fleſh, fiſh, eſpe-"cially excellent ſalmon, receives and returns va-"rious merchandizes, having within itſelf ſalt pits, "mineral works, and mines." To this I muſt add, that there is ſuch a quality in the graſs of this county that cheeſes of a moſt agreeable and exquiſite flavour are made here in great quantities ſuch as other parts of England afford not; but the women of this county who are expert in making it are ſent for and employed in other parts. And here I cannot but expreſs my ſurprize that Strabo [b] ſhould ſay, that in his time ſome of the Britans were ignorant of the method of making cheeſe; and Pliny [c] afterwards wonders, "that the barbarous nations "who lived on milk knew not or deſpiſed for ſo "many ages the bleſſing of cheeſe, eſpecially as "they knew how to curdle their milk to make rich "butter of a pleaſant tartneſs." Theſe paſſages have given riſe to an opinion that the method of making cheeſe was derived from the Romans. But however this county may be inferior in richneſs of ſoil to many in England, it ever ſurpaſſed the reſt in producing nobility, nor is there any county in England that has antiently brought more noblemen into the field, or can boaſt a greater number of knightly families [d].

It is bounded on the ſouth by Shropſhire, on the eaſt by Stafford and Derbyſhires. It runs towards the north-weſt in a long point †, incloſed between two bays, which admit the ocean on either ſide. Into theſe two bays all the rivers of the county alſo empty themſelves: into the weſternmoſt the *Dee*, which divides the county from Denbighſhire; into the eaſtern one the *Wever*, which runs through the middle of the county, and the *Merſey* which parts it from Lancaſhire. I know no better method of deſcribing the county than by following the courſe of theſe rivers. For all the places of note ſtand on them. But I ſhall firſt premiſe what Lucian the monk ‡ ſays of this county of Cheſter, that I may not be hereafter charged with concealing any thing that makes to the honour of its inhabitants, as this author lived in the early Norman times, and is ſcarce to be met with [e]. "Whoever, ſays he, ſets "about to deſcribe the manners of the inhabitants "of this county in general or in particular accord-"ing to their ſituation, he will find them in com-"pariſon with thoſe of other parts of England in "ſome reſpects better, in others the ſame. Their "manners ſeem to be in the main of the beſt ſort, "according to the general idea of manners. They "are ſociable in their entertainments, chearful at "meals, liberal in their hoſpitality, haſty, but ſoon "brought to temper, impatient of dependance and "bondage, kind to the diſtreſſed, compaſſionate to "the poor, fond of their relations, ſparing of la-"bour, free from reſentment, not given to exceſs in "eating, undeſigning, fond of frequently borrowing "other people's property, abounding with woods "and paſtures, rich in meat and cattle. They bor-"der on one ſide on the Britans, and by a long "commerce of manners are become very like them. "Nor muſt I forget to obſerve, that the county of "Cheſter, bounded by Lime foreſt from the reſt of "England, enjoys diſtinguiſhed immunities, and "by the indulgences of our kings and the great "merit of its earls is more accuſtomed to attend on "the ſword of its own prince than on the crown of "the ſovereign in the aſſembly of the people, and "without reſtraint or reſerve determine the moſt "important cauſes within its own territories. "Hence Cheſter itſelf is much frequented by "the Iriſh, a neighbour to the Welſh, and plenti-"fully ſupplied with proviſion by the Engliſh; "beautifully ſituated, its gates are of an antient "form of building; approved by hard experience. "It has merited the name of city by its river and its "watch-towers [f] anſwerable to its name, defended "by a watchful guard of holy men, and through "the mercy of our Saviour it has been always pre-"ſerved by divine aſſiſtance."

The *Dee*, in Britiſh *Dyffyr-dwy*, q. d. *The water* *Dee r.*
Dwy, abounding with ſalmon, riſes from two ſprings in Wales, and is ſuppoſed to have its name from that circumſtance, *Dwy* ſignifying in their

cellent
eele.

* Pithæus Deſc. of Champaigne, L. Tilius.
† Wirral.
‡ Lucianus Monachus de landibus Ceſtriæ.
[a] Geſt. Pont IV. 164. b.
[b] IV. p. 200.
[c] H. N. XI. 96.
[d] See them enumerated by Leland. It. VII. 40—44..
[e] The only copy of him ſeems to be among R. James' MSS. in the Bodleian library, written in a rude and antient hand, and a deſultory ſtyle. The latter half of the book is filled with panegyrics on the clergy. Tan. Bibl. Brit. 487.
[f] See King's Cheſhire, p. 10.

language

language *two*. Others from the meaning of the expreſſion render it *Black Water*; others *the water of God* and *divine water*. But though Auſonius[g] in the antient language of the Gauls, which was the ſame as the Britiſh, calls a fountain ſacred to the gods *Divvona*, and the antients accounted all rivers θεοπέσεις as of divine original, and our Britans paid divine honours to rivers as we learn from Gildas, I ſee no reaſon for their aſcribing divinity to this Dwy in preference to others. We find the Theſſalonians paid divine honours to the river Pæneus for its pleaſantneſs, the Scythians to the Iſter for its greatneſs, the Germans to the Rhine, which they accounted the judge of conjugal fidelity; but I ſee no reaſon, as I ſaid, why they ſhould give this river a divine name, unleſs perhaps becauſe it ſometimes changed its courſe and preſaged victory to the people living on its banks as it inclined to one or the other ſide (for this ſtory is told by Giraldus Cambrenſis[h], who ſcrupled not to believe it); or from their having obſerved that it is leſs ſwelled by rains than rivers uſually are, yet whenever a ſtrong ſoutherly wind blew violently overflows the neighbouring fields more copiouſly. Perhaps too the Chriſtian Britans might account its water ſacred. For it is recorded that when they ſtood drawn up in battle array againſt the Saxons, they kiſſed the earth, and devoutly drank out of this river in memory of the moſt holy blood of Chriſt. Be this as it will, the Dee, which ſeems rather to ruſh than run from Wales, in its approach to Cheſhire paſſes in a more gentle manner by *Bonium*, called in ſome copies of Antoninus's Itinerary *Bovium*, a city of ſome note in that age, afterwards a celebrated monaſtery, from whoſe choir it had the name of *Bonchor* and *Banchor* * among the Britans, and among the Saxons that of Bancopna-bypiȝe and *Banchor*; where, among many excellent men was educated, according to ome, that pernicious hereſiarch Pelagius, who by his dangerous perverſion of the nature of divine grace long infected the weſtern church. Whence Proſper Aquitanus called him *the Britiſh Adder* in this line:

Peſtifero vomuit coluber ſermone Britannus;
The Britiſh adder voids peſtiferous ſpeech.

I mention him only to make his vices and doctrine more generally known. "In this monaſtery, ſays Bede[i], was ſuch a number of monks, that, being divided into ſeven parts, each under a diſtinct head, no part contained fewer than 300 perſons, who all maintained themſelves by the labour of their hands." Twelve hundred of them were killed by Edilfred king of Northumberland, for imploring by their pious prayers the aid of Chriſt for the Chriſtian Britans againſt the Pagan Saxons. The monaſtic rule of life (to digreſs a little) had its riſe in the violence of perſecution, when good men in order to be more at liberty to ſerve God retired into the vaſt deſarts of Egypt, not, as the heathens upbraided them, to involve themſelves in voluntary miſery to avoid being made miſerable by others †. There they lived at firſt ſcattered up and down among the mountains and foreſts, in caves and little cells, in a *ſolitary* ſtate, whence they were called in Greek *Monachi*: but afterwards they found it adviſable to live together in the ſame houſes, agreeable to the nature of man, rather than like wild beaſts to be ſkulking in deſarts. It then became their buſineſs to pray, and to labour for the maintenance of themſelves and the poor, and they entered into vows of poverty, obedience, and chaſtity. This monaſtic life was firſt introduced into the weſtern church by Athanaſius, and was afterwards ſettled among the prieſthood by St. Auſtin in Africa, St. Martin in Gaul, and Congellus (as is reported) in Britain and Ireland. It is incredible how the monks increaſed in the world, and how many and how large convents were built for them; called *cænobia*, from their manner of living in common, as alſo *monaſteries*, from retaining ſome appearance of their ſolitary life; and nothing was at that time accounted more ſacred, from the great benefit they were of both to themſelves and to all mankind, by their prayers to God, their example, learning, labour, and induſtry. But corruptions gaining ground, theſe holy manners ſunk, as the poet ſays, under proſperity. I now return to my ſubject.

From this time this monaſtery was entirely decayed; for William of Malmeſbury, who lived ſoon after the Norman invaſion, ſays, in his time "Here were remaining ſo many marks of antiquity, "ſo many ruined walls of churches and cloiſters[k], "and ſuch heaps of ruins as are hardly to be met "with elſewhere." Now ſcarce the appearance of the ruined city or monaſtery remains, except the names of two gates, *Port Hoghan* and *Port Cleis*, a mile aſunder, between which Roman coins are frequently found. I muſt juſt obſerve that Bonium is not reckoned in this county but in Flintſhire, part of which cut off as it were from the reſt lies here incloſed between Cheſhire and Salop.

The Dee entering this county viſits *Malpas*, ſituate on a high hill not far from its bank. It had a caſtle, and took this modern name among the Normans from its bad, narrow, ſteep, and intricate way, called *Mala platea*, being named by the Saxons to the ſame effect *Depenbach*. The barony of this place was given by Hugh earl of Cheſter to Robert *Fitz Hugh* §. In the reign of Henry II. it was held by William *Fitz Patric*, ſon of William *Patric*, of whoſe deſcendants Robert Patric loſt it by being outlawed. A few years after David de *Malpas* obtained by *writ of recognizance* one moiety of the ſaid town which belonged to Gilbert *Clerk*: but the greateſt part of this barony came afterwards by inheritance to thoſe *Suttons* who were barons of *Dudley*. Part alſo came to *Urian de S. Pierre*, commonly called *Sampier*. From Philip, younger ſon of David de Malpas, deſcends the famous knightly family of the *Egertons*, who took this name from

Sacred Rivers.

Bonium.

Banchor.

Pelagius the hereſiarch.

The monaſtic life.

Bonium in Flintſhire.

Malpas.

Baron *Malpas.*

* Banchor mentioned by St. Bernard in his life of Malachias was in Ireland. C.
† Rutilius Claudius in Itinerario L. i. 7. Quiſquis ſponte miſer ne miſer eſſe queat.
§ Domeſday for Cheſhire. || Itin. II. 13.
g Claræ Urbes. Burdigala, f. 32. h It. Camb. II. c. 11. i Ecc. Hiſt. II. 2.
k IV. 167. b. Mr. Camden reads anfractus portarum, but the London Edition of Malmeſbury has portuum. Mr. Gale corrects it porticuum.

the place of their reſidence, as others of this family from *Cotgrave*, *Overton*, *Codington*, *Golborn*, places where they lived. Concerning the name of this place give me leave before I quit it to inſert, though in this ſerious and grave work, this pleaſant ſtory from Giraldus Cambrenſis: "It happened," ſays he, "in my time that a Jew travelling to Shrewſbury "with the archdeacon of this place, whoſe ſurname "was *Peche* [Sin] and the dean whoſe name was "*Devill*, and hearing the archdeacon accidentally "ſay that his archdeaconry begun at a place called "*Illſtreet* and reached to *Mal pas* [Ill ſtep] towards "Cheſter, upon recollecting and reflecting on the "names of the archdeacon and dean, he ſmartly "and wittily returned, I ſhall wonder if I get well "out of this place whereof *Sin* is the archdeacon, "the *Devill* the dean, the entrance into the arch-"deaconry *Illſtreet*, and the way out of it *Illſtep*."

polach. Hence the Dee runs by *Schoclach*, where was
ldford. once a caſtle; *Aldford* antiently belonging to the
uleford. *Ardens*; *Pouleford*, where Radulphus de *Ormeſby*
aton. had his caſtle in Henry III. and *Eaton* the ſeat of the famous family of *Groſvenor*, q. d. *Great Hunter*, whoſe deſcendants are now corruptly called *Gravenor*.

A little higher up on the ſame river near the mouth or frith called by Ptolemy SETEIA for DEIA, ſtands that famous city which the ſame author calls DEUNANA, Antoninus DEVA, from the river, the Britans *Caer Legion*, *Caer-Leon-Vawr*, *Caer Leon ar Dufyr Dwy*, and *Caer* by way of eminence; as our anceſtors called it Legeaceaſtep from the camp of
eva. the legion, and we by contraction *Weſt Cheſter* from its *weſtern* ſituation; and *Cheſter*; according to that verſe [1].

Ceſtria de caſtris *nomen quaſi Caſtria ſumſit.*
Ceſtria from *caſtra*, as if *Caſtria* called.

These names are all undoubtedly derived from the 20th legion called Victrix, which when the emperor Galba was a ſecond time conſul with Titus Vinius was ſent over to Britain, and becoming too powerful and formidable to the conſular and prætorian lieutenants, the command of it was given by Veſpaſian to Julius Agricola, and it was at laſt ſtationed in this city, which had, I imagine, been built not many years before as a check upon the Ordovices, though ſome inſiſt upon its being as old as the world itſelf, and built by one *Leon Vawr*, a giant, ages ago. But the name alone ſhould undeceive ſuch vulgar antiquaries; for they cannot deny that *Leon Vawr* ſignifies in Britiſh *the great Legion:* and whether it were more natural to ſuppoſe the city named from *the Great Legion* or *Leon the Giant* let the learned judge; as in Hiſpania Tarraconenſis is a kingdom now called *Leon* from the *Legio VII. Germanica*; and the 20th legion falſely called by ſome *Britannica Valens Victrix* and *Valeria Victrix* is proved to have been quartered in this city from Ptolemy, Antoninus, and an antient coin of Septimius Geta, by which it alſo appears this was a colony, on the reverſe being COL. DI-

Cheſter a Roman colony.

VANA. LEG. XX. VICTRIX. Few remains of Roman magnificence are now to be ſeen here, except teſſelated pavements. In the laſt age it afforded many, which Ranulphus, monk of this city, ſhall give you an account of in his own words from his Polychronicon [m]: "Here are ſubterraneous "paſſages of wonderful ſtone arched work, vaulted "ſaloons, huge ſtones with inſcriptions and antient "names; here are alſo coins with the names of "Julius Cæſar, and other illuſtrious perſonages, "frequently dug up:" and Rogerus Ceſtrenſis [n] in his Policraticon ſays, "When I behold the foun-"dations of enormous ſtones in the ſtreets, they "ſeem rather laid by the labour of the Romans or "the giants than by the toil of the Britans."

This city is ſquare, the walls enclоſing a circuit of above two miles. It has eleven pariſh churches. On high ground near the river ſtands the caſtle, built by the earls, where the courts palatine and affizes are held twice a year. The buildings are neat, and piazzas run along the principal ſtreets. But it has not enjoyed uninterrupted proſperity, being firſt deſtroyed by Egfrid the Northumbrian, afterwards by the Danes; but it was rebuilt by Edelfleda lady of the Mercians, and ſoon after was witneſs to the magnificent triumph of king Edgar over the Britiſh princes. He was rowed in a triumphal veſſel, on whoſe forecaſtle he ſat, by Kinnadius king of Scots, Malcolm king of Cumberland, Macon king of Man and the iſles, and all the princes of Wales, who had made their ſubmiſſions, who managed the oars, and rowed him in great parade down the Dee. In proceſs of time about A. D. 1094, when by a holy emulation, as my author [Glaber Rodolphus] expreſſes it, "churches "began to aſſume a more decent form, and the "Chriſtian world had as it were rouzed itſelf, and "throwing off the duſt of antiquity, put on white "robes;" the church which earl Leofric had built in honour of the virgin Werburga was rebuilt by Hugh the firſt earl of Cheſter of Norman deſcent, and by advice of Anſelm, whom he had ſent for out of Normandy, given to the Monks. It is now remarkable for the burial of Henry III. emperor of Germany, who they ſay after abdicating the empire led the life of a hermit; and for the epiſcopal ſee tranſlated hither from Lichfield, preſently after the Norman conqueſt, by Peter, biſhop of Lichfield, but upon its return to Coventry, and afterwards to its antient ſeat, Cheſter continued long diveſted of her dignity, till in the laſt age Henry VIII. turned out the monks, inſtituted prebendaries, and afterwards reſtored the biſhop, giving him for dioceſe this county, Lancaſhire, Richmondſhire, &c. and ſubjecting him to the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of York *.

The Rowes.

About A. D. 960.

But to go back to earlier times. After the church was built the Norman earls fortified the city with the walls and caſtle. "For as the biſhop held of "the king what belonged to his biſhopric (to uſe "the words of the ſurvey of England made by Wil-"liam the Conqueror [o]) ſo the earls with their men

* Stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 31.

[1] of Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis, p. 201. Ed. Gale.
[n] Theſe are the words of Ranulph before cited, whom Roger copied. Ib.
[m] P. 201. Ed. Gale, Ox. 1691.
[o] Fol. 262. b.

" held all the reſt of the city of the king. It gelded " for 50 hides; there were 431 houſes which " gelded; and ſeven mint-maſters. When the king " came there in perſon each carrucate paid him " 200 heſths[p] and one cann of beer, and one ruſe " of butter." And again, " The governor ordained " that every hide in the county ſhould ſend one " man to rebuild the city wall and the bridge: and " the lord of that hide which did not ſend a man " was to pay to the king and the earl 40 ſhillings." If I were to recite the ſkirmiſhes between the Welſh and Engliſh in the early Norman times, the inroads, excurſions, repeated firings of the ſuburb of *Hanbrid* beyond the bridge (whence it is called by the Welſh *Treboeth* or *the burnt town)* and the long wall raiſed there of Welchmen's ſkulls, I ſhould ſeem to have forgot myſelf, and to be thruſting my ſickle into the hiſtorian's harveſt. From that time, however, Cheſter acquired conſequence, and Henry VII. made it a county incorporate by itſelf. It wants nothing to render it a moſt flouriſhing city, but that the ſea, as if offended at certain mills on the bed of the Dee, has gradually withdrawn itſelf, and deprived the citizens of their antient convenient harbour. It ſtands in longitude 20° 23″, latitude 53° 11″. If the reader deſires any further account of this city take it from Lucian the monk, who lived about 500 years ago. " Firſt it is to be " obſerved, that Cheſter, which is built like a city, " whoſe ſituation invites beholders, was erected in " the weſtern parts of Britain, as a retreat and reſting place to the legions after their long expedi- " tion, and ſerved the Romans as a frontier to their " empire, and as a key, if I may ſo ſpeak, to Ireland. " For facing the north point of Ireland it opens a " convenient paſſage to ſhips and mariners, who " are continually going backwards and forwards for " various reaſons and the purpoſes of trade, and " who bring a ſupply of different commodities. " And as it faces the eaſt, it has a view not only of " the Roman throne and empire, but of the whole " world, as if it were ſet for an object to all be- " holders. Brave actions, a long train of events, " and all that has been nobly done in the world, by " whom, in what places, and in what ages, deſerve " to be known, that bad actions may be avoided. " Its four gates anſwering to the four winds look, " the eaſt to India, the weſt to Ireland, the north to " Great Norway, the ſouth to that narrow corner, " to which the divine vengeance has confined the " Britans for their civil diſcords. How the name " of Britain was changed for that of England by " their antient quarrels and bitter enmities, and the " ſhining figure their neighbours now make, they " may read with tears[q]. Our Cheſter is further by " the divine favour enriched and beautified by its " fair river well ſtocked with fiſh running under its " walls, and on the ſouth ſide ſerving as an harbour " of ſhips from Aquitaine, Spain, Ireland, Germany, which, by the guidance of Chriſt, and the " induſtry and prudence of the merchants, ſupply " and refreſh the heart of the city with various " goods: ſo that by the various conſolations of the " divine favour we have frequently wine in plenty " and profuſion from the copious vintages of thoſe " countries. The ſea fails not to reviſit it with the " daily return of its tide, its ſpacious boſom conti- " nually throwing up ſomething, whether accept- " able or not, as it covers or uncovers the extenſive " ſands, or making ſome alteration, or bringing " or carrying off ſomething on its approach to re- " treat."

The narrow point running from the city to the ſouth, incloſed by the Dee on one ſide and the Merſey on the other, is called by us *Wirral*[r], by the Britans, from its being a corner, *Kill-gury*. It was antiently all foreſt and uncultivated, as the inhabitants relate, but diſforreſted by Edward III. At preſent it is thick ſet with towns on all ſides, but happier in reſpect of the ſea than the ſoil, the latter being not fit for corn, but the former very plenteous in fiſh. On the entrance of this neck of land from the ſouth ſtands *Shotwick*, a royal caſtle commanding the frith. To the north is *Hooton*, a manor which in Richard II. came to the *Stanleys*, who derive themſelves from one Alan *Sylveſter*, to whom Ranulphus, firſt earl of Cheſter, gave " the Bailliwick of the foreſt of Wirral," by delivery of a horn. To this adjoins *Poole*, whence the lords of the place, who have long been eminent, took their name; and near it *Stanlaw*, which the religious of the place tranſlate *the Stoney hill*, where John *Lacy*, conſtable of Cheſter, founded a ſmall monaſtery[s], afterwards, on account of the inundations, removed to *Whaley* in Lancaſhire. At the extremity of this cherſoneſus lies a ſmall barren ſandy iſland, called *Il-bre*, which had formerly its own cell of monks. More inland to the eaſt from this point, lies the famous foreſt of *Delamere*, of which the *Dawns* of *Utkinton* are hereditary foreſters, of illuſtrious deſcent, being ſprung from Ranulphus de *Kingleigh*, to whom Ranulphus firſt earl of Cheſter gave this office of foreſter, to hold by right of inheritance. In this Edelfleda the Mercian built her little city Eaðerburȝ[t], which may be rendered *Happy town*, but which has now loſt its name, and is become a heap of ruins called *The Chamber in the Foreſt*; and about two miles hence are to be ſeen the walls of *Finborow*, another town built by the ſame lady.

Shotwick. *Hooton.* *Poole.* *Stanlaw.* 1173. *Il-bre.* *Delamere foreſt.* *Eadeſbury.* *Finborow.*

Through the upper part of this foreſt runs the river *Wever*, which riſes from a lake in the ſouth part of the county. At *Ridley*, the ſeat of the antient and famous family of the Egertons, deſcended, as I before obſerved, from the barons Malpas, it paſſes not far from *Bunbury*, where they built a college, and near *Beeſton* caſtle defended by walls of great extent, numerous towers, and a mount and

Wever r. *Ridley.* *Bunbury.* *Beeſton caſt.*

[p] Capons or fowls. Spelman Gloſſar. in voce.

[q] Biſhop Gibſon ſeems to have totally miſtaken the laſt half of this ſentence.

[r] pirheale. Sax. Chr. *Whirlhale*, Matth. Weſtm. ſub. an. 895. p. 349, where he confounds *Wirhale* with *Cheſter*, miſunderſtanding the words of the Saxon Chronicle, p. 95, anre perre ceartre on pirhealum rio ir Legaceastre zehaten. We have here the very name of *Weſt Cheſter*, but not as an appellative.

[s] Burton Annals ſay 1172.

[t] A. D. 914. Sax. Chron. p. 104.

precipice

precipice built by the laſt Ranulphus earl of Cheſter; of which our Leland thus ſings:

Aſſyrio rediens victor Ranulphus ab orbe
Hoc poſuit caſtrum, terrorem gentibus olim
Vicinis, patriæque ſuæ memorabile vallum.
Nunc licet indignas patiatur fracta ruinas,
Tempus erit quando rurſus caput exeret altum,
Vatibus antiquis ſi fas mihi credere vati.

Ranulphus, victor from the Aſſyrian coaſt,
This caſtle rais'd, his country's antient boaſt,
Surrounding nations' dread. Tho' now it lies
In ruin low, in future time ſhall riſe
Its lofty head, if what old poets give
For truth, another poet may believe.

Hence the Wever firſt proceeds ſouth, not far from *Woodhay*, where the famous knightly family of *Wilburham* long lived in great ſplendor, by *Bulkeley* and *Cholmondeley*, which have given names to illuſtrious knightly families; nor far from hence on one ſide from *Baddeley* the reſidence of the antient family of *Praers*, on the other ſide from *Cumbermer*, where William *Malbedeng* founded a ſmall monaſtery 1134. This river in its approach to the ſouthern limit of this county paſſes among heaths and low grounds, in which, as well as in other parts, they frequently dig up trees ſuppoſed to have been buried ever ſince the flood. After watering many fruitful fields it receives from the eaſt a little river, on which is *Wibbenbury*, ſo called from Wibba king of Mercia, near which is *Hatherton*, antiently the ſeat of the *Orbeys*, then of the *Corbetts*, but now of Thomas *Smith*, ſon of ſir Laurence Smith, knt. *Dodinton* of the *Delveſes*, *Batherton* of the *Griphins*, *Shavinton* of the *Wodenoths* (who ſeem by their name to be of Saxon deſcent), and thoſe of other illuſtrious families, with which this county every where abounds. Thence the Wever runs by *Nantwich* [u], not far from *Middlewich*, to *Norwich*. Theſe are famous ſalt wiches or pits, five or ſix miles aſunder, where the brine or ſalt water is drawn out of pits, and not poured upon burning wood as the antient Gauls and Germans uſed to do, but boiled over the fire to extract the ſalt. I have no doubts but the Romans were acquainted with theſe pits, and that they laid a ſalt duty thereon. For from Middlewich to Norwich runs a noble road raiſed with gravel to ſuch an height as eaſily to be known for a Roman work; gravel being very ſcarce all over theſe parts, and therefore now carried from this road to private houſes. Matthew Paris [x] writes that Henry III. ſtopped up theſe ſaltpits when he ravaged this country in a hoſtile manner, to prevent the rebellious Welch getting any proviſions from thence. But when the mild beams of peace dawned, they were again opened.

Woodhay. *Wilkeley.* *Cholmondeley.* *Baddeley.* *Cumbermere.* *Offil trees.* *Wibbenbury.* *Hatherton.* *Dodington.* *Catherten.* *Shavinton.* *Nantwich.* *Middlewich.* *Norwich.*

Nantwich, which is firſt viſited by the Wever, is accounted the largeſt and beſt built town in the county, and called by the Britans *Hellath Wen*, or the *White Salt-pit*, becauſe the whiteſt ſalt is made there, in Latin *Vicus* [y] *Malbanus*, perhaps from William ſurnamed *Malbedeng* and *Malbanc*, to whom it fell after the Normans made themſelves maſters of England. It has one brine pit about 14 feet from the river, out of which the brine is conveyed in wooden troughs into houſes, where are ſeveral caſks fixed in the ground, which they fill with this ſalt water, and on ringing of a bell the fire is lighted under leaden kettles, of which there are ſix in each houſe, and the water boiled, and women called *Wallers* with little wooden rakes draw up the ſalt from the bottom, and put it into baſkets, out of which the water drains, and the ſalt ſettles. Its church is a very handſome one, and belonged, as I have been told, to the monaſtery of Cumbermere [z]. Hence the Wever winds away obliquely, receiving from the eaſt a ſmall river coming from *Crew*, which antiently belonged to a family of its name. Further from the weſt bank one ſees *Calveley*, which gave reſidence and name to the noble family of the Calveleys, of which in the reign of Richard II. ſir Hugh de Calveley diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the French wars, that nothing could reſiſt his active valour. Thence by *Minſhull* the houſe of the Minſhulls, and by *Vale Royal*, a monaſtery founded by Edward I. in a moſt pleaſant valley, where now lives the famous family of the Holcroſts, the Wever haſtes to *Northwich*, called in Britiſh *Hellath Du*, or the *Black Salt-pit*, where is alſo a plenteous ſalt ſpring, at great depth, ſurrounded with ſteps, by which thoſe who draw up the water in leather buckets come up half naked, and pour it into the channels or troughs, which convey it into the ſalt houſes, near which are many woodpiles. Here the Wever receives the *Dan*, whoſe courſe we are now to follow.

Crew. *Calveley.* *Minſhull.* *Vale Royal* abbey. *Northwich.*

The *Dan*, or *Daven*, riſing out of the mountains that part Stafford and Cheſhire on the eaſt, runs by itſelf to CONDATE, mentioned by Antoninus, now corruptly called *Congleton*, whoſe center is watered by the little river *Howty*, its eaſt ſide by the *Daningſchow*, and its north by the *Dan*. Though this town by its ſize and populouſneſs has obtained the honour of a mayor and ſix aldermen, it has only a chapel, and that of wood, except the choir and a little tower, and acknowledges *Aſtbury*, a mile or two off, for the mother church. This laſt is a moſt beautiful building, the weſt porch being as high as the church, which is itſelf of a conſiderable height, and has a ſpire ſteeple. In the church yard are two figures of knights, on whoſe ſhields are two barrs: but, for want of the colours, it is not eaſy to determine whether they belong to the *Brereton*s, *Manwarings*, or *Venables*, which are conſiderable families in this neighbourhood, bearing for their arms the ſame barrs of different colours.

Dan r. CONDATE. *Congleton.* *Howty* r. *Daningſchow* river. *Aſtbury.*

The Dan comes next to *Davenport*, commonly called Danport, which has given its name to the famous family of Davenport: and *Holmes Chapel*, well known to travellers, where, in the laſt age, J. Needham [a] built a bridge. Near it at *Rudheath*,

Davenport. *Holmes* chapel. *Rudheath.*

[u] *Wych* is a term always applied to places where ſalt is made, as here, Droitwich, c. Worceſter, &c. all which places are always called antiently by the ſimple name of *Wych*, which in its ſtrict and proper ſenſe means only a *place* or *habitation*. Here the epithet *Nant* is added to ſignify its low ſituation. Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 24.

[x] P. 684. A. D. 1245.

[y] or Wicus Malbanus, q. d. Malbanc's Wyche.

[z] To which it was given by the founder. Vide cartas ap. Tanner, Not. Mon. 60.

[a] Lord of the Manor, and anceſtor of viſcount Kilmorey, of whom in Shropſhire.

was

was antiently a place of refuge and ſanctuary, both for the inhabitants and for ſtrangers who had broken the laws, and might ſtay there a year and a day in ſafety. It afterwards waſhes *Kinderton*, the antient ſeat of the antient family of *Venables*, conſiderable here ever ſince the Norman invaſion, and commonly ſtyled barons of Kinderton. Below it to the ſouth the Dan receives the little river Croke, which, riſing out of *Bagmere* lake runs by *Brereton*, which gave name to the famous, antient, and numerous knightly family of the Brereton, of whom ſir William Brereton, knt. has lately embelliſhed it with a magnificent houſe. I have heard an extraordinary circumſtance atteſted by many perſons of credit, and generally believed, that before the death of any heir of this family, trunks of trees are ſeen to ſwim on the ſurface of the adjoining lake. Leonard Vair * reports a ſimilar circumſtance on the authority of Cardinal Granville, that near the abbey of St. Maurice in Burgundy is a ſtew pond, in which are put as many fiſh as there are monks, and whenever any of the latter is taken ill one of the fiſh will float half dead on the ſurface, and if the monk is to die the fiſh will die a few days before him. I make no remarks on theſe facts, ſuppoſing them true, as I do not pretend to a knowledge of miracles; but theſe and the like circumſtances may be the work of the holy angels that guard our perſons, or of devils who by divine permiſſion have powerful influence on this lower world. Both theſe being intelligent beings bring about preternatural events with deſign and for ſome end, and not at a venture: Angels ſeeking and promoting the ſalvation of mankind, and Devils on the contrary their ruin and uneaſineſs. But this by way of digreſſion.

Kinderton. *Croke* r. *Bagmerelake.* *Brereton.*

The Croke having paſſed Brereton, ſoon after viſits *Middlewich*, ſituated near its confluence with the Dan, where are two ſalt ſprings divided by a ſmall ſtream, and called *Sheathes*. One of them is opened only at certain times, becauſe its waters being ſtrongeſt would be ſtolen. Hence the Dan runs to *Boſtocke*, antiently *Boteſtoc*, the antient ſeat of the famous and knightly family of the Boſtokes, which, by marriage with Anne, only daughter of Ralph, ſon and heir of ſir Adam de Boſtock, came with a fine eſtate to John *Savage*. From this antient family of the Boſtocks, as from a fruitful ſtock, iſſued a race of the ſame name in the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Berks, and elſewhere. After the Dan has united its waters below Northwich beforementioned with the Wever, the latter river proceeds due weſt, and receives from the eaſt the *Pever*, which runs by, and gives name to, *Pever*, where is ſeated the antient noble family of *Meinilwarin*, commonly called *Manewaring*, of which Ranulphus married the daughter of Hugh Kevelioc earl of Cheſter, as appears from an antient charter in the poſſeſſion of Ranulph the preſent heir of the ſaid family. Thence the Wever runs by *Winnington*, which gives reſidence and name to the antient family of the Wiringtons, not far from *Merbury*, ſo called from the meer below it, and giving name to the famous family of Merbury. From hence the river proceeds by *Dutton*, the eſtate of the famous family of the Duttons, who derive their deſcent from one Hudard, a relation of the earls of Cheſter, and have by antient cuſtom extenſive authority over all the pipers, fiddlers, and harpers of this county ever ſince R. Dutton, an active young man of this family, collected in haſte a band of thoſe people, and reſcued Ranulph laſt earl of Cheſter, who was ſurrounded by the Welſh, and in danger of being beſieged. Nor muſt we forget *Nether Whitley* in theſe parts, whence came the *Tuſchetts*, or *Towchetts*, barons *Audleye* of *Healye*. The Wever now gliding between *Frodeſham*, a caſtle of antient note, and *Clifton*, now *Rock Savage*, the new built houſe of the Savages, who acquired large property here by marriage, afterwards empties itſelf into the mouth of *Merſey*. This has its name from the river *Merſey*, which ſeparates Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, and empties itſelf there, paſſing by, among other towns of leſs note, *Stockport*, which had antiently a baron of its own, and receiving the river *Bollin* from that great foreſt of *Macclesfield*. On this river ſtands the town of *Macclesfield*, which gave name to that foreſt, and where T. Savage, firſt biſhop of London, afterwards archbiſhop of York, built a college, in which ſome of the noble family of the Savages lie buried together; and *Dunham*, which deſcended by inheritance from Hamo de *Maſcy* by the *Fittons* and *Venables* to the famous family of *Booth*. The Merſey comes next to *Thelwall*, leaving not far behind it *Knotsford*, q. d. *Canute's Ford*, divided into upper and lower; and *Lee*, whence comes the generous, noble, and extended family of the ſame name. *Thelwall*, now an obſcure little village, was antiently a conſiderable city built by Edward the elder, and ſo called according to Florilegus [b], from the trunks of trees ſet in the ground, of which he made a wall round it; for the Saxons call trunks of trees Dell. At the very mouth of the river ſtands *Runckhorne* [c], built at the ſame time by Edelfleda, and by like fate now reduced to a few cottages; to mention her once more whom I have ſo often mentioned, ſiſter of king Edward the elder, and wife of Ethelred a petty prince of Mercia, who, on the deceaſe of her huſband, governed eight years with the greateſt glory in the moſt troubleſome times. On her we have theſe panegyric line † in Henry of Huntingdon's hiſtory.

Middlewich. *Boſtock.* *Pever* r. *Pever.* *Winnington.* *Merbury.* *Dutton.* *Nether Whitley.* *Frodſham.* *Cliſton.* *Rockſavage.* *Merſey* r. *Stockport.* *Bollin* r. *Macclesfield* and foreſt. *Thelwall.* *Knotsford.* *Lee.* *Runckhorne.*

O Elfleda potens, O terror virgo virorum,
Victrix naturæ, nomine digna viri:
Te quo ſplendidior fieres natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
Te mutare decet, ſed ſolam, nomine ſexum,
Tu regina potens, rexque trophæa parans:
Jam nec Cæſarei tantum meruere triumphi;
Cæſare ſplendidior virgo virago, vale.

* Lib. 2. de Faſcino.

† Powel's Chronicle of Wales, p. 298.

[b] Dæl pæle. Sax. Chron. 110. *Tealwealt.* Florence of Worceſter, p. 546. gives no etymology, nor Matt. Weſtm. p. 359. *Thelwald* Brompton.

[c] Runcoran. Sax. Chron. 104. *Rumcoven*, Huntingd. *Runcofa.* Flor. Matt. Weſtm.

Mighty Elfleda, maid of men the dread,
Conqu'reſs of Nature, worthy manly name,
Nature to grace thee added womanhead,
And valour made thee manly title claim.
Thou only couldſt the ſex's honours change,
All potent Queen, and trophy-winning King:
Not Cæſar's triumphs in ſuch glory range;
Thee Cæſar's rival, manly maid, I ſing.

Below Runckhorne, a little more inland, one ſees
aulton. the town of *Haulton*, with its caſtle, given to one Nigel, a Norman, by Hugh Lupus earl of Cheſter, on condition that he ſhould be conſtable of Cheſter; by whoſe deſcendants it came in proceſs of time to the houſe of Lancaſter. Nor muſt I omit to mention that William ſon of this Nigel founded the
orton abbey. adjoining monaſtery of *Norton*, which now belongs to the antient family of the *Brokes*.

I am yet doubtful whether I ſhould place in this
ANGI. county the CANGI, an antient people of Britain ſo long ſought for. Antiquity has ſo ſhrouded them in its veil that it has not yet been poſſible to trace them. For though that great maſter of polite ſcholars Juſtus Lipſius is pleaſed to ſubmit this queſtion to me, I frankly confeſs I have no criterion to judge by, and had rather reſign this taſk to any other than take it upon myſelf. However, if the *Ceangi* and *Cangi* were the ſame people, and I ſee no reaſon why they ſhould not be, it is very likely they occupied this tract. For while I was reviſing theſe ſheets I was informed by perſons of very good credit that here on the ſhore had been found 20 pigs of lead, of an oblong ſquare form. On their upper ſurface, which was concave, was this inſcription:

IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE
CEANG.

and on others:

. D. 78. IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V.
COSS.

which ſeem to have been a monument of a victory over the Ceangi. The ſituation of the country on the Iriſh ſea confirms this: for Tacitus in the 12th
A.D. 51. book of his Annals [d] writes, that in the reign of Nero, Oſtorius "led his army againſt the Cangi, "ravaged the country, carried off conſiderable "booty; the enemy not daring to face them in the "field, or if they attacked them by ſurprize they "ſuffered for their ſtratagems. The army was now "got within a very little of the ſea which looks "towards Ireland, when diſturbances breaking out "among the Brigantes, obliged the general to re-"turn." But, by the former of theſe inſcriptions, they ſeem not to have been ſubdued before the time of Domitian; and, by the date, it ſhould ſeem to have been when the brave Julius Agricola was proprætor in Britain. Ptolemy alſo places the Καλκανων *promontorium* on this coaſt. Nor do I preſume to look any where but on this coaſt for the ſtation CONGANIOS, where, on the decline of the Roman empire a company of *ſcouts* [e] kept guard with their officer under the *Dux Britanniarum*. But I ſhall leave every one to form their own opinion on this ſubject.

As to earls, without regarding the Saxon ones, Earls of *Cheſter*.
who were only official, not hereditary earls, William I. created *Lupus* ſon of the viſcount D'Abrinces in Normandy, the firſt hereditary one and earl Palatine of Cheſter, granting him "this whole county "to hold to him and his heirs as freely by the ſword "as the king himſelf held England by the crown;" ſuch are the terms of the grant. The earl ſoon after Barons of the Earl of *Cheſter*.
appointed barons under him, Nigel baron of *Haulton*, whoſe deſcendants on the eſtate of the *Laceys* falling to them took the name of Lacey, and were earls of Lincoln: Robert baron de *Montalt*, ſeneſchal of the earldom of Cheſter, the laſt of whoſe family dying without iſſue made Iſabel queen of England and John of Eltham earl of Cornwal, his heirs: William de *Malbedenge* baron of *Malbanc*, whoſe grandſon's daughters carried the eſtate by marriage to the *Vernons* and *Baſſets*: Richard Vernon baron of *Sipbroke*, whoſe eſtate on failure of the male line came by ſiſters to the *Wilburhams*, *Staffords*, and *Littleburies*: Robert *Fitz Hugh*, baron *Malpas*, who ſeems to have died without iſſue as was before obſerved: Hammon de *Maſcy*, whoſe eſtates came to the *Fittons* of Bolin: Gilbert *Venables*, baron of *Kindreton*, whoſe deſcendants continue to the preſent time: N. baron *Stockport*, ſucceeded at laſt by marriage by the *Warrens* of *Poynton*, of the illuſtrious family of the earls of Warren and Surrey. Theſe are all the barons of the earldom of Cheſter I can yet diſcover. It appears by an antient MS. that they had "their courts free for all pleas and "ſuits except pleas pertaining to the ſword of the "earl." Their buſineſs was to attend the earl in council, follow him, and grace his court; and as the old record ſets forth, "they were bound in time "of war with the Welſh to find for each knight's "fee one horſe harneſſed or two unharneſſed within "the diviſions of Ceſtreſcire. And their knights "and free tenants were to be furniſhed with breaſt-"plates and haubergeons, and to defend their re-"ſpective fees in perſon."

Hugh the firſt earl before-mentioned was ſucceeded [f] by his ſon *Richard* who was ſhipwrecked [g] with William only ſon of king Henry I. and other nobles between Normandy and England A. D. 1120. Leaving no iſſue he was ſucceeded by *Ranulph de Meſchines* [h] 3d earl, earl Hugh's ſiſter's ſon, who left a ſon named *Ranulph de Gernon* 4th earl of Cheſter, a brave ſoldier, who took king Stephen priſoner at the ſiege of Lincoln [i]. *Hugh*, ſurnamed *Kevelioc*, his ſon was the 5th earl who died [k] A. D. 1181, leaving a ſon *Ranulph*, 6th earl, ſurnamed *de Blundevill*, who built *Chartley* and *Beeſton* caſtles, and *De la creſſe* [l] abbey, and dying without children [m] left his four ſiſters his heirs, *Matilda* wife of David earl of Huntingdon, *Mabil* married to William de Albiney earl of Arundel, *Agnes* to William

[d] c. 32. [e] *Numerus Vigilum*. [f] 1101. [g] 1120.
[h] or *de Bricaſard*. Dugd. Bar. I. 36. He died 1128. [i] He died 1155, of poiſon given by William Peverel.
[k] At Leek. [l] *Dieulacres* in Staffordſhire. Tan. 500. See before, p. 393.
[m] 1232 at Wallingford, where his bowels were buried, his heart at Dieulacres, and his body in Cheſter chapter houſe.

de Ferrars earl of Derby, and *Hawis* to Robert de Quincy. He was ſucceeded in the earldom by *John*, ſurnamed *Scot*, ſon of earl David by Matilda the eldeſt ſiſter; but he dying without iſſue [n] king Henry III. caſting a longing eye on ſuch a fine inheritance, annexed it to the royal demeſne [o], and aſſigned other revenues to John's ſiſters, that (as the king himſelf expreſſed it) ſo fine an eſtate might not be parcelled out among women *. Our princes after they became poſſeſſed of this county held the antient palatine rights and courts here. The honour afterwards fell to the king's eldeſt ſons, and firſt to Edward ſon of Henry III. who being taken and kept priſoner by the barons gave it to Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter for his ranſom: but Simon being ſhortly after killed, it ſoon reverted to the royal family, and Edward II. created his eldeſt ſon earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, by which titles he ſummoned the infant prince to parliament. Richard II. afterwards by act of parliament advanced it from an earldom to a principality, annexing to it the caſtle of *Leon* with the lands of *Bromfield* and *Yale*, *Chirke* caſtle with *Chirke land*, *Oſwald's ſtreet* caſtle, with the hundreds and other eſtates forfeited to the crown on the attainder of Richard earl of Arundel; and Richard himſelf was called *Prince of Cheſter*. But this title was dropped in a few years on Henry VI's repealing the acts of that parliament, and it became again a county palatine, and ſtill retains palatine juriſdiction, under a chamberlain, a ſpecial judge, two barons of the Exchequer, three ſerjeants at law, a ſheriff, attorney, eſcheator, &c.

This county has about 68 pariſhes.

* John Tillot.

[n] of poiſon 1237.

[o] Pat. 31 H. III.

WE have now gone over the counties of the *Cornavii*, which together with the *Coritani*, *Dobuni*, and *Catuellani*, compoſed a kingdom in the Saxon heptarchy, which they called Myrcna-ric and Mearc-lond, in Latin *Mercia*, from Mearc a Saxon word ſignifying a boundary, becauſe the other kingdoms were abutted on by this. This was much the largeſt kingdom, and was begun by Crida the Saxon about A. D. 586, and enlarged by Penda, who extended its bounds, and ſoon after under the ſame Penda it was converted to Chriſtianity. After it had ſubſiſted 250 years it fell late under the power of the Weſt Saxons, after having been torn in pieces for ſome years by the Danes with all the horrors of war.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

CHESHIRE is 50 miles long by 25 broad, and between 112 and 130 in circumference; contains ſeven hundreds, 72,000 acres, and near 125,000 inhabitants. The air is reckoned healthy, and the ſoil for the moſt part good. That part which is level and abounds with corn and graſs was by Edward I. ſtyled the *Vale Royal of England*. On the borders of Stafford and Derbyſhire it has hills; but none of them of any conſiderable height.

The principal landholders in this county at the making of Domeſday beſides the king were the biſhops of Cheſter and Lichfield, the abbey of St. Werburgh, Hugh earl of Cheſter, Robert de Rodlent, William Malbedeng, Richard de Vernon, Robert Fitz Hugh, &c.

Though the extenſive power granted by the Conqueror to Hugh Lupus, in whoſe favour he erected this into a county palatine, included palatine juriſdiction, we do not find Lupus or his ſucceſſors ſtyled *comites palatini* in this grant or in any record. By virtue of this grant Cheſter enjoyed ſovereign juriſdiction within its own precincts; the earls having parliaments conſiſting of their own eight barons and their tenants, and not being bound by any acts of the Engliſh parliaments. Such authority ſeems to have been thought neceſſary on the marches and borders of the kingdom in caſe of invaſion or other emergency. But growing afterwards formidable to our kings, Henry VIII. by act of parliament made that palatinate ſubordinate to and dependant on the crown of England. Notwithſtanding this reſtraint all pleas of lands and tenements, all contracts within the county, are to be heard and determined within it; and all determination out of it is deemed void and *coram non judice*, except in caſes of error, foreign plea, and foreign voucher; and for no crime but treaſon can an inhabitant of this county be tried out of it. This juriſdiction, though now held in other counties, was antiently peculiar to this, upon the plan of which the palatinate rights were granted by Edward I. to the county of Lancaſter. And though the biſhop of Durham in antient pleas claims ſuch juriſdiction in his province from and before the Conqueſt, it ſeems not to have been erected into a county palatine before this of Cheſter. Ely, Hexamſhire, and Pembroke are of much later date. The words of the writs in this county run *contra dignitatem* gladii Ceſtriæ, inſtead of *contra coronam & dignitatem regis*.

Ego comes Hugo et mei barones was the form of the earl's courts. Each baron had his free court of all pleas, ſuits, and plaints (except ſuch as belonged to the earl), and power of life and death. The laſt inſtance of the exertion of this power was in the perſon of Hugh Stringer, who was tried for murder in the baron of Kinderton's court, and executed 1597[a]. The earl had a chamberlain or chancellor (which office ſtill ſubſiſts) and a high conſtable, and high ſteward. This form of government continued about 174 years from the conqueſt to the reign of Henry III. who on the death of John Scot the 7th Norman earl 1237 without iſſue male reſumed the earldom and beſtowed the county on his own ſon Edward. From this time the city was incorporated under a mayor and ſheriffs. The county palatine is adminiſtered at preſent by a chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, baron, deputy baron, ſeal-keeper, examiner, bayliff-itinerant, and filazer[1].

The ſtatute 27 Henry VIII. c. 5. empowers the chancellor of England to nominate and appoint juſtices of peace to keep ſeſſions within this county, and the juſtice of the county to hold only two ſhire days or ſeſſions days in a year, whereas he had formerly held eight or nine ſuch days in a year: the ſheriff to hold his monthly court.

It does not appear by the Black book of the Exchequer that any certificates of knights' fees were returned to Henry II. from the earl of Cheſter or any other knights in this county in conſequence of his writs of inquiry directed to his tenants in capite how many and what knights' fees belonged to them of the old or new feoſment, to enable him to raiſe the aid or eſenage for the marriage of his daughter Maud. Mr. Hearne, who publiſhed this book, aſcribes this deficiency to the avowed enmity of the then earl Hugh Civelioc to the king. It is more probable the king had no ſuch tenants in Cheſhire; they all holding of the earl in chief and not of the king.

Upon the petition of the inhabitants of this county palatine ſetting forth their great loſs by not having any repreſentatives in parliament, it was enacted by ſtatute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 13. that from thenceforth the ſaid county ſhould have two knights for the ſame and two burgeſſes for the city of Cheſter to ſerve in parliament, and to be elected and choſen by proceſs to be awarded by the chancellor of England to the chamberlain of Cheſter or his lieutenant, or deputy, and ſo like proceſs to be made by the chamberlain, his lieutenant, or deputy to the ſheriff of the ſaid county.

The moſſes in this county yield plenty of turf, and large fir trees are found buried in them, which the poor ſplit, and burn as candles. Theſe moſſy parts conſiſt of a kind of mooriſh boggy earth, and are diſtinguiſhed into white, grey, and black, from the colour of the turf. The white moſſes are compages

[a] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 125.

[1] G.

of the leaves, ſeeds, flowers, ſtalks, and roots of herbs, plants, and ſhrubs. The grey conſiſt of the ſame ſubſtances in a higher ſtate of putrefaction, which in the black is at its height. The grey is harder and more ponderous than the white, the black cloſer and more bituminous than either. Square pieces of theſe moſſes are cut out in the ſhape of bricks, and being laid in the ſun to dry are called turfs and uſed for fuel [b].

Bangor. "On Dee is *Bangor*, where the great abbay was. "A part of the paroch, that is as much as lyith be- "yond Dee on the north ſide, is yn Walſche Mar- "lor (Welſh Maylor), and that is as half the paroche "of Bangor. But the abbay ſtood yn Ynglyſhe "Mailor on the hither and ſouth ſide of Dee. And "it is ploughed ground now where the abbey was "by the ſpace of a good Welſh mile, and they "plough up bones of the monks, and in remem- "brance were diggid up pecis of their clothes in "ſepulturs. The abbay ſtood in a fair valley, and "Dee ran by it. The cumpace of it was as a wallid "town, and yet remaynith the name of a gate called "Porth Hogan [c] by north, and the name of another "called Portclays [c] by ſouth. Dee ſyns changing "the botom rennith now thorough the middle be- "tween the two gates, one being a mile *dim.* from "the other, and yn this grounde be ploughid up "foundations of ſquarid ſtones and Romayne money "is found there [d]."

Bonium. Mr. Horſley very much ſuſpects that the *Bovium* or *Bonium* of the Itinerary is not to be looked for at *Bangor*, or as it is more generally called *Bangor ys a Coed*, q. d. *Bangor under the wood*. We have not the leaſt traces of Roman antiquity in this place, not even coins, which Dr. Gale after Mr. Camden aſſerted were frequent here, but which may rank with the *veſtimenta* monachorum mentioned in the Lambeth MS. of the chronicle of St. Alban's [e]. The pavements and ſtreets ſaid to be diſcovered may be as much later than the Romans as the two ſepulchral ſtones ſtanding in the church-yard. Dr. Tilſon an eminent phyſician of Cheſter, who accompanied Mr. Horſley in his reſearches hereabouts, concurs with him in ſuppoſing the name of *Bonium* preſerved in *Bunbury*, or as it is generally written *Bonebury* near Beeſton caſtle [f]. Be this as it may, the ruins of Bangor monaſtery were remaining in Malmeſbury's time [g], who confounds it with the epiſcopal ſee of this name in Caernarvonſhire, which was rather a colony from it; this ſubſiſting ſo early as the middle of the 5th century [h]; the other not before the middle of the 6th [i]. He ſays there were ſo many ruined walls of churches and cloiſters, and ſuch heaps of rubbiſh as were never ſeen any where elſe. The Triades as cited by Mr. Vaughan in biſhop Gibſon ſay here were 2400 monks who in their turns (100 each hour) prayed and chanted, ſo that divine ſervice was performed night and day without intermiſſion. Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, deſirous to enlarge his dominions, A. D. 607, made an attempt upon Cheſter, the inhabitants of which refuſing to ſubmit to him, and at the ſame time afraid to ſtand a ſiege, drew up in order of battle before the walls, under the command of Brocmail Yſcithroc king of Powis [k], probably commemorated on the Vale Crucis croſs; the monks of Bangor aſſiſting them in a ſeparate body with their prayers in a place of ſecurity at ſome diſtance. The king being informed of their deſign made his firſt attack upon the religious, and having put all but 50 to the ſword, the Britiſh army were ſo terrified that they threw down their arms, and fled in diſorder. The number of monks thus maſſacred (1200) appeared ſo extravagant to the Latin editor of ſir John Spelman's life of Alfred, that in his long note on the preface, p. 7, he gives only 200: if this be not an error of the preſs. But if we admit that there were 2400 monks in the monaſtery there is no difficulty in admiting that near half were ſlain, it being hardly likely the whole ſociety would expoſe their perſons on this occaſion. But whereas biſhop Gibſon ſays the ſame editor puts this battle A. D. 613, "contrary to the general voice of antiquity, unleſs "the Ulſter annals be on his ſide, which *perhaps* was "*after the death of Auguſtine the monk*;" his lordſhip forgets that archbiſhop Uſher follows this chronology [l], and ſo muſt all who attend to Bede's narrative [m], which expreſsly ſays, "Thus was fulfilled "the preſage of the holy prelate Auguſtine, *quamvis* "*ipſo* jam multo ante tempore *ad cæleſtia regna* "*ſublato*." See more of Bangor in Flintſhire. Dr. Caius ſays here was an univerſity a mile from the city [n]; Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis [o] and John Tinmouth in his life of St. Alban ſay Pelagius was abbot of Bangor about A. D. 404. All our writers agree he was a Britan, and that his true name was *Morgan*, which he changed for the other of the ſame import, both implying he came from *beyond ſea*. When or where he died is not known. It is probable the Saxon conqueſts completed the ruin of this abbey, which ſeems to have ſunk after this maſſacre, in which Dinothus the only abbot we meet with was probably involved [p]. If Gildas the *hiſtorian*, who lived about the middle of the 9th century, was a monk of this houſe, it probably ſubſiſted till within a century of the Conqueſt [q]. Here is a field called *Key cummin*, or by ſome ſuch name, q. d. the *Communion field* [r].

All the remains Mr. Pennant could find were four ſtone coffin lids in the church-yard of later date than the time here mentioned, and an old croſs: and in a field called *Stanyards* are ploughed up foundations.

The bridge of four arches is a beautiful light ſtructure, and has this inſcription:

MUNDI 5607 DENB. CC CONCIT.
REPARAT. AN. CHRIST. 1658 SUMP. E COMIT. LIB. M. A.
HEGYR 1036 FLINT C.

[b] King's Vale Royal, p. 17. [c] There is a place ſtill called *Clai* and a houſe *Hogan*. Pennant, Wales, I. 223.
[d] Lel. V. 33. [e] Gale's Anton. p. 54. Lel. It. V. 33. [f] MS. n. in Ward's Horſley, p. 417.
[g] Hiſt. lib. I. p. 9. ed. Lond. 1696. De Geſt. Pont. IV. verſus finem.
[h] Stillingfleet, Origin of the Brit. chu. 184, 185. Tanner, Not. Mon. pref. p. 1. [i] Tan. Ib. 704.
[k] Bede, II. 2. Sax. Chron. p. 25. 85. Pennant's Wales, I. 118.
[l] Index Chronol. ad Ant. Eccl. Brit. ſub anno 613. p. 536. [m] Hiſt. Eccl. II. 2.
[n] Ant. Cantab. I. 149. ap. Uſſer Eccl. Ant. 70. [o] Polychr. IV. 51. [p] Tanner, Bib. Brit. 228.
[q] Tan. Ib. art. Gildas 4tus. [r] Horſley ubi ſup.

Fig. 1. p. 50

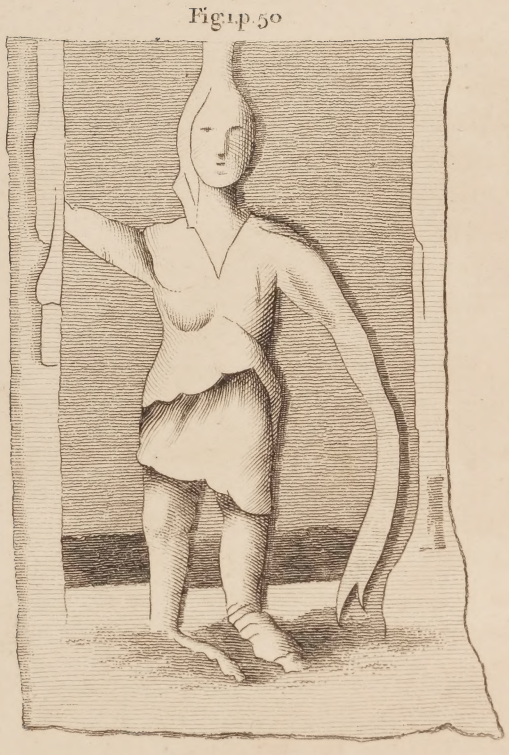


Fig. 2. p. 49.

See under Durham.

Fig. 4. p. 50.

Fig. 8. p. 62

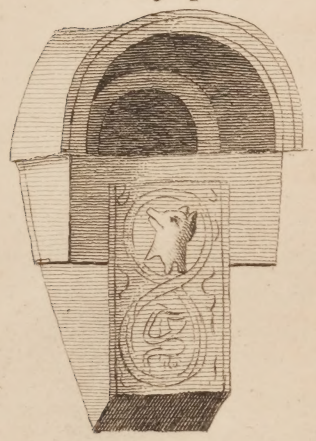


Fig. 3. p. 49.

Fig. 3. p. 49

Fig. 5. p. 50.

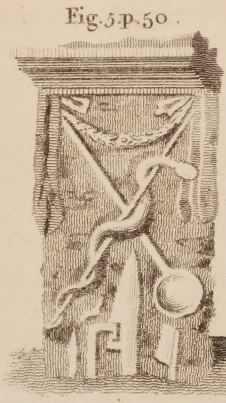
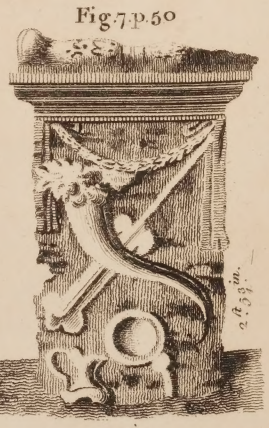


Fig. 6. p. 50.

Fig. 7. p. 50



13 in. 17 in. 14 in.

alpas. "Malpas a market having three ſtreets all paved[s]."

Hugh de Sutton married Elizabeth daughter and heir of William Patric lord of the moiety of the barony of Malpas[t]. Robert, a lineal deſcendant of Hugh firſt baron Malpas, took the name of *Cholmondely* from that lordſhip given him by his father. His grandſon *Robert* marrying into the family of St Pierre acquired their moiety of this barony: and from him is deſcended the preſent earl of Cholmondeley, many of whoſe anceſtors are buried at Malpas, which gives them title of viſcount. The caſtle is now down: but here is a freeſchool and hoſpital founded by ſir Randal Brereton[u]. Leland calls this the ſecond houſe of the Breretons; the fair place being at the end of the ſouth ſtreet.

hocklach. *Shocklach* has long ſince loſt its caſtle except the foſs, and in its room has ſucceeded a handſome manſion-houſe, late ſir Randolph Brereton's, whoſe heireſs has brought it to the Egertons of Ridley[x]. On the oppoſite ſide of the road is a vaſt mount, which Mr. Pennant ſuppoſes older than the caſtle. Query if the road has not been ſince carried through the works, and ſeparated the keep from the reſt.

lford. The *Ardern* family is worn out at *Alford*, where is a good ſtone bridge over the Dee[y].

ulford. *Pulford* belonged now with its extenſive lordſhip to the Warburtons[z].

tretton. Not far from Shocklach is *Stretton* which implies a Roman road[a].

Eaton. At the Conqueſt there was a fiſhery at *Eaton*, which employed ſix men, and yielded 1000 ſalmon; but they have long ceaſed[b].

The lineal deſcendant of the Groſvenors, ſir Richard, was created baron Groſvenor 1761. Their manſion-houſe here was rebuilt of brick in the laſt century[c].

CHESTER. "The toun of *Cheſter* is chiefly one ſtreate of "very meane building in lenght: there is beſides a "ſmaul ſtreet or two about the church, that is colle-"giatid, and hath a deane and prebendaries, but it "is of a very meane building, and in the body of "the church is a tumbe with the image of a biſhop, "in token that S. Cuthberth ons was buried or "remained in his feretre there[d]."

The 20th legion ſtationed at Cheſter was named *Valeria Victrix*[e] or *Valens Victrix*, and was in Britain ſeven years before the time aſſigned for its arrival by Mr. Camden, being here at the battle with Boadicea. The firſt inſcription found here 1653 in Foreſt ſtreet[f] commemorative of this legion was an altar now among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford, but quite ſcaled off. The annexed correct copy Pl. II. fig. 2, is from the Marmora Oxonienſia 1764.

I. O. M. TANARO
T. ELUPIUS GALER.
PRAESENS GVNTA
PRI·LEG. XXVV
COMMODO ET
LATERANO
COS
V. S. L. M.

i. e. *Jovi Optimo Maximo Tanaro Titus Elupius Galeria* [tribu] *Præſens Guntia primipilus* [or *præfectus*] *legionis viceſimæ valentis victricis Commodo & Laterano Conſulibus votum ſolvit libens merito.* It was firſt publiſhed by Selden and Prideaux in their Mamora Arundeliana; then in Dr. Gale's Antoninus, p. 3. The epithet of *Tanarus* which occurs only here is equivalent to *Tonans*. Prideaux and Gale read *Præſes* inſtead of *Præſens*; but Horſley ſays the N was too plain to admit of this alteration. He ſuppoſed *Præſens* another name of the dedicator. But he forgot he had put the *tribe* between theſe names. We muſt, therefore, probably read *Galerius*. *Guntia* expreſſes his country, which ſome took for *Gwinedha* or North Wales, but profeſſor Ward for *Guntia* in Vindelicia[g]. The date is A. D. 154. A. U. 906. when Lucius Aurelius Verus ſurnamed Commodus was conſul with Sextilius Lateranus under Antoninus Pius. The ſame legion is mentioned on ſome Roman bricks in the poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. Preſcot[h] of Cheſter, as is alſo another altar with this inſcription, firſt publiſhed in the Phil. Tranſ. N° 222. See Pl. II. fig. 3.

PRO. SAL. DOM|N
ORVM: |NV: INVI
CTISSIMORVM
AVGG: GEN|O. L°CI
FLAVIVS. LONG.
TRIB. MIL. LEG. XX.
LONG|NVS. F+
IVS ⛢ DOMO
SAMOSATA
V. S.

Pro ſalute dominorum
noſtrorum invictiſſimorum
Auguſtorum Genio Loci
Flavius Longus tribunus
militum Legionis viceſimæ
[victricis et] *Longinusfilius*
ejus domo Samoſata
votum ſolverunt.

The emperors commemorated on it were probably Diocletian and Maximian, and the dedicator was a countryman of Lucian of Samoſata. It was found in digging a cellar for Mr. Heath near the eaſt

[s] Lel. VII. 43. [t] Dugd. Bar. II. 214. [u] King's Vale Royal, p. 43. 54. Lel. VII. 43.
[x] Pennant's Wales, I. 214. [y] Mag. Brit. I. 275. [z] King, p. 52.
[a] Pennant, Ib. 214. [b] Ib. 202. ex Domeſd. 263. a. [c] Ib. [d] Lel. I. 83.
[e] Perhaps rather this firſt from what Dio Caſſius ſays LV. p. 564. Οι εικοσιοι οι και Ουαλεριοι και Νικηφορες ονομασμενοι και εν Βρεττανια τη ανω ονλες.
[f] So it ſhould be altered in Horſley, the account of the finding No. 2. relating to No. 3. Ward MS. n.
[g] Horſley Brit. Rom. p. 83. 314.
[h] Nephew to Mr Preſcot mentioned by Gibſon and Horſley, and ſon to the late maſter of Catherine hall.

gate lying with the inſcription downwards. The ſtone is two feet ſquare, ſuppoſed to have been a pedeſtal on a deep broad foundation of ſquare ſtones. The earth about it was ſolid, but of ſeveral colours mixed with aſhes, and the bones of oxen and deer, and two braſs coins, IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. III. Reverſe, VICTORIA AVG. S. C. a victory ſtanding: and FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Reverſe, a Genius with a patera and cornucopiæ, GENIO POPULI ROMANI[l]. Mr. Preſcot had alſo a ſtatue with a Phrygian bonnet, a mantle and ſhort jacket, holding in his hands an inverted torch, ſuppoſed to repreſent Mithras[k], ill drawn in Horſley[l]; and a third inſcription found 1729 in Watergate, which being on many accounts ſuſpicious, I ſhall refer to Horſley[m] for an account of it. The eaſt gate, of Roman architecture, conſiſting of two arches caſed with Norman work, continued till of late years. In taking down this gate to be rebuilt of one large arch by lord Groſvenor, they found between the tops of the arches facing Foreſt ſtreet or the Watling ſtreet a whole length figure of a Roman ſoldier in red grit in relief, tolerably well preſerved, which being little known a draught of it is here annexed. See Pl. II. fig. 1. This is now in the garden of Mr. Lawton[n]. The *pentiſe* or guildhall is ſuppoſed to occupy the ſite of the Prætorium[o]. The ſheriff of Cheſter holds a court called *Curia Pentucarum* in the place thence called *Pendice*, or *Pentice*. Upon a red grit rock in a field on the ſouth ſide of the river called the *Cloſe*, where tradition ſays Edgar's palace ſtood, is the figure of Pallas Armata cut in relief. At her right hand is an altar, and on her left ſhoulder a rude reſemblance of her favourite bird. See Pl. II. fig. 4. Some conſiderable remains of a Roman hypocauſt are yet to be ſeen in the cellars of the Feathers inn, and other houſes in Bridge ſtreet. It is of an irregular figure, ſupported by 32 pillars two feet 10 inches and an half high, and 18 inches aſunder, each pillar 18 inches ſquare, and over them a flew tile two feet ſquare ſupporting a floor of coarſe mortar mixed with ſmall red gravel about three inches thick, and over it another five inches thick of finer mortar; the pillars ſtand on mortar ſpread over the arch. The ante-chamber is of the ſame ſize as the hypocauſt with an opening into the middle of it two feet below it. Paſſing through Bridge gate to the right are remains of an antient poſtern, a ſmall part of which leads to an ancient large round arch ſeemingly of Roman workmanſhip, now filled with more modern maſonry, and a paſſage left through a ſmall arch of a very irregular form. On the left within the very paſſage is the appearance of another round arch, now filled up. This poſtern is called the *Ship gate* or *Hole in the wall*. It ſeems originally deſigned for the common paſſage over the Dee into the country of the Ordovices. The rock on the Hambridge ſide is cut down, and immediately beyond in the field called *Edgar's* are veſtiges of a road pointing to *Bonium*, Bangor. In this field is the relief of Minerva before-mentioned, and beyond it ſome antient vaults fell in within memory called the ſite of Edgar's palace, or, as Braun in his plan of Cheſter in his Civitates Orbis III. pl. 3, that of the earls of Cheſter, though Dr. Stukeley conceived them Roman. It is not improbable ſome public building exiſted on this ſpot through each period[p].

Since 1773 another hypocauſt was diſcovered among Roman foundations, and a beautiful altar, *Fortunæ reduci & Eſculapio*, engraved in Pl. II. fig. 5, 6, 7.

The coin of Geta referred to by Mr. Camden has DEVANA, but as we find it only in Goltzius, it is as ſuſpicious as that inſcribed Col. Camalodunum.

The ſtory of the ſix kings rowing Edgar is probably an invention of the monk of St. Werburgh, who firſt mentions it in his Polychronicon. Egbert finally wreſted Cheſter out of the hands of the Britiſh prince about A. D. 828[q]. The Danes retreating before Alfred A. D. 895, ſeized on this city then called *Legaceſter* before he could overtake them, and kept poſſeſſion of it during the winter, after which they retired into North Wales[r].

The approach to Cheſter from Wales is over a narrow and dangerous bridge of ſeven irregular arches, rendered more inconvenient by the antient gateways at each end, formerly neceſſary to prevent the inroads of the Welſh, who ſo frequently burnt both city and ſuburbs as to occaſion its being called *Treboeth* or *the burnt town*.

Under Lupus Cheſter had a *guild mercatory* analogous to a corporation for an excluſive trade: and at the making of Domeſday here was a *præpoſitus regis* or provoſt. Mr. Pennant[s] imagines the principal trade was horſes and *ſlaves*, which latter article he obſerves with juſt deteſtation, from the life of St. Wulſtan, who died biſhop of Worceſter 1095, was carried on between Briſtol and Ireland[t]. At the making of Domeſday here were 431 houſes taxable, beſides 56 that belonged to the biſhop: it paid 10½ marks of ſilver, two parts to the king and the third to the earl: whenever the king came in perſon he claimed from every ploughed land 200 *heſtas*, nine capons, one *cuna* or vat of ale, and one *ruſca* of butter: if any perſons made bad ale they were to ſit in a chair full of dung[u] or pay 4*s*. to the provoſts. There were twelve judges and ſeven mintmaſters in the city. But when Hugh Lupus took poſſeſſion there were 205 houſes fewer than in the Confeſſor's time.

Beſides the laws that obtained in this city at the Conqueſt mentioned by Mr. Camden, the following are alſo recited in Domeſday.

The fine for a breach of the king's peace was 100*s*. of the earl's peace the ſame ſum, but the earl had a third penny out of it.

A freeman of the king's killing a man in his houſe

[i] Horſley, 315. Gibſon. Pennant, Wales, I. 115.
[k] Ib. 116.
[l] Ward's MS. n. Pennant, Ib. 116.
[m] P. 316.
[n] Pennant, Ib. 114.
[o] Ib. 168.
[p] Ib. 112, 116.
[q] Powel, p. 27.
[r] Saxon Chron. p. 102. Flores Hiſt. p. 269.
[s] Journey from Cheſter, p. 128.
[t] Vita Wulſtani in Ang. Sac. II. 258.
[u] *cathedra ſtercoris*: the tumbril or dung cart.

forfeited

forfeited his land and money to the king, and was outlawed. The earl had the ſame fine of his men, but none could be reſtored but by the king.

The fine for bloodſhed from the morning of the ſecond holiday to the noon of Sunday was 10*s*; from the noon of Sunday to the morning of the ſecond holiday 20*s*. alſo in the 12 days of Chriſtmas, on the purification of the Virgin Mary, the firſt day of Eaſter and Whitſontide, Aſcenſion day, the Aſſumption or Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and the feaſt of all Saints; and whoever killed a man on thoſe days paid £. 4, but on other days only 40*s*. In like manner for Heinfare[y], or Foreſtel[z]. For Hangewith[a] in the city 10*s*. if by the king's or earl's provoſt 20*s*. For Revelach, robbery, or violence offered to a woman in a houſe 40*s*. each. A widow diſhonouring herſelf forfeited 20*s*. a maiden 10*s*. Seizure of another man's land in the city 40*s*. if the party ſeizing could not redeem his own, alſo if a man ſet up a claim thereto, and could not redeem his debt. Refuſal to redeem his own or his neighbour's land 10*s*. Neglect of payment of gavel at the time limited, 10*s*. or, in caſe of inability or refuſal, forfeiture of lands to the king's governor. If a fire happened in the city the perſon at whoſe houſe it broke out was to forfeit 4 *oræ denar'*, and pay 2*s*. to his next neighbour. Of all theſe forfeitures two parts belonged to the king, and a third to the earl.

Ships coming to and from the port without the king's leave forfeited to the king and the earl 40*s*. for every man on board, and, if they came againſt the king's peace and prohibition, the ſhip, men, and cargo were all forfeited to the king and earl. But, if they came with the king's leave, the ſhip's company might ſell their goods without interruption, paying at their departure 4*d*. for every laſt to the king and earl. If the king's governor forbad the dealers in martens' ſkins[b] to ſell any before he had ſeen them, thoſe who diſregarded this prohibition were to forfeit 40*s*. A man or woman detected in making a *falſe abode*[c] in the city was to forfeit 4*s*.[d]

The mayors of the city of Cheſter had for long time been authorized and appointed to take recognizance according to the Statute Merchant and of Acton Burnell, whereupon was delivered to the mayor a ſpecial ſeal for the ſame, but ſome doubts ariſing about the legality of recognizances ſo taken, the ſtatute 2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 31, enacted that this ſhould hold good in law. Henry VII. by letters patent dated at Cheſter April 6, a. r. 21, divided, exempted, and in all things ſeparated from the county of Cheſter the city with the ſuburbs and hamlets, and all the land within the precinct and circuit of the ſaid city, thenceforth making and appointing it a county of itſelf; by which means the act 2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 28, for fines with proclamations in the county palatine of Cheſter, did not extend to fines within the county of the city of Cheſter. The ſtatute 43 Elizabeth, c. 15, directs that fines levied before the mayor of Cheſter in the Portmoot court in the ſaid city ſhould be as valid as if levied in the county palatine, but ſubject to be reverſed upon writs of error before the high juſtice of Cheſter, as other judgments given by the ſaid mayor in the Portmoot court have uſed to be if any error be found therein.

The yearly export of cheeſe made in this county to London only has been computed at 14,000 tons, to Briſtol and York down the Severn and Trent 8000 more, beſides great quantities to Ireland and Scotland[e], and the great demand for it both in home and foreign conſumption has now exceeded the manufacture, and abſolutely put it out of power of the dealers to procure any of a tolerable age, which is one of its greateſt recommendations. The fineſt in the county is made in the pariſh of *Over*, and the adjoining four, near Vale Royal.

The preſent city is extenſive, and well built, with four principal ſtreets leading to as many gates, but disfigured by the *Rows*, as they are called, which obſtruct foot paſſengers at the ſame time that they ſhelter them from weather. Theſe piazzas riſe up to the middle of the houſes, and have ſpacious ſhops, and vaults under and apartments over them. But the diſagreeable circumſtance of aſcending and deſcending a flight of ſteps at every interſection of the narrow ſtreets, joined to the want of light for the ſhops, counterbalances the advantage of room gained. The *Rowes*.

Mr. Pennant[e] ſuppoſes the rows the ſame with the antient veſtibules deſcribed by Plautus[f],

——*veſtibulum* ante ædes & *ambulacrum* ejuſmodi,

built before the doors midway between the ſtreets and houſes. The ſhops and warehouſes beneath were the *cryptæ* and *apothecæ*. The back courts of all the houſes are level with the rows.

The ſtreets though hollowed out of the rock were once conſiderably deeper, and the Roman pavement is found four feet lower. The walls are the only entire ſpecimen of antient fortification now in Great Britain[g]. They are a mile and three quarters, and 101 yards in circumference, remarkable for the ſingularity of a walk all round on them for two perſons abreaſt. They are kept in repair by an officer called a *Murenger* and a rate called *murage* on all imports by perſons not free of the city.

The cuſtody of the gates of Cheſter was committed to very conſiderable noblemen: Eaſt gate to the earl of Oxford, Bridge gate to the earl of Shrewſbury, Water gate to the earl of Derby, and North gate to the mayor[h]. The principal manufacture is gloves: and its fairs are reſorted to three times a year by a great concourſe of the Iriſh linen merchants.

In this city was pretty early in the Saxon times a nunnery, to which St. Werburgh's remains were brought for ſafety A. D. 875. This was ſucceeded by a foundation in her honour by Ethelfleda for ſecular canons, whom Hugh Lupus expelled 1093, and

[y] Eſcape or running away of ſervants.
[z] Foreſtalling.
[a] A fine for the execution of a robber without formal trial.
[b] pelles *matrinas*. In the Confeſſor's time the fine of this city, then a very conſiderable ſea-port, was 45*l*. and three *timbres* of martens ſkins, but when it was given to earl Hugh it was greatly reduced. See the duties on ſhips coming into its harbour, printed in Selden's Tit. of Hon. P. II. c. 5. p. 618 from Domeſday.
[c] *falſam marſuram*.
[d] Domeſday, f. 262. b.
[e] P. 108, 109.
[f] Moſtellar. Act. 111.
[g] Pennant, 153.
[h] Pennant, Wales, I. 152.

ſettled

ſettled a Benedictine abbey here from Bec in Normandy, which continued till the diſſolution; its yearly revenues being upwards of £.1000. The ſite is occupied by handſome houſes on three ſides, and on the fourth by the epiſcopal palace, rebuilt by biſhop Keen on the ſite of the abbey houſe[i]. The old gate remains. St. Thomas's chapel is the deanery. The cloiſters are entire: the fratry is a ſchool. The chapter-houſe is a beautiful arched building 50 feet by 26 and 35 high, deformed by modern bookcaſes up to the windows, and entered by a veſtibule ſupported by four cluſtered columns 33 feet by 27 and 12 and a half high. The monument of Hugh Lupus in this building where he and the ſix ſucceeding earls were buried, is the only antient one Cheſter has to ſhew in her cathedral, which really has undergone too many revolutions to have many marks of antiquity. The lower part of the nave and part of the north tranſept are the oldeſt; the middle aile and tower were finiſhed by abbot Ripley elected 1485. The weſt end was begun 1508, and is deſcended into by a multitude of ſteps. The nunneries of the choir are probably the work of abbot Oldham. The ſhrine as it is called, or rather the outer caſe of the ſhrine, of St. Werburgh, which ſupports the biſhop's throne, is charged with figures, which formerly bore ſcrolls of their names repreſenting the Mercian kings and ſaints; in the whole 34. The tranſepts are of unequal lengths. The North is very large and dedicated to St. Oſwald, ſerving as a pariſh church, and ſaid to occupy the ſite of the firſt church of St. Peter and St. Paul. The monks built this tranſept on purpoſe for the citizens, whom they afterwards wiſhed to remove to St. Michael's chapel, but at the requeſt of the mayor, &c. agreed to let them have the tranſept again 1488, and the chapel has been converted into a common hall and other lay uſes[k]. An epiſcopal ſee for part of Mercia was ſettled here before the end of the 7th century, ſometimes diſtinct from and ſometimes united to that of Lichfield. After the Conqueſt biſhop Peter and his ſucceſſors reſided here altogether for 30 years[l] in St. John's church, till biſhop Robert 1102 quitted Cheſter for Coventry. Henry VIII. at the diſſolution fixed the ſee here once more[m], and by ſtatute 33 a. r. c. 31, ordered that the dioceſe, with all the people in it, ſhould be united to the province of York, and diſſevered from that of Canterbury. John Bird a Carmelite was the firſt proteſtant biſhop, and granted away the whole property of the ſee except the ſite of the palace and a few old houſes, and was deprived by Mary for being married.

The caſtle is a noble ſtructure, having a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar, and bearing his name, which as well as its workmanſhip prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the preſent walls are evidently Norman. If Malmeſbury's account of Cheſter being the retreat of the veterans of the Julian legions *(Julianarum Legionum)* be explained by referring Julian to Julius Agricola[n] it is no unnatural ſuppoſition that this tower was his work. In Hugh Lupus's hall, a room 99 by 45 feet, are held the courts of juſtice for the county, and to it adjoins the court of Exchequer ſaid to have been the parliament houſe of the petty king, with ſeats for the earls, abbots, and his eight barons[o].

A county hoſpital was founded 1756 and opened 1761[p].

As to the retreat of Henry IV. hither and his burial in this cathedral, it ſeems to owe its riſe to tradition recorded by Giraldus Cambrenſis. The tomb ſhewn for his in the ſouth aile of the choir is a modern altar tomb, over which was formerly a ſtone vault like a bee-hive towering above the roof without. Authors of better credit agree he died in want and obſcurity at Liege, and was buried at Spires. Giraldus Cambrenſis was the firſt that broached the ſtory of an emperor of Germany retiring and dying here, and Mr. Camden firſt fixed upon Henry IV. whereas all the circumſtances related by Giraldus belong to his ſon Henry V.

The ruins of St. John's church, which was reputed the antient cathedral, ſhew it to have been no ways inferior to the preſent, though little more than half of it is now uſed for a parochial church. The tower falling 1574 demoliſhed the chancel. The nave reſts on round pillars and arches. It was a monaſtery from the beginning of the 10th century, and had till the ſuppreſſion a dean and ſeven prebendaries, with an income of near £.100 a year[q].

On the ſouth ſide of the church-yard impending over a high cliff, ſuppoſed *Radeclive* of Domeſday, is a ſmall chapel called the *Anchoritage*, placed probably over ſome hermits whoſe bodies have been found in coffin-ſhaped caverns in the live rock. Hither Harold was ſaid to have retired[r].

Other religious houſes in this city were, a Benedictine nunnery founded by Randal ſecond earl of Cheſter, valued at £. 66. 18*s*. 4*d*.[s] It ſtood in the nurſery garden on the north ſide the city called the Nuns garden, where are walls and arches[t]. Grey or Franciſcan friars in Henry III. in the Yatch field near the new linen hall where painted tiles and glaſs are dug up[u]. White friars founded 1279[x]. Mr. Marſden's houſe is part of them[y]. Part of this houſe and its fine vaults are occupied by Henry Heſketh, eſq.[z] Black friars[a]. An hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt valued at £. 28. 10*s*. 4*d*.[b] a fragment of it in Foreſt-ſtreet[c]: and another of St. Giles[d] for lepers oppoſite the preſent place of execution; the burying-ground uſed by St. Oſwald's pariſh[e]. Here are nine pariſhes with their churches of which St. Peter's and Trinity have handſome ſpires. The number of inhabitants, including the ſuburbs, is 14,713.

Here Henry II. and Malcolm IV. of Scotland had an interview 1259, and the latter ceded the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland,

[i] Pennant, Wales, I. 75. [k] Ib. I. 183.
[l] Hence the Saxon Chronicle and other writers call biſhop Peter *epiſcopus Licifelденſis ſive Ceſtrenſis*. Gibſon.
[m] Tanner, p. 57. [n] Gibſon, 669. [o] Pennant, 159. [p] Ib. 71.
[q] Tanner, p. 59. The ſite of a church of St. Peter was claimed by Robert de Rodeland *ad Fimland* (as belonging to his manor as earl) but the county proved that it belonged to the city. Domeſd. fol. [r] Pennant, 187.
[s] Tan. 60. [t] Penn. 188. [u] Tan. 63. Penn. ib. [x] Tan. 64.
[y] Penn. 185. [z] Penn. 186. [a] Tan. 65. [b] Ib. 64.
[c] Penn. 189. [d] Tan. 65. [e] Penn. 189.

moreland, formerly wreſted from the Engliſh crown[f]. Conſtance counteſs of Cheſter preſented archbiſhop Baldwin when he went to preach up a cruſade in Wales with cheeſes made of deers milk[g]. Edward I. 1275, appointed this city as the place for receiving the homage of Llewelyn, which that high-ſpirited prince refuſing, involved himſelf and his principality in that fatal war which obliged his ſubjects to make their perſonal homage and fealty for their lands in 1300[h]. Richard II. in his 12th year converted Cheſter into a principality, annexing to it the caſtle of Holt, the lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and ſeveral other places in Wales and on the borders, enacting that it ſhould be given only to the king's eldeſt ſon. But Henry IV. reſcinded an act that encroached ſo much on the dignity of his ſon as prince of Wales. The citizens of Cheſter were no leſs famed for their dramatic performances than thoſe of Coventry[i]. The ſweating ſickneſs deſtroyed here in 1506, 91 houſeholders in three days, and only four women; and was followed in 1517 by a dreadful peſtilence. A more grievous one viſited it 1647, after it was taken by the parliament forces under ſir William Brereton, having held out a twenty weeks ſiege, and ſurrendered February 3, 1645-6, on terms that did honor to the ſpirit of the beſieged.

The *Rood eye* or *iſland of the croſs*, whoſe baſe is ſtill there, was the Campus Martius of the Cheſter youth, and from 1607 an horſe courſe; a fine extenſive meadow embanked againſt the Dee about 1587. At one end ſtands the houſe of induſtry erected 1757, and a little beyond it the quays and warehouſes, to which ſhips of 250 tons can come; the ſpring tides riſing at a medium 15 feet, the neap tides 8. The port was ſcoured, a new canal cut, and a large tract of land recovered from the ſea by Mr. Yarranton, of whom before in Worceſterſhire. An act of parliament was obtained for recovering and ſecuring the navigation of the river Dee, ſettling the duties on ſhips, and two ferries into Flintſhire. Other acts in 1732, 1740, 1743, 1752; and after much loſs and expence a fine canal has been formed guarded by vaſt banks, in which the river is confined for the ſpace of ten miles, and ſhips brought ſafely up to the quay, and much land gained from the ſea and improved into valuable farms[k]. An inland navigation, called the Cheſter canal, runs from Cheſter, through the country below Beeſton caſtle, and terminates near Namptwich. One mouth opens into the Dee below the water-tower. A fine baſon is formed in the lime-ſtone rock, into which boats deſcend by five ſucceſſive locks below the north walls of the city. The ſalt, cheeſe, and coal trades promiſed to be much benefited by this canal; but the branch to Middlewich not being cut, for want of money, ſcarce enough buſineſs is done to keep it in repair[l].

Eccleſton. Between Cheſter and *Eccleſton*, a pleaſant village near the Dee, the Roman road is continued in a ſtraight direction, traceable alſo by its materials and remains of pavement. It points towards Eccleſton, near which are the remains of a mount, the ſite perhaps of a ſmall caſtle. It paſſes through Eaton park and croſſes the Dee at Oldford[m].

Farndon. Higher upon the river is *Farndon*, a ſmall town, whoſe church being burnt in 1645 was rebuilt, and has in a window over the Barnſton pew ſome beautiful painted glaſs repreſenting a general in his tent ſurrounded by the general officers with their reſpective badges and arms. Over the general thoſe of *Gamul* perhaps in memory of ſir Francis Gamul, the active mayor of Cheſter during the civil war.

Wyral. "*Wyrale* beginnith leſs than a quarter of a mile "of the very city ſelf of Cheſter, and within a two "bow ſhottes of the ſuburbe without the north "gate at a little brooket callid *Flokars brook* that "ther cometh ynto Dee river, and there is a dok "whereat at ſpring tide a ſhip may lye, and this is "called *Port Poole*. Half a mile lower is *Blaken head* "as an armelet of the ground pointing out. At "this is an old manor place longing to the erle of "Oxford, and therein lyeth ſometime ſir Gul. Norreis. "A mile be water lower hard on the ſhore is a little "village called *Sanheho*. Leſs than a mile lower is "*Crabho* village: a mile lower is *Shottewick* caſtel "on the very ſhore longing to the king, and thereby "a park. Shottewick townlet is three quarters of a "mile lower, and two miles lower is a road in Dee "called *Salthouſe*, where again it on the ſhore is a "ſalthouſe cottage. Then is *Burton head*, whereby "is a village almoſt a mile lower than Salthouſe. "Two miles lower and more is *Denwale* road, and "again it a farm place called *Denwall* hall. It "longith to Mr. Smith, and more up into the land "is Denwall village. Two miles and more lower "is *Neſton* road, and inward a mile into the land is "Neſton village. About three miles lower is a "place called the *Red bank*; and there half a mile "within the land is a village called *Thruſtington*; a "mile and more lower is *W. Kirkeby*, a village hard "on the ſhore; and half a mile lower is *Hillebyri* "as the very point of Wirral. All the ſhore of "Wirral upon De ſide is highe bank but not very "hilly ground[n]."

Wirrall has been made a good corn country ſince Mr. Camden's time.

Stanlow. A ſmall cell ſeems to have continued at *Stanlow* hill. At the diſſolution 1716 it was granted to ſir Robert Cotton[o].

Shotwick. *Shotwick* caſtle, now in ruins, ſtands in a park formerly belonging to the crown, but now the property of the Breretons. The caſtle was a pentagon of 51 feet on each ſide. The Water Tower, five ſtory high. An exact drawing of it is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, MS. N° 2079.

Upon this eſtate in 1668 lived Mary Davies, who had an horn grew yearly on each ſide of her head, four inches in length. One of her pictures is in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Hilbury. "*Hillebyri* is the very point of Wirral, and at "flode is all environed with water as an iſle, and "then the trajectus is a quarter of a mile over and

[f] Fordun, I. 449. [g] Gir. Cambr. Itin. Cambr. c. XI. p. 87. [h] Powel, 333. 382. Rymer, II. 53. 68.
[i] Warton's Hiſt. of Eng. Poetry, I. 184. Pennant's Wales, I. 136. 144. [k] Pennant, 190—195.
[l] Pennant. [m] Ib. 201. [n] Lel. V. 54. [o] Tan. 61.

" four fadome depe of water, and at ebbe a man " may go over the ſande. It is about a mile in cum- " pace, and the grounde is ſandy and hath conies. " There was a celle of monks of Cheſtre, and a pil- " grimage of our lady of Hilbyri[p]." This ſeems to be *Hyle ſands* of the Maps. At *Hyle lake* duke Schomberg encamped when he was to reduce Ireland after the Revolution, and here his forces embarked. The place was called *Wallaſe Lezer*, a large fine ſpot where races were run for many years, but thoſe races are now run at Newmarket, though ſtill called the *Wallaſea Stakes*.

" From Hilbyri to cumpace about the ſhore of " Wyral on Merſey ſide to Waleſey village on the " very ſhore wher men uſe much to ſalt herring " taken in the ſe by the mouth of Merſey, is 7 or 8 " miles[q]."

Further on from Cheſter lies Parkgate, where perſons who do not chuſe to take the long route to Holyhead take ſhipping for Ireland. Here the Dublin yacht is uſually ſtationed.

Delamere *foreſt*

Delamere foreſt is now a black dreary waſte feeding a few rabbits[r]. It gave title of baron 1661 to the Booths earls of Warrington, now extinct.

" The faire and large foreſt of Delamare beſide " the wich I remember there is plenty of red deer " and falow[s]."

" There is a place in the foreſt of Delamare called " the VII *loos*, where may be ſeen VII caſtle dikes. " The people there ſpeke much of them. I think " that they were made by men of war[t]."

Edeſbury.

Edeſbury hall, which gives name to an antient family and to the hundred in which it and *Chamber in the Foreſt* ſtands, ſeems to have had the name from *Eadeſburgh*. Whence Mr. Camden had his account that *Finborrow* was built by Edelfleda does not appear. Neither the Saxon Chronicle, Matthew of Weſtminſter, nor Henry of Huntingdon, mention it. The ſecond of theſe calls Eadeſbury, *F*adeſbury, an obvious error of the pen.

Chamber in the foreſt.

Bunbury.

Bunbury is the place where Mr. Horſley conjectured BONIUM might be fixed. See before, p. 48. Dr. Tilſton ſays it is written *Bonebury*. In Domeſday it is *Boli**byrie***. Mr. King, p. 104, calls it *Boniface bury* from St. Boniface, to whom the church was dedicated. " Sir Hugh Calverley made the college " of *Bunbiry* about Henry V.'s days[u]: a very faire " collegiate church[x]." The college was founded by ſir Hugh Calverley, knt. about 1386, for a maſter and ſix ſecular chaplains. Its revenues £. 13. 2*s*. 8*d*. *per ann.* was purchaſed of the crown in queen Elizabeth's reign by Mr. Thomas Alderſey of London, merchant taylor, who applied it to the maintenance of a lecturer and freeſchool[y].

In the church is the tomb of the founder, who paſſes for a Cheſhire hero, and had raiſed a fortune as a partizan among the diſbanded companies after the battle of Poitiers, and at that of Auray, 1364, ſerved under lord Chandos and turned the fortune of the day in which the great Gueſclin was taken. He joined the Black Prince in ſupport of the tyrant Peter the Cruel king of Caſtile, whom he reinſtated on the throne by the great victory of Najara, and on the recall of the prince he was left commander in chief. He is ſaid to have married a queen of Arragon, and afterwards the heireſs of Mottram lord of Mottram. He was living in the reign of Henry IV. The tomb is kept very neat by a benefaction of Dame Mary Calverley of Lee, who in 1705 left the intereſt of £.100. to the poor of the pariſh if they attended divine ſervice, and kept the tomb clean. The family ſeat at Calverley is now the Davenports by marriage[z].

" *Biſton* caſtle buildid or reedified by Ranulf earl Beeſton. " of Ceſtre[a]." " Biſton dwellith at Biſton half a " mile from Biſton[b]."

Beeſton gives name to an ancient family, of whom was ſir William Beeſton governor of Jamaica. In the higheſt part of the hill within the walls was a well 91 yards deep. In the patents of Henry III. it is called *The Caſtle on the rock*[c].

The great inſulated rock of Beeſton compoſed of ſand ſtone is very lofty and precipitous, on three ſides affording the moſt curious bird's-eye proſpect imaginable, on the other ſide it ſlopes down 366 feet to Beeſton brook from the ſummit. The caſtle has been a place of very great ſtrength. The acceſs about midway of the ſlope was defended by a great gateway and a ſtrong wall fortified with round towers, which ran from one edge of the precipice to the other acroſs the ſlope, but never ſurrounded the hill. The area within may be about four or five acres. The caſtle on the ſummit is defended on one ſide by an amazing ditch cut out of the live rock, on the other by an abrupt precipice. Within is a ſquare chapel and a draw-well ſunk through the higher part of the rock to the level of Beeſton brook below. King remembers one well 80 and another 90 yards deep. Though Leland in his poem on the birth of Edward VI. deſcribes this caſtle as ruined, it was garriſoned by the parliament, and ſurprized September 13, 1643, by the royaliſts, who defended it ſeventeen weeks, and at laſt on the approach of prince Rupert raiſed the ſiege 1644. It was next year ſurrendered to ſir William Brereton, and ſoon after demoliſhed. Tradition ſays prince Rupert burnt Beeſton hall below for fear it ſhould be garriſoned by the enemy[d]. The ruins belong to ſir Roger Moſtyn, bart.

" Cholmeley dwellith at *Cholmeley* haul, a fair Cholmondley " houſe, having a litle mere by it, a fair wood, and " a moſſe of fyr wood. It is in the middle of the way " between Malpas and Banbury 3 miles from each[e]." " Mr. Cholmeley's place a faire building of timbre " and motid about with the water of a poole[f]."

" From Blakemere to Byklem is a moſſe 3 miles " of ſand hard by Cholmeley firſt I ſaw the great " number of firre-trees and which the inhabitants " thereby communely digge up for firewood, but " ther I did ſee no fyrre trees growing. Oftentimes " in digging in this moſſe or more for petes or turves " they finde the whole trees of the firs, ſum ſhort and

[p] Lel. It. V. 54.
[q] Lel. V. 55.
[r] Pennant, Scotl. 2.
[s] Lel. VII. 42. V. 81.
[t] Lel. V. 81.
[u] Lel. VII. 43.
[x] Lel. V. 81.
[y] King, 16. Tan. 64.
[z] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 16—18.
[a] Lel. VII. 40.
[b] Ib. 43.
[c] Dugd. Bar. I. 747.
[d] Pennant, ubi ſup. 9—14.
[e] Lel. VII. 43.
[f] Ib. V. 81.

" ſum

" ſum veri long without twike or bow, lying ſum-
" time not a foote, ſumtime 3 or 4 foot depe in the
" ground, but how or when thes trees cam down
" other by cutting or windfaulle no man there can
" tell: the wood of them in burning ſavorith of
" reſine[g]."

Of the family and title of Cholmondeley mention has been made before, p. 49. We ſhall only add, that ſir *Robert* Cholmondeley was created by Charles I. viſcount Cholmondeley of Kellis in Ireland; and his great nephew *Hugh* lord Cholmondeley of Wyche Malbank or Nantwich by king William 1689; viſcount Malpas and earl of Cholmondeley by queen Anne 1706, which titles are now enjoyed by *George James* 4th and preſent earl.

" Egerton one of the younger brethren of Eger-
" ton of Egerton dwellith at *Ridle* within a half
" mile of *Bukle* hill wher the head of *Wyver* river
" is, and neere is a poole of a mile and more in
" length, and oute of it iſſuith an arme that ſone
" after goith into Wyver and ſtrait moch encreſith
" it. This Ridle Hawlle made of a poore hold place
" the fayreſt gentleman's houſe of al Cheſterſhire by
" ſir William Stondeley helper to king Henry VII.
" and he was attainted and Ridle was given to Ralph
" Egerton[h]." " Hard by Ridle park a right goodly
" houſe of ſtone and timber, builded by ſir William
" Standeley that much favoured king Henry VII. at
" Boſworth field. King Henry VII. gave this place
" afterwards to one of the Egertons. Here is a mere
" of pikes, bremes, and tenches half a mile in bredth
" and a mile and a half in length countid far the
" faireſt mere in Cheſhire[i]."

" Bulcle of Whatcroſt two miles from the North-
" wich now dwelleth in Wales. William of Bulkle,
" cheeſe juſtice of Cheſter, was ſetter up of Eiton.
" Bulkley of Eiton had ſome land afore he was
" juſtice. Theſe two Bulkeles contend either to be
" the elder houſe of that name. The name roſe by
" a lawyer. Bulkley of Wales ys a man of far greater
" lands than the other. Bulkle of Eiton's ſtock
" came to a daughter and Leſtewich had her: but
" ſir Gul. of Breton bot Eyton[k]."

Bulkeley was in John, the lordſhip of Robert de Bulkeley. Bulkeley from whom deſcends the preſent viſcount Bulkeley of Caſhel in Ireland, whoſe anceſtors have been chamberlains of North Wales, and conſtables of Beaumaris Caſtle. Here is an eſtate of the Calverleys, and a houſe of the Braſſeys[l].

" Sir Randol Manoring dwelleth at *Badele* three
" miles from Nantwiche by S. W. and has a park
" and mere called Badlemere[m]."

Baddeley. Baddeley is now the ſeat of the Mainwarings[n].

Cumbermere. *Cumbermere* abbey was founded 1133 by *Hugh* Malbanc lord of Namptwich for Ciſtertians, and endowed with a revenue of above £. 225. 9*s*. 7*d*. *per ann*.[o] *William* Malbanc only confirmed his father Hugh's grants. It belongs now to ſir Robert Saluſbury Cotton, bart. whoſe ſeat is built out of its remains.

" A mile from Cumbremere abbay in time of
" mind ſank a peace of a hill having trees on hit,
" and after in that part ſprang ſalt water, and the
" abbat there began to make ſalt, but the men of
" the wichis componid with the abbay that there
" ſhould be no ſalt made. The pit yet hath ſalt
" water, but much filth is fallen into it[p]."

" Nantwich upon Wiver 14 miles be weſt from
" Cheſter. The paroche churche is impropriated
" to Cumbremer. Sum ſay that Acton is the mother
" church. It is no market[q]."

Namptwich was erected into a barony by Hugh earl of Cheſter, who gave it to Hugh Malbanc. From his poſterity the three daughters of his ſon Hugh, it deſcended to the Lovels, Audleys, and Vernons, then to the Wilbrahams, Staffords and Littleburies, and is or was lately in the Cholmondeleys, who were created barons of Wich Malbank alias Namptwich 1689. It has been twice deſtroyed by fire 1438 and 1583, but as often recovered itſelf. The living is but a ſmall vicarage. Here was a priory dependent on Cumbermere, St. Laurence's hoſpital for lepers[r], and a chapel of St. Anne near the bridge[s]. Here are now two charity ſchools. The pariſh is extenſive. The town has a conſiderable trade and a good market; and the cheeſe made in its neighbourhood is highly eſteemed[t]. The *Salinis* of Ravennas is placed here as being the chief ſalt work, and known to the Romans. Namptwich.

" The ſalt ſpring at Nantwich yeldith more ſalt
" water then the other 3 [at Middlewich]. Where-
" fore there be at Nantwich a iii hunderith ſalters.
" The pittes be ſo ſet abowte with canales that the
" ſalte water is fairly derived to every manner
" howſe. And at the Nantwiche very many ca-
" nales go over Wyver river for the commodite of
" deriving the water to the ſalters' troughs. They
" ſethe the ſalt water in furneſſes of lede, and lade
" out the ſalt, ſome in caſes of wicker through the
" wich the water voydith, and the ſalt remaynith[u]."

" Ther be two ſalt ſprings at *Midlewich* that ſtandith Midlewich.
" as I remember upon Dane river[x]." From hence to Northwich a road like Roman.

" The ſalt ſprings are about 30 miles from the ſea, and generally lie all along the river Weever. There is indeed an appearance of the ſame vein at Middlewich neerer the river Dane; and all lie near brooks and in meadows. The water is intenſely cold at bottom. The pit at Namptwich is ſeven yards deep; but the general depth is not above four. It yields 1lb. of ſalt for 6lb. of brine. The pans in which the ſalt is boiled are ſet on iron bars, and cloſed up on all ſides with clay and bricks. After filling them they put into the brine a mixture of brine and cows or ſheeps blood, two quarts into a pan of 360 quarts. This occaſions a ſcum, which they take off, and continue the fire as quick as poſſible till half the brine be waſted. They then repleniſh it, adding a mixture of whites of eggs and brine. When the ſcum of this is removed, and part of the brine waſted, they throw in a quarter of a pint of ſtrong ale; ſlackening their fire and lading in what is called *leach brine*, which is ſuch as runs from the ſalt when it is taken up before it hardens. After all this is in they boil gently till a thin cruſt riſes, which is the firſt appearance of the ſalt. This ſinking, the brine

[g] Lel. V. 81. [h] Ib. VII. 43. [i] Ib. V. 81. [k] Ib. VII. 43.
[l] King, 58. [m] Lel. VII. 43. [n] King, 72. [o] Tan. 60. ex Mon. Ang. and King, 61.
[p] Lel. V. 82. [q] Lel. VII. 40. [r] Tanner, 65. [s] Hiſt. of Namptwich. Pennant, 32.
[t] King, 68. [u] Lel. V. 82. [x] Ib.

gathers

gathers into corns at bottom of the pans, and they take it out with their *loots* or wooden rakes, long ſquare boards with handles, and put it into *barrows* or pyramidal wicker baſkets, which after the leach brine is drained out they remove into their hothouſe to dry [y].”

The rich brine of the chief pit at Middlewich yields a full half pint of ſalt, yet is ſo thrifty of its brine that the inhabitants are limited to their proportions of it, and ſupplied from pits that afford a weaker liquor [z].

The ſalt works in this county and at Droitwich, with the ſmall ones at Weſton c. Stafford, are the only places in England where any buſineſs is done. The two firſt were worked by the Romans, and had the common name of *Salinæ*. From that period to the preſent they have been ſucceſſively uſed. The Saxons divided them between the king, the nobles, and the freemen. Thus at Nantwich was one brine pit, which gave employ to numbers of *ſalinæ* or works. Eight of them were between the king and earl Edwin, the king having two, the earl one ſhare of the profits. Edwin had alſo a work near his manor of *Aghton*, out of which was made ſalt ſufficient for the annual conſumption of his houſehold; but if any was ſold, the king had a tax of 2*d*. and the earl of 1*d*. In this place were numbers of works belonging to the people of the neighbourhood, who from Aſcenſion day to Martinmas, might carry away what ſalt they pleaſed, but if they ſold any on the ſpot, or in the county, they paid tax to the king and earl: but, after the feaſt of St. Martin, whoever took the ſalt home with his own, or purchaſed from other works, except from the earl's, was to pay toll. The king and earl farmed out their eight works. They were obliged to give on the Friday of the weeks in which they were worked 16 borlings, of which 15 made one horſeload, or eight buſhels of ſalt. The pans of others were not ſubject to this Friday firm from Aſcenſion day to Martinmas, but were afterwards. The Welſh uſed to ſupply themſelves with ſalt from theſe parts, till Henry III. in his wars with them prevented them. All the works were confined between the river and a certain ditch. All crimes committed within theſe limits might be commuted by a fine of 2*s*. or 30 borlings of ſalt; but murder and theft were puniſhed with death. The idea of ſanctity which the Germans annexed to ſalt ſprings [a] obtained here. On Aſcenſion day the old inhabitants of Nantwich ſang an hymn of thankſgiving for the bleſſing of the brine. A very antient pit called the *Old Brine* was then annually, till within theſe few years, decked with boughs, flowers, and garlands, and the day celebrated as a feſtival [b].

The town underwent a ſevere ſiege 1643 by lord Biron, who, after his defeat here by ſir Thomas Fairfax, retired to Cheſter. It was the reſidence of Milton's widow, daughter of Mr. Minſhul, of Stoke, in this neighbourhood [c].

“ *Northwiche* is a prati market town but fowle: Northwich.
“ the ſalt water pitte is hardby the brinke of Dane
“ river, the which within a good butt ſhot beneth
“ runnith into Wyver [d].” “ Northwiche upon
“ Wyver 12 miles from Cheſter. It hath but a
“ chapel; the paroche church is a mile off at Bud-
“ worth impropriate to Norton [e].” Here is a market and a free grammar ſchool.

On the ſouth ſide of Northwich have been diſcovered immenſe mines of rock ſalt, which they dig and ſend to the ſea ſhore, where it is prepared for uſe. The ſalt quarries here, with their pillars and chryſtal roof, extending ſeveral acres, afford a pleaſing and picturesque appearance. The ſtratum of ſalt lies about 40 yards deep. Above it is a bed of whitiſh clay [f]. The average quantity, for ſeven years, ending 1795, of rock ſalt, annually delivered from the pits in the neighbourhood of Northwich, was 50,484 tons. And the quantity made at the brine pits in Cheſhire about 75,000 tons. The church here has a ſemicircular choir, and the roof of the nave is adorned with many wicker baſkets, ſuch as the ſalt ſettles in [g].

Acton near Namptwich belonged before the Con- Acton.
queſt to Morcar brother of Edwin laſt earl of Mercia, afterwards to the lords of Nantwich, the Ardens, Wilbrahams, and now by marriage to Wilbraham earl of Dyſart. In the church is the tomb of ſir William Mainwaring 1399, and others of ſir Thomas Wilbraham and lady 1660. The town was governed firſt by a bailiff, now by conſtables. It has other officers, as the *rulers of walling*, who regulate all matters concerning the ſprings; the *ale-taſters*, whoſe office related to the aſſize of bread and beer; the *heath-keepers*, who attended to the right of the *beam heath* antiently called the *creach*; the *leave lookers* were clerks of the markets; and the *fire-lookers* took care of the fires and chimnies. The town is large, but conſiſts chiefly of old houſes. It is divided into unequal parts by the Weever here a ſmall ſtream. An act paſſed many years ago for making this river navigable, but was never carried into execution. The Cheſter canal terminates in a handſome broad baſon between this town and acton. The chief trade of this place is in ſhoes: the manufactures of gloves, bone lace, and ſtockings are loſt, as is the tanning buſineſs. In 1789 the ſalt works produced an annual duty of from 18 to 20,000*l*. at that time the duty was five ſhillings per buſhel of 56lbs. ſince that time it has been raiſed to 15*s*. In the reign of Elizabeth here were 216 ſalt works of ſix *lead-ſwalling* each. In 1774 only two works of five large pans of wrought iron [h].

Wibbunbury was the eſtate of the Praers, and of Wibbunbury.
another family which took name from it. Among the ſeats round it was *Lee*, the reſidence of a family Lee.
of the ſame name, from which deſcended the Lees earls of Lichfield derived from Benedict a ſon of this houſe, who made a ſettlement at Quarendon, c. Bucks, in Elizabeth [i]. In the church were buried

[y] Dr. Jackſon in Phil. Tranſ. N° 53, 54.
[z] Ib. Edwin earl of Mercland under the Confeſſor ſo divided the profits of eight ſalt-pits in Warminſtow, that the king had two and the earl a 3d part of all the rents and profits thereof. Domeſd.
[a] Tacit. Ann. XIII. 57.
[b] Pennant, Ib. 28. 33. [c] Ib. 33. 35. [d] Lel. V. 82. [e] Ib. VII. 40.
[f] Stukeley, It. I. 55. [g] Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 3.
[h] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 24—26. [i] See before, vol. I, p. 320. Pennant, Ib. 36, 37.

ſir John Delves and his ſon, beheaded after the battle of Tewkſbury 1471. Edward IV. purſued them into that abbey church, but was ſtopped by a prieſt with the hoſt, who made him promiſe them pardon, but they neglecting to eſcape out of ſanctuary were dragged forth ſoon after to immediate execution [k]. Only the ſite of the houſe remains [l].

Doddington belonged originally to a family of its own name, then to the Praers, Breſcies, and Delves'. John Delves was one of the eſquires to James lord Audley at the battle of Poitiers [m], and buried near his patron at *Audley*, another of the reſidences of the Audleys, a few miles north-eaſt of Doddington. The ſite is now occupied by a farm houſe [n]. The other three eſquires were Dutton, Foulhurſt, and Hawkeſton, all Cheſhire men. The ſtone ſtatues of all five are preſerved at Doddington hall [o]. Sir Thomas Broughton, who inherits the eſtate by an intermarriage of his anceſtor with Delves, built a magnificent houſe in a better ſituation.

Mr. Pennant notes a peculiarity of the houſe of *Harding wood* adjoining to this pariſh, that whenever the family go to their pariſh church at *Lawton*, they paſs out of the province of Canterbury into that of York, through the two counties of Stafford and Cheſter, two dioceſes of Lichfield and Cheſter, two hundreds, and three conſtableries [p].

" Sir Henri Delves dwelleth three miles eaſt from " Nantwiche, and hath a faire houſe [q]."

" Davenport dwellith three miles from Biſton at " a place called *Calveley*. This Davenport is leſs " land than the reſidew [q]."

" Mynſhull dwellith at *Mynſhul*, five miles from " the Middlewich [r]."

Minſhull is come by a daughter to the Cholmondeleys.

At *Rotherton* was diſcovered, 1670, a rock of natural ſalt, from which iſſued a vigorous ſharp brine beyond any of the ſprings uſed in the ſalt works [s].

The family of Crew, from whom was deſcended Nathaniel, late biſhop of Durham, have a handſome manſion houſe built 1615 at *Crew*.

" Towards the end of Delamere foreſt I looked to- " ward *Valle Royal* on the right hand, about which " place be divers fair and large pooles [t]."

Edward I. when prince, began an abbey on his manor of *Darnhale*, now *Darnhill Grange*, for 100 Ciſtercian monks 1266. After his acceſſion to the crown, 1277, he laid the foundations of a ſtately monaſtery not far from hence in a more pleaſant ſituation, which he called *Vale Royal*, under which name he included the circumjacent tract. The houſe was 53 years building (1277—1330), and coſt £. 32,000. Its yearly revenues were £. 519. 19*s*. 8*d*. It was granted at the diſſolution to Thomas Holcroft [u]. His grandſon ſold it to the Holfords, from whom it came by marriage to the Cholmondeleys.

" *Daven*, alias *Dane*, riſith in the hundered of " Maxfeld, wher the foreſt is. The hed is in the " very border of Darbyſhire and Maxwell foreſt. " And it is ſaid about the hedde of this river be the " limites of Cheſterſhir, Staffordſhir, and Darbyſhir. " After that Dane cummith a three miles beneth the " hedde, if rain come faſt it ragith on ſtones, " though after it comith from Congleton it runnith " on ground ſomewhat mooriſh [x]."

" *Congleton* upon Dane, 20 miles from Cheſter Congleton. " plain eaſt out of Cheſter, and ſix miles out of " Northwike [y], a market town, 10 miles from North- " wich upon the bank between the ſalte ſpringing " pitts and Dane river [z]."

Mr. Horſley (p. 415), poſitively contradicts Dr. Gale's aſſertion (p. 50,) that both the diſtance and the road concur to fix CONDATE at *Congleton*, and CONDATE. thinks it highly probable that the Roman road went from Mancheſter to Cheſter through or near *Northwich*. Dr. Tilſton found a piece of it in this direction called *the Street*, near Altrincham. *Stretford* is a place on the Merſey: yet the Dr. chooſes rather to place *Condate* at *Kinderton* near Middlewich, where he finds a Roman way called *Kindſtreet*. This is not removing it far from the ſituation aſſigned it by Talbot, Burton, and Baxter, on weaker grounds. Valeſius derives *Condate* in Gaul from its ſituation between two rivers, a circumſtance ſuiting both with Congleton and Northwith, and perhaps a happier etymology than Baxter's, which is too general; *Kynta ty*, prima domus, regia, prætorium. Thomas Percival, eſq; found a Roman camp at *Kinderton*, and three roads leading from it to Cheſter, Cheſterton, and Wroxeter [a], and here Mr. Whitaker fixes Condate [b]. Salmon [c] ſays there are two roads that lead to it from Mancheſter, one by Knutsford, the other nearer to Macclesfield. The firſt ſeems to have been the Roman, becauſe it paſſes by the fortreſs ſouth-weſt of Mancheſter, whereas the other never comes near it. At Congleton are no remains to proclaim it a ſtation. Five empty jars containing two gallons each, ſmall at top and bottom, were indeed dug out at the depth of about half a yard from the ſurface, in a cellar of the houſe next the bridge, and probably were wine veſſels. Notwithſtanding the diſtance from Mancheſter and Cheſter, and the firſt ſyllable of the name ſuits with a ſtation here, Salmon and Stukeley remove *Condate* to Northwich. Congleton has now two churches.

" The beſt and firſt houſe of the Davenports is at Davenport. " *Davenport*, a great old houſe covered with lead " on the ripe of Daven, three miles above Congle- " ton [d]."

" Nedam a knt. dwellith at *Shenton*, a three Shenton. " miles from Cumbermere by eaſt. He hath " builded a fair houſe. It is motid [e]."

Rudheath is a ſpacious precinct, with a large Rudheath. common. The privilege of ſanctuary here was ſo groſsly abuſed, that it was found neceſſary to ſuppreſs it long before the Reformation [f]. Here was born ſir John Birkinhead, known by the name of

[k] Stowe, Annals, 424. [l] Pennant. [m] See before, p. 387. [n] Pennant, Ib. 42, 43.
[o] Ib. 41. 45. [p] Ib. [q] Lel. VII. 43. [r] Ib. [s] Phil. Tranſ. N° 56. [t] Lel. V. 81.
[u] Tan. 63. [x] Lel. VII. 41. [y] Lel. VII. 40. [z] Lel. V. 82.
[a] Archæol. I. 62. [b] Hiſt. of Mancheſter, I. p. [c] P. 652. [d] Lel. VII. 42.
[e] Lel. VII. 43. [f] King, 83.

the *Loyal Poet*, and at the reſtoration maſter of Requeſts. He died 1679.

" Venables baron of Kinderton dwellith at *Kin-*
" *dreton* by the Midlewich. Venables be auncient
Kinderton. " gentlemen[g]." The Venables of *Kinderton* are the only barons created by the earl of Cheſter that have continued to our time. This barony deſcended in a direct line from Giſbert Venables to Anne daughter and heireſs of Peter Venables, who married 1687 Montague Bertie earl of Abingdon, and died 1715 without iſſue[h]. It now belongs to lord Vernon.

Boſtock. " Boſtock of *Boſtock* in Henry VIIth's time had a
" daughter and heire married to ſir John Savage.
" Boſtock was of a very auncientnes in Cheſterſhire
" and yn Daneham pariſh[i]."

Brereton. *Brereton* gives birth to an antient family of its name; of whom ſir William Brereton mentioned by Mr. Camden was juſtice and marſhal of Ireland 1540, created baron Laghlin in that kingdom, which title not being made to deſcend to collaterals is now extinct. He died at Kilkenny, and was buried in St. Canice's church there.

Wheeloc *r.* Mowcop *hill.* Sandbach. A little above Middlewich the Dan receives the *Wheeloc* riſing from *Mowcop* hill, near whoſe north-eaſt bank is *Sandbach*, a ſmall market town, with a fair ſtone church. In the market-place are two ſquare ſtone croſſes on ſteps, with images and reliefs of the paſſion. Near the river were found 1561 three tin cheſts empty[k].

Peover, Over, and Nether. There are two villages of the name of *Pever* or *Peover*, *Over*, and *Nether*: the former a chapelry to *Roſthorn* has near it the ſeat of the Mainwarings. Of this family ſir Thomas, created a baronet at the Reſtoration, involved himſelf in a ridiculous controverſy in defence of Amicia daughter of Hugh Cyvelioc 5th earl of Cheſter, whom his anceſtor Ralph Meſnilwarin, Juſtice of Cheſter in the reign of John, had married, againſt the imputations of ſir Peter Leyceſter, who, in his Hiſtorical Antiquities of Cheſhire, queſtioned her legitimacy. Twelve pieces were printed on both ſides, and the controverſy ended not till the death of Leyceſter.

Marbyri. " [M]arbyri of [*Mar*]*byri*, where [is a] great
" pole .... from Northwich. The Winington's
" land 2 c markes [a ye]re[l]."

Rockſavage. At *Rockſavage* was a ſtately brick houſe built in the 16th century by ſir John Savage inſtead of his

Cliſton. noble antient manſion at *Cliſton*, which from thence fell to decay, as is now the caſe of its ſucceſſor Rockſavage. This houſe ſtands about two miles from Frodſham bridge, on a fine high hill overlooking the Merſey and the goodly marſhes about it, having an eaſy aſcent from the meads through an extenſive park, and formerly adorned with delectable gardens, &c. King James I. lodged here one night 1617[m], but this eſtate has been let out to farms, and the noble houſe of this family, which Mr Camden deſcribes as new built, is now almoſt ruined, and the handſome offices added to it ſince it became the property of the earl of Cholmondeley, converted into a farm houſe.

" Sir Perce of Dutton's cheſeſt houſe is in *Dut-* Dutton.
" *ton* a ſeven miles of Cheſter[n]."

" At *Whitley* hall, within a quarter of a miles of Whitley.
" Dutton, dwells a gentleman of the name of
" Towchet, ſo that I think the lord Audley is one
" of the lords of the liberties of Nantwich by the
" name of Towchett by the inheritance of Tow-
" chett and not of Audley[o]. There was a place
" of lord Audley's in Cheſtreſhire between Cum-
" bremere and Nantwicke called *Newhaule* tower.
" It is now clene down. Ther be motes and fair
" water[p]."

The firſt mention of the *Tuchets* is in Edward IIſt's French wars. Of that family was John, who, in Richard II. marrying Joan daughter of Nicholas lord Audley of Heleigh, his ſon John, on the death of his great uncle, became lord Audley[q]. His lineal deſcendant George was created by James I. earl of Caſtlehaven in Ireland, which title expired with his great grandſon.

Northweſt of Dutton is *Tarven*, in whoſe church Tarven.
is an inſcription in memory of John Thomaſine, 36 years maſter of the grammar ſchool, and a moſt exquiſite penman[r], who could write the ſmalleſt hand, and in the ſmalleſt compaſs. Many ſpecimens of his art are ſtill preſerved in the county.

" Sir John Downe alias Dane dwellith at *Utkin-* Utkinton.
" *ton*[s]."

Utkinton hall ſtood four miles from Tarvin. The manor with Kingſley and the bailliwic of Delamere foreſt was given by Randal Meſchines earl of Cheſter to Randle de Kingſley, whoſe great grandfather Joan about 1233 conveyed it to the Downs, ſince called Dones, whoſe heirs female, or perſons claiming under them, have ſince held it. The Dones of Flaxyard in this neighbourhood were another conſiderable family conſtantly at variance with the former till united by marriage: but at this time both the manſion houſes are demoliſhed or converted into farm houſes[t]. In the church are many monuments of the Dones, and of the Ardens and Crews, Arden.
who married two daughters of the Dones; alſo of Sir John Done, knt. hereditary foreſter and keeper of Delamere foreſt, who died 1629, holding in his hand an horn which deſcended to the Crews the owners of the eſtate by marriage, and is now in the poſſeſſion of John Arden, eſq of Yorkſhire, another deſcendant. The Downs bore for their arms A. a bugle-horn ſtringed S. Sir John Crew of this family was a curious antiquary[u].

Mr. Camden has given an imperfect account of the Dutton privilege.

Ranulph, laſt earl of Cheſter, happening to advance into Wales with too few attendants, found himſelf on a ſudden ſurprized by Llewellin prince of Wales, with whom he had long been at variance. In this dilemma he retreated to *Ruthlan* caſtle in Flintſhire, from whence he ſent to Roger

[g] Lel. VII. 43. [h] Epitaph in Collins's Peer. II. 513. [i] Lel. VII. 43. [k] Mag. Brit. I. 284.
[l] Lel VII. 43. [m] King, 93. [n] Lel. VII. 43. [o] Lel. VII. 15.
[p] Ib. VII. 40. Ib. VII. 41. [q] Dugd. Bar. I. 750. II. 28. [r] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, 5, 6,
[s] Lel. VII. 42. [t] Pennant, Ib. p. 6, 7. [u] Mr. Cole in Archæol. V. 343, 344.

or John de Lacy, conſtable of Cheſter, for relief. This happening at the time of Cheſter fair, to which Hugh Lupus, firſt earl of Cheſter, had granted ſpecial protection, Lacy's ſteward[x] Hugh de Dutton haſtily aſſembled all the minſtrels and mob that followed them, and marched at their head toward Ruthlan. The Welſh, ſuppoſing them a body of regular troops, preſently raiſed the ſiege. In memory of this the patronage of this rabble was given to John de Lacy, who granted the ſame to Hugh de Dutton and his heirs, by the name of "*Magiſterium omnium* Leccatorum[y] & Meretricium *totius Ceſtreſhire, ſicut liberius illum magiſterium teneo de Comite; ſalvo jure meo & heredibus meis*[z]." In conſequence of this juriſdiction all the minſtrels of that country reſorting to Cheſter, accompanied with many gentlemen of the county, attend the heir of Dutton from his lodging to St. John's church, one of them walking before him in a ſurcoat of his arms depicted on taffeta, the reſt proceeding two and two, playing on their ſeveral inſtruments. After divine ſervice they conduct him back in the ſame manner to his lodging, where a court being held by his ſteward, and all the minſtrels formally called, certain orders and laws are made for the better government of this ſociety, with penalties on thoſe that tranſgreſs[a].

Dutton claimed at the feaſt from the minſtrels 4 *lagenas vini & unam lanceam*, and a fee of 4*d*.½, and from every meretrix in Cheſter and Cheſhire *officium ſuum exercente* 4*d*.[b]

Frodſham caſtle is now ſo completely levelled, and the ſite built upon, that nothing but the name remains. It was burnt down 1654, when there lay dead in it an earl Rivers[c], of the family of the *Savages*, who had long their chief ſeat here. The firſt of this knightly family that occurs in hiſtory is *John*, who commanded the earl of Richmond's left wing at the battle of Boſworth, and was afterwards ſlain at the ſiege of Bologne. John, ſon of his great grandſon, was created a baronet 9 James I. and his ſon Thomas, 19 James I. viſcount Colcheſter, and 2 Charles I. earl Rivers after the death of his wife's father Thomas lord Darcie, viſcount Colcheſter; but dying in lord Darcie's life-time without having poſſeſſion of either title, his widow was created counteſs of Rivers 17 Charles II. with precedence to her children as thoſe of an earl. She died 1650[d], and the title became extinct in her grandſon Thomas 1693.

Not far from Frodſham was *Stanlaw*, a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by John, conſtable of Cheſter, removed to Whalley, c. Lancaſter[e].

"The water of *Merſey* to the ueri maine ſe "departith Cheſterſhire and Lancaſtreſhire[f]."

"*Stoppord* upon Merſey, a ſix miles from Man-"cheſter. The paroche church is in the town. Mr. "Warine is called there baron of Stoppord, for one "of the Warines of Cheſterſhire, married one "Stoppard, baron of Stoppord's daughter and heire "about Henry IV's days. The ancienter houſe, "longing to the Warines, was *Poynton*, where he "lyeth now, for Stoppord manor-place is decayed. "At Poynton is a parke. Pointon is in the middle "way between Stoppord and Maxwell town, four "miles from eche. It is in *Preſtebyri* paroche, in "which paroch be divers places of ancient gen-"tlemen[g]." Stockport was one of the eight baronies of Cheſhire. Robert de Stokeport granted a homeſtead and an acre of land to each of his burgeſſes, on the yearly payment of one ſhilling. The lordſhip and rectory were the property of the late ſir George Warren of Poynton, K. B. It may now be reckoned the ſecond town in Cheſhire, if not ſuperior to Cheſter itſelf in population[h]. The ground on which it ſtands is irregular, the market place, which is commodious, and the church ſtanding on a hill or rock of ſoft free-ſtone, the northern ſide of which is perpendicular for a height equal to the houſes which ſurround its baſe, many of which have apartments cut in the rock. It has two churches, four diſſenters, and one quakers meeting. The old, or St. Mary's church, is an ancient pile of building of ſoft red freeſtone, ſimilar to the rock it ſtands on, which is ſo much decayed as to render it neceſſary to carry up an additional ſtone wall to ſupport the ſteeple: it has four chapels of eaſe, and computed to be worth £. 1200. *per annum*. St. Peter's church, ſtanding on a hill on the weſt ſide of the town, and conſecrated in 1768, was built by Peter Wright, eſq. and endowed by him with £. 200 from ſeveral eſtates in Cheſhire. The patronage is veſted in Henry O. Wright, eſq. of Mottram St. Andrew. A grammar-ſchool was founded here 1487 by the Goldſmith's Company of London, and endowed by Edmund Shaw, citizen of London, with £. 10. *per ann.* now advanced by the town to £. 36. There are four bridges in and near the town. The old bridge, croſſing the Merſey on the Mancheſter road, called the Lancaſhire bridge, each end reſting on the rock: the road to Mancheſter uſed to riſe from the foot of the bridge up a ſteep and difficult aſcent, which is now remedied by carrying a new road round the hill. About half a mile down the river is Brinkſway bridge, lately built. Up the river, a ſhort diſtance from Old bridge, is Portwood bridge, leading to Portwood, a new and thriving village on the Lancaſhire ſide of the Merſey; and one mile from Stockport on the Mottram road is the New bridge, built about fifty years ſince, and is a noble ſtructure. Stockport is chiefly ſupplied with water from open ſprings riſing in Barn fields, which are conſiderably higher than the market-place. Theſe are collected into a reſervoir behind St. Peter's church, and from thence carried by pipes to different parts of the town.

In this place were erected the firſt mills for winding and throwing ſilk on the plan procured from Italy[i]; but on the decline of that trade the machinery was applied to cotton ſpinning; and the different branches of the cotton manufacture are

[x] Not ſon-in-law, as Dr. Powell, who alſo calls him Ralph. Hiſt. of Wales, 296. Wynne, 257.
[y] *Buffoons*. They are frequently joined with *Meretrices*. Du Cange in voc.
[z] The charter was in the hands of viſcount Kilmurrey 1648. Dugd.
[a] Dugd. Bar. I. 101. [b] Leiceſter, 142. Pennant, ubi ſup. 185. [c] Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 6.
[d] MS. note of Dugdale in his Bar. II. 445. pen. me. [e] Tan. 61. [f] Lel. V. 82.
[g] Lel. VII. 40. [h] Aikin's Manch. 442. [i] Ib. 444.

now

now the chief ſtaple of the town, now ſo conſiderable, that beſides a great number of cotton-ſpinning ſhops, there are twenty-three large cotton factories, four of which are worked with ſteam-engines. Hat-making is alſo a conſiderable branch of employment.

The weekly market of Stockport is on Friday, and is reckoned the beſt for cheeſe in the county. There are annually four fairs, two in March, one in May, and one on 25th October.

The population is wonderfully increaſed; it is now ſuppoſed to contain above 15,000 ſouls.

" The prati river of *Bolyll* riſith about Maxwell " foreſt, and goith a good way beneth Crosford " bridge into Merſey[k]."

Bromehall. " Davenport of *Bromehaull*, two miles weſt from
Woodford. " Stoppord. Davenport of *Woodford*, two miles " from Bromehaull[l]."

Macclesfield. " *Maxwell*, hard on the edge under Maxwell " foreſt, and yet out of the foreſt, 23 miles north- " weſt from Cheſter towards Darbyſhire[m]."

Macclesfield is a corporate town, chartered firſt by Edward ſon of Henry III. afterwards Edward I. 1261, which was confirmed by various princes. The corporation conſiſts of twenty-four aldermen, four of whom are in the commiſſion of the peace, one is mayor and juſtice of the quorum. The mayor is lord of the manor, and nominates a preacher to the pariſh church. It has two churches of the eſtabliſhment, and five other places of worſhip. The old church was founded by Edward I. and Eleanor his queen, in the ſeventh year of his reign, was pulled down, enlarged, and rebuilt, in 1740. The new church was built by the late Charles Roe, eſq. in 1775. There is here a large and elegant free grammar-ſchool, with good accommodation for the maſter, founded by Edward VI. Its original endowment was but £. 25. *per annum*, in houſes and land, which by improvement in the town now produces near £. 800. *per annum*.

There are ſtill ſome remains of the manſion of Henry Stafford, the great duke of Buckingham, who lived here in great ſtate and hoſpitality.

The cotton trade is making great progreſs here, and the number of houſes is more than doubled within theſe thirty-five years[n].

Macclesfield gave title of earl to Gerrard, ſo created 21 Charles II. with whoſe ſons *Charles* and *Fitton* it became extinct. It was revived 8 George I. in favour of ſir *Thomas Parker*, of Leke in Staffordſhire, firſt created baron of Macclesfield 2 George I. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench 1709-10, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain 1720, which office he held ſix years. His ſon *George* died Preſident of the Royal Society 1764, and was ſucceeded in his title by his ſon *Thomas*, who was ſucceeded 1795 by *George*, fourth and preſent earl. This town is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, has a market and free-ſchool, a button manufactory, ſilk mills, and copper and braſs works[o].

In a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the parochial chapel belonging to the Leighs of Lyme, is a braſs plate with this inſcription to two of that family:

" Here lyeth the body of Perkin a Legh,
That for king Richard the death did dye
Betray'd for Righteouſneſs:
And the bones of ſir Peers his ſonne
That with king Henry the Vth* did wonne
At Paris.

* It ſhould be IVth.

" This Perkin ſerved king Edward the 3d, and the Black Prince his ſon, in all their wars in France, and was at the battle of Creſſie, and had Lyme given him for that ſervice. And, after their deaths, ſerved king Richard II. and left him not in his troubles, but was taken with him and beheaded at Cheſter by king Henry IV. And the ſaid ſir Peers his ſon ſerved king Henry V. and was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt."

" In their memory ſir Peter Legh of Lyme, knt. deſcended from them finding the ſaid old verſes written upon a ſtone in this chapel, did reedify this place, A. D. 1626."

On the other ſide of the ſame parochial chapel, in an oratory[p] belonging to earl Rivers is engraved on a braſs plate,

" The pardon for ſaying of v pater noſters and v " aves and a crede is xxvi thouſand yeres and xxvi " dayes of pardon;" and on another, *Orate pro animabus* Rogeri Legh & Elizabeth *uxoris ſuæ, qui quidem* Rogerus *obiit* iiii *die Novembris Anno Domini* MVCVI. Elizabeth *vero obiit v die Octobris Anno Domini* MCCCC LXXXIX. *quorum animabus propitietur Deus*[q].

" The whole foreſt of Maxwell, except it be a " ſmall ſpek, is in Cheſtre[r]."

" *Henbyri* place, two miles plain north from Henbury. " Maxfield, belongs to the Davenports. Here is a " great pool[s]." Henbury is now the ſeat of Mr. Joddrell, who has much improved it.

" Bouth of *Dunham* dwellith at Dunham, a three " miles from Knottesford. It hath a faire park, " and is a myle from *Altringham* a pore thing, where " is a mayre[t]."

Dunham Maſſey was lately the ſeat of George Booth, Dunham Maſſey. ſecond earl of Warrington, who, for his loyalty to king Charles I. was created at the Reſtoration baron Delamere of Dunham Maſſey. By the death of George late earl 1758 the titles became extinct, except the baronetage which deſcended to the rev. Dr. George Booth, which is ſince extinct. The eſtate belongs to the earl of Stamford, whoſe mother was only daughter of the laſt earl of Warrington. In the park are barrows. Urns have been found there, and near it are remains of a military way[u].

Hamo de Maſcy, third baron, founded at the end Birkenhead. of the reign of Henry II. or beginning of that of Richard II. a Benedictine priory at *Birkenhead* in Wirral, valued at £. 90. *per annum*[x].

" *Haulton* caſtle builded or re-edified by Randol Haulton. " earl of Cheſter. It ſtandeth about the ſide of

[k] Lel. V. 82. [l] Ib. VII. 42. [m] Ib. VII. 40. [n] Aikin's Manchester, 434.
[o] Pennant's Scotland, 3. [p] Q. if the ſ. lege or chantry of Seculars founded 1508 by biſhop Savage. [q] Gibſon.
[r] Lel. VII. 42. [s] Ib. [t] Ib. [u] Horſley, p. 415. [x] Tan. 62.

" Merſey,

"Merſey, within a mile of his banke, and within "a mile of *Runcorne*, now a poore townlet by a ſalt "creke[y]."

Haulton caſtle was probably built by Hugh Lupus. Hugh earl of Cheſter gave the barony of Haulton to his relation Nigel and his heirs to hold by the ſervice of leading the Cheſter army into Wales, and alſo remaining there, and for that reaſon further gave him two knights fees in Englefield near Ruthan, and made him conſtable of Cheſter and his marſhal[z]. Henry, conſtable and marſhal of Cheſter and lord of the manor of Haulton, claimed to have within his ſaid manor a caſtle embattled, a priſon, caſtle guard, infangthief, outfangthief, wafe, wreck, ſtrays, view of frank pledge, with their appurtenances. All his tenants and all reſients within his demeſnes and out of the boroughs of Haulton and Congleton to attend his court twice a year, once at Haulton and once at Thelwale; a free park and two deer leaps[a] within his park; free warren in all his lands within the ſaid manors; to have the town of Haulton a free borough and to have free burgeſſes there, and himſelf and them free from all tolls, paſſage, and pontage for all things by them bought and ſold as well in the city of Cheſter as in all other places within the county of Cheſhire; to hold a free court in the borough, and his tenants to plead and be impleaded there only before his own ſteward; view of frank pledge and all treſpaſſes three times in a year, a weekly market on Sundays, and two fairs in every year, one for four days before and four days after Lady-day, the other on the eve of St. Catherine and to continue till the Sunday following, a 15 days court either at Haulton or wherever elſe he pleaſed within his demeſnes, aſſize of bread and beer, attachment and diſtreſs for ſelling bad meat, or uſing falſe weights and meaſures, and to have the fines and amercements for the ſame; that his tenants ſhould not be amerced if they were indicted for any ſuch crimes before the juſtices of Cheſter or their ſheriffs, that the bailiff of his court ſhould make out all proceſs by attachment upon diſſeiſins *de libero tenemento* within his demeſnes without the towns of Haulton and Congleton, and give judgement thereon, and the ſame on ploughing up, incloſing, or obſtructing highways, and ſtallage within all his towns within his ſaid honour, and that none of his tenants or other reſident within the ſame ſhould be called before the juſtices in Eyre[b]. From the poſterity of Nigel it came to the crown, and is a conſiderable member of the dutchy of Lancaſter, having a large juriſdiction round it called *Haulton Fee*, or the *Honour of Halton*[c]. In this manor was a cuſtom, that, if in driving beaſts over the common the driver ſuffered them to graze or take but a thiſtle, he ſhould pay an halfpenny per head to the lord of the fee, which was called *Thiſtletake*[d]. The caſtle was the reſidence of John of Gaunt, and all that remains intire is now a priſon[e].

Leyceſter, King, and Tanner, ſay the monaſtery of Auguſtin canons was founded at *Runchorne* by *William Fitz* Nigell, whoſe ſon William the conſtable removed them in Stephen to *Norton*. But Dugdale, Bar. I. 35, more properly calls the firſt only *Nigel*. Thus we get a William Fitz Nigel more than Mr. Camden knew of. The yearly value of this houſe was £. 80[f]. What remains of it has been converted into a manſion houſe for the Brookes, of whom Henry was created baronet 14 Charles I. Runcorne.

"Right againſt Lyrpoole, ii miles over Merſey, "was a priory of canons called *Northton*, now "ſuppreſſed[g]." Norton.

"*Knottesforde* market 18 miles by north eaſt, it "hath but a chapel: the paroche church is *Aſpebyri*, "a mile of[h]. Knutsford. Aſpebury.

"Le of *Hy le*, the auncienteſt of the Les of this "contery, a mile from Knotesford[i]. High Leigh.

"Le of *Bouth*, half a mile from Knutesford, hath "a park[k]." Booth.

At *Moberley*, Patric de Moberley founded about 1026 a priory of black canons, which was of ſhort duration, only for his life[l]. Moberley.

At *Pulton*, Robert, butler to Randolph, ſecond earl of Cheſter, founded 1153 a Ciſtercian abbey, removed to Dieulacres in Stafford 1214[m]. Pulton.

At *Barow* was a preceptory of knights hoſpitalers, valued at £. 93. 3*s*. 4*d*.[n] Barow.

Pigs of lead, with inſcriptions ſomewhat ſimilar to theſe at Haulton caſtle, have been found in other parts of the kingdom. See Somerſetſhire, Yorkſhire, and Derbyſhire; which may ſerve to defend Mr. Camden's information againſt Mr. Horſley's ſuſpicions[o]. The latter writer from Oſtorius's march from the Iceni to the Cangi inclines to place theſe laſt people in Derbyſhire[p]. Dr. Muſgrave[q] and Mr. Dodwell agree with Mr. Camden, as alſo Thomas Saville in his letters to him inter Camdeni Epiſt. p. 24, 25.

The compliment paid by Lipſius to our author, and here referred to, is probably that on the paſſage of Tacitus here cited, where Lipſius, propoſing his famous correction of Cæſar's *Cenimagni* to *Iceni*, *Cangi*, adds *Capio judicem te*, Gul. Camdene, *qui* Britanniæ *tuæ nebulas claro ingenii ſole nuper illuſtraſti*.

Ralph Holinſhed and John Speed both Engliſh hiſtorians were natives of this county.

The only earl of Cheſter in the Saxon times was *Leofric*, great-grandfather to Leofric, earl of Mercia, whoſe line ended in Edwin and Morcar ſoon after the Conqueſt. The firſt earl after the Conqueſt was *Gherbod*, who, ſoon returning to Flanders, the Conqueror gave the title to *Hugh* ſon of this ſecond Leofric's ſiſter according to ſome pedigrees, but according to the general opinion, of the Conqueror's ſiſter by Richard ſurnamed Goz[r]. Ordericus Vitalis[s] ſays of this earl, that he was not only liberal but *Earls of* Cheſter.

[y] Lel. VII. 40. [z] King, 94. [a] *Saltatores*.
[b] Talbot's Collections ex Chron. Ceſtriæ Cotton. Lib. Veſpaſian D. XVII.
[c] Talbot's Collections in the Cotton Lib. Veſpaſian D. XVII. This account was probably taken in the time of Henry de Lacy laſt earl of Lincoln of that name and baron of Haulton. To it is ſubjoined a liſt of knights fees held of this barony in this county and Lancaſhire, in which laſt county the lordſhip of Wydneſſe belonged to it
[d] Reg. prior. de Thurgarton, Jacob's Law Dict. [e] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 8.
[f] Tan. 59. [g] Lel. VII. 41. [h] Ib. 40. [i] Ib. VII. 42. [k] Ib.
[l] Tan. 63. [m] Ib. 61. [n] Ib. [o] P. 316. [p] P. 35.
[q] in Jul. Vit. [r] Dugd. Bar. I. 32, 33. King, 130. [s] V. 522.

profuſe. He did not carry a family but an army with him. He kept no account of receipts or diſburſements, but was perpetually waſting his eſtates: and was much fonder of falconers and huntſmen than of cultivating of the land and of holy men: and by his gluttony he grew ſo exceſſively fat that he could hardly crawl about.

Hugh Lupus, and the five ſucceeding earls were buried in a row at the entrance of the Chapter houſe at Cheſter, on a late repair of which their coffins were diſcovered, and that of Hugh being opened his body was found with the fleſh conſumed, embalmed in gilt leather with boots of the ſame. The ſtone laid over him, but now fixed over the door within, is exhibited Pl. II. fig. 8.

The earldom of Cheſter is uſually joined with the principality of Wales in the patent of creation. Edward ſon of Edward III. was earl of Cheſter before he was prince of Wales, as appears by the patent creating him prince of Wales[t]. Henry IV. created his ſon Henry prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Cheſter[u]; but ſince that the earldom of Cheſter is uſually joined with the principality of Wales in the patents, as in thoſe whereby Henry VI.[x] Edward IV.[y] Henry VII. and James I. created their ſons princes of Wales and earls of Cheſter.

[t] Rot. Cart. 17 E. III. n. 27.
[u] Rot. Parl. 21 Henry VI. n. 48.
[x] Cart. 11 E. IV. n. 14 and 15, and Rot. Parl.
[y] Pat. 8. J. I. pt. 9. n. 17.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Cheſhire.

Acorus *Calamus*. Sweet ſmelling Flag or Calamus; in rivers with a muddy bottom.

Aſplenium *Scolopendrium*. var. Jagged or fingered Hart's-tongue; on *Beeſton* caſtle walls.

Bidens *cernua* β. A variety of whole-leaved Water-Hemp-Agrimony; about *Torperley*, and elſewhere.

Braſſica *muralis*. Wild Rocket; on the walls of *Cheſter*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinque-foil; in meadows about *Bellow* hill.

Melampyrum *arvenſe*. Purple Cow-wheat; on a hill at *Horſley-bath* near *Beeſton* caſtle.

Myrica *Gale*. Sweet Willow, Goule, Gale or Dutch Myrtle; near *Whitchurch* ſo plentifully that the place where it grows is called *Gale moor*.

Narciſſus *poeticus*. Common pale Daffodil or Primroſe-Peerleſs; in ſome cloſes at *Bellow* hill near *Whitchurch*.

Oſmunda *Regalis*. Water Fern, Flowering Fern, or Oſmund Royal; on *Gale moor* near *Whitchurch*, plentifully.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butter-wort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on *Willowmoor* common near *Whitchurch*, plentifully.

Polypodium *marginale?* Marginale Polypody? This plant is ſaid to grow commonly in this county.

Prunus *Ceraſus* β. The leaſt Wild Heart Cherry-tree, or Merry-tree; near *Stockport*, and elſewhere.

Saxifraga *autumnalis*. Small Yellow Mountain Sengreen, or Autumnal Sengreen; on *Beeſton* caſtle, and on a high hill in *Wirſwall* town near *Malpas*.

——— *hirculus*. Marſh Saxifrage; on *Knutsford moor*.

Silene *Armeria*. Broad-leaved Catchfly; on the banks of the river below *Cheſter*.

Sorbus *Aucuparia*. The Wild Aſh, Quicken-tree, or Mountain Aſh; in the mountainous meadows near *Bellow* hill near *Whitchurch*.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Common Tanſey; in the meadows near *Whitchurch*.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Marſh Whortleberries, Moſs-berries, or Moor berries; on *Gale moor* near *Whitchurch*, and ſeveral other places near *Bellow* hill.

——— *Vitis Idæa*. Red Whorts, or Whortleberries; on the moors, common.

SHIRE

WORCESTER

HEREFORD

SALOP

STAFFORD

WARWICK

NORTHAMPTON

HUNTINGDON

BEDFORD

OXFORD

BUCKINGHAM

LUDLOW

TENBURY

Rochford

PRESTEIGN

Discoyd

Cambergwm Forest

Litton Hill

Coscob

Ledwich Brook

Titterstone Clee Hill

Three Ferked Pole

Warren Hill

Clun River

Teme R.

Lugg R.

Severn R.

Avon R.

Cher R.

Ouse R.

Nene R.

Ivel R.

Ouse R.

Black Brook

Huntingdon

Michaelchurch

Bullingham

Kingsland

Eardisley

Kimbley

Almeley

Wormsley

Weston

Newport

Stretford

Burley

Pyon

Tegs

Arrow

Mimkland

Eastnor

Ledbury

Hereford

Leominster

Ludlow

Bromyard

Worcester

Tewkesbury

Evesham

Pershore

Droitwich

Kidderminster

Bewdley

Stourport

Upton

Malvern

Great Malvern

Little Malvern

Colwall

Ledbury

Eastnor

Castle

Hope

Wesley

Dinmoor

Hill

Pyon

Tegs

Arrow

Mimkland

Eastnor

Ledbury

Hereford

Leominster

Ludlow

Bromyard

Worcester

Tewkesbury

Evesham

Pershore

Droitwich

Kidderminster

Bewdley

Stourport

Upton

Malvern

Great Malvern

Little Malvern

Colwall

Ledbury

Eastnor

Castle

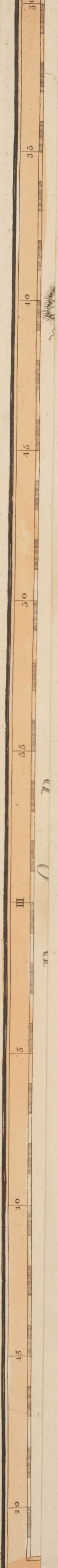
A MAP OF HEREFORDSHIRE FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 28th March 1805.

Engraved by J.Cary.

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

Longitude West from 55 London



SILURES.

IT ſeems adviſeable, before we ſurvey the reſt of England, to make a little digreſſion to Wales, or antient Cambria, ſtill the reſidence of the Britans. Nor do I look on this as a digreſſion, but as following the natural order of things. For this county lies next to the CORNAVII, and ſeems to demand a deſcription in its place and order: eſpecially as the Britans or Welſh, its inhabitants, enjoy the ſame laws with us, and have been ſo long as it were incorporated into the ſame government.

WALES then, by which name antiently was comprehended the whole country beyond the Severn, though it is now of leſs extent, was formerly inhabited by three nations, the SILURES, the DIMETÆ, and the ORDOVICES. They poſſeſſed not only the 12 counties (as they are called) of Wales, but the two beyond the Severn, Hereford and Monmouth ſhires, now reckoned among the Engliſh counties. The Silures, by Ptolomy's account, inhabited thoſe parts which the Welch in their language called *Deheubarth*, or the ſouth part, and we at preſent by the modern names of *Herefordſhire*, *Radnorſhire*, *Brecknockſhire*, *Monmouthſhire*, and *Glamorganſhire*, within which compaſs are ſome traces of the name of the Silures. As to the etymology of the name, I find none that correſponds with the nature of the people. As to their origin, from their ruddy complexions, curled hair, and ſituation oppoſite to Spain, Tacitus ſuppoſed them originally Iberians. The Spaniſh writer Florianus del Campo affirms it with great poſitiveneſs, taking infinite pains to find the *Silures* in Spain, and talks much about *Soloria* and *Siloria* in Auſtria. This nation, however, was very conſiderable (for, by the accounts of Pliny and Tacitus, they ſeem to have occupied all South Wales), hardy, brave, warlike, impatient of ſlavery, of great intrepidity, which the Romans called ſtubborneſs, uninfluenced alike by ſeverity and clemency; in no one article of which character have their poſterity degenerated. When the Romans, from a deſire to extend their empire, invaded them, ſuch was their confidence in the honour, probity, and abilities of their king Caratacus, and ſo much were they exaſperated at the ſaying of the emperor Claudius, that they muſt be extirpated as the Sigambri had been before, that they engaged the Romans in a very perplexing war, by intercepting their auxiliary cohorts, routing the legion under Marius [a] Valens, and ravaging the territories of their allies, ſo that P. Oſtorius the proprætor died wearied out and ſpent by theſe difficulties, and Veranius, who commanded under Nero, attacked them in vain. For, where Tacitus [b] ſays he in ſmall excurſions laid waſte the woods *(ſylvas)*, we muſt read with the learned Lipſius *Siluras*. Nor was the war terminated till the time of Veſpaſian, when Julius Frontinus ſubdued them, and placed garriſons of the legionary troops among them. One of our writers has miſapplied the line of Juvenal [c] upon Criſpinus to our Silures:

magna qui voce ſolebat
Vendere municipes fracta de merce Siluros.

as if the captives of this nation were expoſed to ſale at Rome. But he has totally miſtaken the poet's meaning: the leaſt attention will ſhew he ſpoke of fiſh, not of men.

[a] *Manlius.* Tac. An. XII. 40. [b] Ann. XIV. 29. [c] Sat. IV. 33.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

THIS county, called by the Britons *Ereinuc*, is almoſt circular, bounded on the eaſt by Worceſter and Glouceſterſhires, on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire, on the weſt by Radnor and Brecknocſhires, on the north by Shropſhire. Beſides its pleaſantneſs, it is well calculated for ſheep and corn, and well furniſhed with all the neceſſaries of life; ſo that it may diſdain to rank ſecond to any county in England for fruitfulneſs [a]. To theſe advantages may be added noble rivers, the *Vaga* or *Wye*, the *Lug*, and the *Munnow*, which, after gently watering rich meads and flouriſhing fields, unite and fall in one ſtream into the Severn.

Munnow r. *Hatterell* hills

The *Munnow* coming from *Hatterell* hills (which riſing to a conſiderable height like a chair, defend this county to the ſouth-weſt) firſt makes its way ſouthward among the bottoms of the hills to BLESTIUM, a town whoſe ſituation and diſtance aſſigned

BLESTIUM.

[a] And therefore ſays that for three W. W. W. wheat, wool, and water, it yieldeth to no ſhire of England. Holland.

it

it by Antoninus ſeem to fix it to this river. It was called by the Britans *Caſtle-hean* or *Old Caſtle*, and
Old Town. by us *Old Town*[b], a mean village, but whoſe antiquity is authenticated by this modern name. Near
Alterynnis. this lies *Alterynnis*, ſurrounded by water like a river iſland, the antient ſeat of the antient and knightly family of the *Sitſilts* or *Cecils*, whence is deſcended my moſt honoured patron, endowed with all the accompliſhments of virtue, wiſdom, and rank, ſir[c] William Cecil baron Burghley high treaſurer of England.

From hence the Munow turning eaſt for ſome length divides this county from that of Monmouth,
Harold Ewias caſtle. and at *Map-harald* or *Harold-Ewias* caſtle receives
Dor r. the *Dor*. This caſtle of Ewias, as appears from the Conqueror's ſurvey, was "refortified[d] by Alured de "Marleberg." It afterwards belonged to Harald, a nobleman, who bore Arg. an ineſchocheon G. between 3 eſtoiles Sable[e]; from whom it took the name of *Harold Ewias*, but Sibylla his great grand daughter[f] and coheireſs conveyed it by marriage to the lords *Tregoz*; from whom it came at length to the lords *Grandiſon*, originally of Burgundy, of whom elſewhere.

Snothill caſtle. The Dore running from the north by *Snothill* caſtle (antiently the barony of Robert Chandos, where is dug an excellent ſort of marble) divides the valley called by the Welch from the river
Diffrin Dwr. *Diffrin Dwr*, but by the Engliſh very expreſſively *The Golden Vale*[g], which name it deſerves from its golden, rich and pleaſant plenty. The ſurrounding hills are covered with woods, below which are corn fields, below theſe fair and fruitful meadows, and in the middle glides a clear river, on which Robert lord of *Ewias* built a monaſtery, which ſerved as the common burying-place of the nobility of this county.

Irchenfield. Part of the county eaſt from this valley, now *Irchenfeld*, is called in the Conqueror's ſurvey *Archinfeld*, which our hiſtorians tell us was A. D. 715[h], ravaged by fire and ſword by the Danes, who took Camalac the Britiſh biſhop priſoner. In this was
Kilpec caſtle. *Kilpec* caſtle, the reſidence of the noble family of *Kilpec*, who according to ſome were the body guards of the kings of England, which I can eaſily believe. In the reign of Edward I. Robert *Wallerond* lived here, whoſe nephew[i] Alan *Plugenet* was made a baron. In this Arcenfeld alſo, according to Domeſday book, certain revenues were aſſigned by antient cuſtom to a preſbyter or two on condition they ſhould go on ambaſſies from the kings of England to Wales, and, to uſe the words of the record[k], "the men of Archenfeld when the army "marches perform by cuſtom *avantward*, and when "it returns *rereward*."

As the Munow waters the lower part of the
Wye r. county ſo does the *Vaga* or *Wye* the middle, with a bending courſe, on which on the edge of the county ſtands *Clifford* caſtle, built by William Fitz Oſborne *Clifford* caſtle. earl of Hereford, "on his waſte (to uſe the words "of the Conqueror's ſurvey[l]) but held by Radul-"phus de Totenie." It is ſuppoſed to have come afterwards to Walter ſon of Richard *Puntz*[m] the Norman, he being ſurnamed *Clifford*, and to him the illuſtrious family of the Cliffords in Cumberland refer their origin. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by J. *Giffard*, who had married the heireſs of Walter Clifford *. The Wye winds away hence to *Whitney* which gave name to a famous family[n]; and *Whitney.* *Bradwardin* caſtle, which gave birth and name to Thomas Bradwardin archbiſhop of Canterbury, who *Bradwardin* caſtle. for his various and abſtruſe learning was called in that age the *Profound Doctor*; and thence the river The Profound Doctor. comes to *Hereford*, the capital of the county. HEREFORD.

How far *Arcenfeld* reached I know not, but the ſimilarity between the names of *Ereinuc*, *Arcenfeld*, the town of ARICONIUM mentioned hereabouts by Antoninus, and *Hareford* or *Hereford*, now the metropolis of the county, have led me to think them all derived from *Ariconium*. Not that I believe Ariconium and Hereford the ſame place, but as Baſil in Germany took the name of Auguſta Rauracorum, and Baldach in Aſſyria that of Babylon, becauſe they aroſe out of the ruins of thoſe places, ſo our Hariford (as it is commonly pronounced) derived in my opinion its name and exiſtence from the neighbouring Ariconium, which having been ruined as they ſay by an earthquake, now retains no intire form of a city, but only the ſhadow of a name, being called *Kencheſter*, and ſhewing ſome remains *Kencheſter.* of walls called *Kencheſter walls*, within which are frequently dug up teſſelated pavements, Britiſh bricks, Roman coins, &c. *Hereford*, its offspring, which more expreſsly bears its name, is three Italian miles to the eaſt of it, ſtanding among very pleaſant meads and fruitful fields, almoſt ſurrounded by rivers, by one without a name[o] on the north and weſt, and on the ſouth by the Wye, which haſtens hither from Wales. It ſeems firſt to have riſen up in the maturity of the Saxon heptarchy, being built according to ſome by Edward the elder, nor does any mention of it occur in earlier times. The Britans, before it got the name of Hereford, called the place *Trefawith* from the *beech trees*, and *Henwith* from the *old road*, and the Saxons themſelves called it Fernlag from the *fern*. It owes its principal increaſe, if I miſtake not, chiefly to devotion and the martyrdom of Ethelbert king of the Eaſt Angles, who while he ſought in marriage the daughter of Offa king of Mercia, was baſely murdered by Quendreda wife of Offa, who more wanted the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles than an honourable alliance for her daughter. Being afterwards ranked among the martyrs, a church was erected to his honour by Milfrid a petty prince, which was ſoon honoured with the epiſcopal dignity, and advanced to great

* Inq. 26 Ed. I.

[b] Rather *Old Caſtle*. Taylor's map.
[c] I take *ſir* to be improper here, though he was knighted before his barony.
[d] *refirmavit*. Domeſday, fol. 186.
[e] Arg. a feſs G. between 3 eſtoiles Sable.
[f] *Proneptis*. The pedigree in Dugdale makes her *grand* daughter.
[g] The Engliſh ſeem to have miſtaken *Dwr* the name of the river for *D'Or*, Gold. Leland is right, It. VIII. 83.
[h] Mr. Camden miſtakes the date. It ſhould be A. D. 915. Biſhop Godwin ſuppoſes this was *Cimeliauc* or *Cimeleg ſuc* biſhop of Landaff, or as Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays of the Eaſt Saxons, among whom he was taken and ranſomed by king Edward the elder for 40 £. Edward Richardſon, p. 599.
[i] Son of his ſiſter Alice. Dugd. Bar. I. 670. The barony of Plugenet ended with Alan's ſon. Dugd. II. 3.
[k] Fol. 179.
[l] Fol. 183.
[m] *Ponce*. Dugd.
[n] Of whom Robert de Whitney was ſheriff of this county 1 Richard II.
[o] This ſeems to be that called in Taylor's map *Yazor brook*.

wealth

wealth by the liberality of the Mercian, and afterwards of the Weſt Saxon kings. That theſe laſt were maſters of this city appears from Malmſbury [p], who writes that Athelſtan the Weſt Saxon in this city, brought the petty princes of Wales to pay him (beſides hounds and hawks) a yearly tribute of 20lb. weight of gold and 300lb. of ſilver. This city was as far as I find always in a proſperous ſtate, except that in A.D. 1055. Griffin prince of South Wales and Algar an Engliſhman raiſing a rebellion againſt Edward the Confeſſor, routed earl Ralph, plundered the city, deſtroyed the church, and carried off biſhop Leofgar. Harold ſoon ſubdued them, and fortified the city according to Floriacenſis with a broad and high rampart. Hence Malmeſbury, in his lives of biſhops [q], ſays, "Hereford is no "large city, but its ſteep ditches give it an air of "grandeur;" and, according to the Conqueror's ſurvey, it had but "103 men within and without "the walls [r]." The Normans afterwards built on the eaſt ſide of the church on the Wye a large ſtrong caſtle, which ſome aſcribe to earl Milo, and which is now falling to ruin by age. They afterwards incloſed the city walls. Biſhop Reinelm, in the reign of Henry I. built the preſent beautiful church, and his ſucceſſors enlarged it, adding a neat college and fair prebendal houſes. For, beſides the biſhop, who has under him 302 churches, there are in this church a dean, two archdeacons, a precentor, a chancellor, treaſurer, and 28 prebendaries. In the church I ſaw but few monuments, except thoſe of the biſhops, but I was told there was a mauſoleum for biſhop Thomas Cantelupe, who was of noble deſcent, and canonized for his piety, in the reputation of which he had almoſt outſhone the royal martyr Ethelbert. The longitude of this city is 20° 24″, and its latitude 52° 6″.

Scarce three miles from hence the Wye falls in with the *Lug*, which, rolling from the mountains of Radnorſhire, paſſes gently through this county from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. At its entrance it ſees at a great diſtance *Brampton-Brian* caſtle, held by the noble family hence named *Brampton* (in which Brian was the moſt uſual ſurname), in a regular ſucceſſion, to the time of Edward I. when it came by the heir female to R[obert] Harley [s]. Nearer the river is *Wigmore*, Saxon Wiʒinʒa-meꝛe, antiently repaired by Edward the elder, and afterwards fortified with a caſtle by William earl of Hereford "in the waſte of a ground which was (according to Domeſday [t]) called *Mareſtun*," held by Ralph *Mortimer*, from whom were deſcended the *Mortimers* earls of March, of whom more in Radnorſhire. Three miles off is another caſtle, called *Richard's Caſtle*, belonging firſt to the *Says*, then to the *Mortimers*, and laſt to the *Talbots*. By the daughters of J. Talbot, the eſtate was divided between Warin *Archdeacon* and Matthew *Gurnay*. Nature, which never wantons more than in the wonders of the water, has produced a little ſpring, which they pretend, though frequently emptied, is always full of ſmall bones of fiſhes or frogs, whence it is called *Bone Well* [u]. Not far off is *Croft Caſtle*, the eſtate of the famous and very antient and knightly family of the *Crofts*. Thence the Wye goes to *Lemſter*, which ſome fancy was called *Leonminſter*, and the *Lion's monaſtery*, from a lion ſeen in a dream [x], but by the Britans it is called *Lhan-lieni*, which ſignifying *the church of nuns*, and it being certain that Merewalch, king of Mercia, built a church here for nuns, which was afterwards a cell to Reading abbey, it were needleſs to ſearch for any other etymology. Some, indeed, derive it from *Linum*, *Flax*, an excellent ſort of which grows here; but its chief glory at preſent is from the wool of ſheep fed in the neighbouring grounds, called *Lemſter Ore*, which Europe in general prefers to all, except that of Apulia and Tarentum. It produces ſo much wheat and ſuch excellent white bread, that *Lemſter bread* and *Weobley ale* are become proverbial. This laſt place is the eſtate of the noble family of *D'Eureux*. Theſe advantages of Lemſter, and the good market they occaſion, raiſed the envy of Hereford and Worceſter ſo much, that they procured the king's authority to oblige them to change the market day, alleging the thinneſs of their markets by the great reſort to this. Nothing further occurs remarkable about Lemſter, except that William *Breoſe*, lord of Brechin, in his revolt from the king burnt it. *Lemſter.*

Webley ſtands more inland, and was the barony of the *Verdons*, the firſt of whom, Bertram de Verdon, came over to England with the Normans, and his deſcendants by marriage with one of the heireſſes of the *Lacyes* of *Trim* in Ireland were ſometimes hereditary conſtables of Ireland. Their eſtates paſſed by daughters at length to the *Furnivalls*, *Burgherſhes*, *Ferrars* of *Groby*, and *Crophull*, and from the Crophulls, by the Ferrars of *Chartley*, to the *Devereuxes*, earls of Eſſex. More weſt, near Webley, are *Huntindon*, formerly belonging to the Bohuns, earls of Hereford and Eſſex, *Kinnerſley* to the antient family of *De-la-bere*, and *Erdſley*, where long lived the famous and antient family of the *Baſkervilles*, formerly productive of ſo many famous men and knights, who derive themſelves from a niece of Gunora the famous Norman heroine *, and formerly flouriſhed in this county, and the neighbouring one of Salop, and held, to mention it by the way, "the hamlet of *Lanton* in chief of the honour of Montgomery by the ſervice of giving the king one *barbolt* as often as he comes into thoſe parts to hunt in Cornedon-chace †." *Webley.* *Huntingdon.* *Kinnerſley.* *Erdſley.*

The Lug in its approach to the Wye firſt paſſes by *Hampton*, where Rowland *Lenthall*, maſter of the wardrobe to Henry IV. having married one of the coheireſſes of Thomas earl of Arundel, built a beautiful houſe now for ſome time poſſeſſed by the *Coningſbies*, a famous family in theſe parts. Thence it haſtes by *Marden*, and *Southton*, or *Sutton*, which laſt ſhows the ſmall remains of Offa's palace ſtained by the blood of Ethelbert; the former is remarkable for the tomb of Ethelbert, who lay long unnoticed here before his removal to Hereford. Near the confluence of the Lug and Wye to the eaſt a hill called *Marclay* hill in the year 1575 [y], roſe as it were from ſleep, and for three days moved on its vaſt *Hampton.* *Marden.* *Sutton.* *Marcley.*

* See Gemiticenſis, book the laſt.

† Trin. Hilarii, 20 Edward III.

[p] De geſt. reg. II. p. 27. [q] III. 162. [r] Fol. 179. [s] Pat. 24. E. I. m. 14. [t] Fol. 183. b.
[u] Q. if not ſuch a one in Northamptonſhire. [x] by king Merewald. [y] 1571, Holland.

body

body with an horrible noiſe, driving every thing before it to an higher ground, to the great aſtoniſhment of the beholders, by that kind of earthquake, I ſuppoſe, which Naturaliſts call Braſmatia. Not far from this, likewiſe to the eaſt, under *Malvern hills*, by which the eaſt part of the county is here bounded, is *Ledbury*, a noted town on the river *Ledden*, which Edwin *, a powerful Saxon, gave to the church of Hereford, imagining himſelf cured of the palſy by St. Ethelbert's prayers. I need not mention the fortification on the neighbouring hill, ſince there are ſo many in this tract which is a frontier, and was the ſeat of war firſt between the Romans and Britans, and afterwards between the Britans and the Saxons.

Ledbury.

The Wye, now increaſed by the Lug, winds off firſt by *Holme Lacy*, the reſidence of the antient and famous family of *Scudamore* †, who owed much of their honour to their marriage with the heireſs of the houſe of *Ewias* in this county, and with that of *Huntercombe*, &c. in others. Hence the Wye runs down between *Roſs*, noted for its iron works, and *Wilton*, oppoſite to it, a very antient caſtle of the *Grey* family, whence ſo many heroes of that name derive their origin. This is reported to have been built by Hugh *Longchamp*. But it appears by records that king John gave Wilton, with its caſtle, to Henry de Longchamp, and it came by marriage to William *Fitz Hugh*, and not long after, in the time of Edward I. to Reginald *Grey*. After paſſing a little lower by *Goderich* caſtle, given by king John[z] to William earl Marſhall, afterwards the principal reſidence of the *Talbots*, the Wye takes its leave of Herefordſhire, and enters Monmouthſhire.

Holme Lacy.

Roſs.

Wilton.

Baron *Grey* of *Wilton.*

Goderich caſtle.

Earls of *Hereford.*

In the decline of the Saxon government this county was governed by the title of an officiary earldom by *Ralph* ſon of Walter de Medant[a], by Goda ſiſter of the Confeſſor. But the Normans ſtripped him of this honour, and conferred it on William ſon of Oſbern de *Crepon*, or, as the Normans called him, *Fitz Oſbern*, a very near relation[b] of the duke of Normandy. He being killed in the wars in Flanders[c], was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* ſurnamed *de Breteuil*[d], who died outlawed[e] without lawful iſſue[f]. King Stephen gave to *Robert le Boſſu* earl of Leiceſter, ſon of Emma[g], heireſs of Breteuil "by hereditary "right (as the original grant runs), the borough of "Hereford, with the caſtle and the whole county of "Herefordſhire:" but to little purpoſe. The empreſs Maud, who claimed the kingdom againſt Stephen, conferred the honour on *Milo*, ſon of Walter, conſtable of Glouceſter, and made him conſtable of England[h]. This Milo had five ſons *Roger*, *Walter*, *Henry*, William[i], and *Mahel*, all eminent perſons, who all died ſuddenly, having all, except William, ſucceeded each other without iſſue in their family eſtates. King Henry gave this Roger, among other things, "the Mote of Hereford, with the whole caſtle, and the third penny of the revenue of the pleas of the whole county of Hereford, whereof he made him earl ‡." On the demiſe of Roger, if we may believe Robert de Monte, the king kept the earldom of Hereford in his own hands. Their eldeſt ſiſter *Margaret* was married to *Humphry de Bohun* the third of the name[k], and his deſcendants were conſtables of England, viz. *Humphry* de Bohun, the 4th; his ſon *Henry*, to whom king John gave £. 20. out of the 3d penny of the county of Hereford, whereof he made him earl. He married the ſiſter and heireſs of William de Magnaville, earl of Eſſex, and died 4 Henry III.§[l] *Humphry* V.[m] his ſon, alſo earl of Eſſex, whoſe ſon *Humphry* VI. died[n] before his father, leaving *Humphry* VII.[o] by a daughter and coheireſs of William Breos, lord of Brechin; *Humphry* VIII. his ſon was ſlain at Burrowbridge[p], leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. widow of the earl of Holland, a numerous iſſue, viz. *John* Bohun[q], *Humphry* IX.[r] both earls of Hereford and Eſſex, and both died iſſueleſs, and *William* earl of Northampton, who by Elizabeth[s], ſiſter and coheireſs of Giles lord Badleſmeer, had *Humphry* Bohun X.[t] and laſt of the Bohuns that was earl of Hereford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and conſtable of England. He left two daughters, Eleanor, wife of *Thomas of Woodſtock*, duke of Glouceſter, and *Mary* married to *Henry of Lancaſter*, earl of Derby, who was created duke of Hereford, and afterwards crowned king of England. The title of earl of Hereford was afterwards conferred on the *Staffords*[u] dukes of Buckingham, deſcended of a daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, who afterwards married William *Bouchier*, called earl of *Ew*. In our time Edward VI. created *Walter D'Evreux*, a deſcendant of the Bohuns by the Bourgchiers, viſcount Hereford, and his ſon's ſon was afterwards created earl of *Eſſex* by queen Elizabeth.

1156.

In this county are 176 pariſhes.

* Walter Mapes calls him *Alvod*, and ſays he was ſon of Edric *the wild*. De nug. curial. II. 2. Giraldus Camb. vit. Ethelb. ap. Lel. It. VIII. 88. calls him *Edwin*.

† or *Eſcudamore*. ‡ Giraldus Cambrenſis It. I. 2.

§ 2 Par. Chart. 1. Joan. M. Paris. Liber Walden. Lib. Monaſterii Lantony.

[a] Anno 5. Dugd. Bar. I. 691. [a] *Maunt.* Id. ib. 21. [b] Couſin, Id. ib. 66.

[c] 1070, aſſiſting the earl of Flanders. Holland. For a conſpiracy againſt the Conqueror. H.

[d] de Britolio. Dugd. [e] under ſentence in priſon. Id.

[f] Dugdale ſays he left two ſons, excellent ſoldiers under Henry I. but neglected by him.

[g] Emma, or Illa, was indeed heireſs of Breteuil and daughter of Roger aforementioned, but not mother of Robert le Boſſu, but wife, he being ſon of Elizabeth or Iſabel de Vermandois. Dugd. I. 67. 85. Holland.

[h] She alſo granted to them *Conſtabulariam curiæ ſuæ* the conſtableſhip of her court, whereupon his poſterity were conſtables of England, as the marſhalſhip was granted at firſt by the name of *magiſtratus mariſcalſiæ curiæ noſtræ*. Holland.

[i] Omitted by Dugd. Bar. I. 538. [k] He died 33 Henry II. and was buried at Lantony.

[l] buried at Lantoni. [m] ſurnamed the *Good* earl of Hereford, who died 3 Edward I. and was buried at Lanthoni.

[n] 1265, buried at Cumbermere abbey. [o] He died 1298, 26 Edward III. and was buried at Walden

[p] 1321, buried at York. [q] died 1335, buried at Stratford, Eſſex.

[r] died 1361, buried in the Auſtin friars church at London. [s] *third* ſiſter.—Holland calls her daughter.

[t] died 46 Edward III. buried at Walden.

I have been the more particular in ſpecifying the places of interment of theſe Bohuns, becauſe two monuments in the north wall of the Lady chapel or Library of Hereford cathedral, are aſcribed to a Bohun and his wife, earl and counteſs of Hereford, and the arms of Bohun are ſaid to be painted on her arch, together with Ermine, a bend indented, G. both ſingle. But I could not find any coats there 1770.

[u] on Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham great grandſon of Anne, daughter of Thomas Woodſtock † Richard III. Dugd. Bar. I. 168.

ADDITIONS.

HEREFORDSHIRE is almoſt circular, 31 miles from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt, 108 in circumference. Leland makes the breadth 23 miles, or ſomewhat leſs, and the length about 24 miles[a]. It is divided into eleven hundreds, containing one city, and ſeven market towns. Being a kind of frontier in all the wars between the Engliſh and Welſh it abounds with forts and caſtles, both of earth and ſtone, no leſs than thirty-ſix of the former and eight of the latter appearing in Mr. Taylor's map of the county[b]. Its air is ſo remarkably healthy that ſerjeant Hoſkins entertained king James I. in his progreſs here with a morrice dance by ten old men and women, whoſe ages together made above 1000. To its fertility in corn and paſturage celebrated by our author muſt be added its orchards yielding ſuch quantity of cyder as to furniſh London and the reſt of the kingdom with that agreeable liquor, the common drink of the natives. The beſt plantations are within a certain diſtance round the capital. Of the ſeveral ſorts of apples grown here the redſtreak is moſt eſteemed[c]. Rough cyder being now more in faſhion has occaſioned a greater demand for that produced in Devonſhire.

Readſtreak that once
Was of the ſylvan kind, unciviliz'd,
Of no regard, till Scudamore's ſkilful hand
Improv'd her, and by courtly diſcipline
Taught her the ſavage nature to forget:
Hence ſtyl'd the Scudamorean plant, whoſe wine
Whoever taſtes, let him with grateful heart
Reſpect that ancient loyal houſe:
Let every tree in every garden own
The redſtreak as ſupreme, whoſe pulpous fruit
With gold irradiate and vermillion ſhines.
Philips.

The reader will forgive me if I borrow a few more lines of this elegant poet, which give ſo juſt an idea of the fertility of this county.

The meadows here with battening ooze enrich'd
Give ſpirit to the graſs: three cubits high
The jointed herbage ſhoots: the unfallow'd glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with ſtore
Of golden wheat, the ſtrength of human life.
Lo! on auxiliary poles the hops
Aſcending ſpiral rang'd in meet array!
Lo how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick o'erſhadow'd ——— — — — Here to the ſight
Apples of price and plenteous ſheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd[d] occur, and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does fructuous moiſture o'er abound.

About Leominſter they ſow wheat and rye together and call it *Munk corn*, and with the addition of barley *Blend* corn; and they make excellent bread of the two mixtures.

The landholders recorded in Domeſday in this county and in *Arkenfield in Wales*, are the king, the biſhop of Hereford, the churches of Cormeils, Lyra, Gloceſter and St. Guthlac; Nigel the phyſician, Ralph Todeni, Ralph Mortimer, Roger de Laci, Roger de Mucelgros, Robert Gernon[e], Henry de Ferrars, William de Scohies, William Fitz Baderon, William Fitz Norman, Turſtin Fitz Rolf, Albert Lotharienſis, Alured de Merleberg, Alured de Hiſpania, Ausfrid de Cormelies, Durand de Gloceſter, Drogo Fitz Pons, Oſbern Fitz Richard, Gilbert and Ilbert Fitz Turold, Herman de Drevves, Humphry de Buivile, Hugh L'Aſne, Urſo d'Abetot, Grifin, Reyner, Carbonel, the wife of Ralph the chaplain, Stephen, Madoc, Edric, and Elmer.

" The eldeſt houſe of the Eſcuedamours of Here-
" fordſhire was at a place called *Penchirch* in the Penchurch.
" edge of the dominion or country called *Ewis* Ewias Ha-
" *Harold.* rold.
" There is yet one of them that hath 100
" marks of land by the year and dwellith at ———.
" Eſcudamor of the court cometh out of a younger
" brother[f]."

" There is a lordſhip and mannour place called
" *Ewias* caſtle where Tregoz dwellid on the ripe of
" Wye beneath Hereford. It hath been a notable
" thing[g]."

" The lordſhip ſelf of *Ewis Harold* wher it is
" narroweſt is a mile in breadth and moſt in length
" two miles It hath goode corne, graſſe, and
" woode[h]."

Harold lord of Ewias was ſon of Ralph earl of Hereford in Edward the Confeſſor, and founded here A. D. 1100 a little Benedictine priory, united 1358 to Gloceſter[i]. His youngeſt ſon Robert had a larger eſtate than his eldeſt, and founded the Ciſtercian abbey at *Dore*, valued at £. 101. 5*s*. 2*d*.[k] One of his deſcendants (alſo named Sibylla) was wife to William de Grandiſon, but her elder ſiſter marrying Roger de la War, their ſon John[l] had the body of this caſtle as principal coheir, though the lordſhip

[a] VII. 149.
[b] Q. if all weſt of Wye was not Marches. The hundreds of Wigmore, Huntington, and Ewias Lacy, were taken from the Marches, when ſeveral new Welſh counties were eſtabliſhed, together with Ewias, Harold, and ſome other places. See Stat. 28 H. VIII.
[c] See Philips's Cyder, p. 9.
[d] It is no uncommon ſight here to ſee orchards in cornfields.
[e] There is ſtill a private gentleman in the county of the name of Gernons, probably deſcended from this Gernon.
[f] Lel. VI. 22.
[g] Ib. IV. 176.
[h] Lel. VIII. 83.
[i] Lel. V. 10. Tan. 173.
[k] Tan. 175.
[l] *Nicholas.* Lel. VIII. 83.

 ſeems

ſeems to have gone to Grandiſon[m]. Ewias caſtle was built by William Fitz Oſborn earl of Hereford in Conqueſt[n].

Dour. "The abbay of *Dour* founded in king Stephen's "dayes by one Robertus Ewias, ſo called becauſe "that he was lorde of part of Ewias. The fame goith "that king Harold had a baſtard named Harald, and "of this Harold part of Ewias was named *Ewis* "*Harold*. This baſtard had iſſue Robert founder of "Dour abbey; and Robert had iſſue Robert. The "ſecond Robert had one daughter called Sibille "Ewias married to ſir Robert Tregoz a Norman. "Robert Tregoz had iſſue John Tregoz. This John "Tregoz married William lord Cantelupe's daughter "caulyd Julia, ſiſter to Thomas Cantelupe biſhop of "Hereford, chancellor to Henry III. John Tregos "had by Julia two daughters, Clarence married to "John lord Delawar, and Sibille maried to Guliam "de Grandeſono. The fame is that the caſtle of *Ma-*"*pherald* was buildid of Harold aſore he was king, "and when he overcame the Walſchemen Harold "gave this caſtle to his baſtard. Great part of "Mapherald caſtle yet ſtandith and a chapel of St. "Nicholas in it. There was ſumtime a park by "the caſtle. The caſtle ſtandith on a mean hill "and on the right banke of *Dules* broke hard in "the bottom by it. Ther is a village by the caſtle "called *Ewis Haralde*, in the which was a priory or "cell of blake monkes tranſlated from *Duleſſe* village "a mile and upper on the brooke. Dules village "longid to Harald. Filius Haraldi founded this at "Dules. Robert Tregoz tranſlated it from Dules "to Mapharald. It was a celle to Gloceſter. Tre-"goz and Graunſon were the laſt that were men of "any great eſtimation that dwelt in Mapharald. "Johan Beauchamp lady of Bergavenny bought "of Delawar and Graunſon Mapherault caſtle[o]." "There was at Dour aſore the edification of the "maner called *Blak Berats halls*[p]."

"Dowr in Ewis land a great houſe of White "monkes ſuppreſſid, and thereby runnith a brook "called *Worme*[q]." In this abbey were buried the founder and ſeveral of his family, William Grandi-ſon and wife, the Plukenets, and Caducan biſhop of Bangor, afterwards monk here. It is ſix miles ſouth from Hereford, 10 weſt north-weſt from Mon-mouth, and nine from Abergavenny[r]. Leland ſays it is in the dioceſe but not in the county of Hereford[s]. He ſhould have ſaid the direct contrary, which is the fact.

Vowchurch. At *Vowchurch*, north of Door, is a ſquare camp.

Wye *r*. "*Wye* river goith through al Herefordſhire by "Bradwardine caſtle to Hereford eight miles to "Roſſe. In it be Umbres, otherwiſe Graylings[t], "called in Welſh *Caryin*." It alſo abounds with ſalmon.

The fiſh in the Wye called a *grayling* reſembles the dace in ſhape and the perch in taſte, and bites at a fly as greedily as a trout or ſalmon. The ſalmon get up the ſtream in ſpawning time as near to the head as they can, but are by that time ſo thin and out of ſeaſon that they are ſold ſometimes in Radnorſhire for 3*d*. a pound, when at the river's mouth they will make much more to carry to London[u].

The little ſtreams of this country produce great quantities of trout, but they are not red as in other counties.

Leſſer rivers are the *Frome, Ledden, Wadel, Arrow, Doir*.

The rivers Wye and Lug were made navigable by two acts of parliament 14 Charles II. and 7 William III. But the navigation of Lug has been abandoned, and Wye reſtored to its natural ſtate, in which it is of great uſe to the commerce of the county.

Alterinnis came to the Cecils by the marriage of Robert Sitſilt about 1091 with a lady of this county. Alterinnis.

At *Grendon* in *Llanſelle*, is a ſquare camp.

"The valley where Dowr runnith between two "hills is callid *Diffrine dor*, i e. *aurea vallis*[x], but I "think rather a *Duro fl*." Diffrin dowr.

"The broke of Dowr runnith by the abbey of "Dowr, and there it breketh a little above the mo-"naſtery into two arms, whereof the leſſe arme ren-"nethe thoroughe the monaſtery. The bigger arme "levith the abbey a bow ſhot of on the right hand or "bank. The confluence is again hard byneth the "abbay. The place where the confluence of Dowr "and Monow is, is 8 good miles from Monemuth "town. Dowr riſith a litle above *Dorſton* a litle vil-"lage about a 6 mile from Dowr abbey W. N. W. "*ripa dextra*. Dowr 2 miles byneth Dowr abbay "enterith into Monow by the left ripe. There is a "caſtle a mile and more beneth Dorſton upon the "right ripe of Dowr. It is called *Snothill*, and there "is a park wallyd, and a caſtle in it on an hill called "*Snowthill*, and thereby is under the caſtle a quarry "of marble. This caſtle is ſomewhat in ruine. Ther "is a fre chapel. The caſtle longed to Chandos. "There was dyvers of the Chandos in the grey and "blacke friers at Hereford[y]." Dowr *r*. Snodhill *caſtle*.

The firſt mention of Snodhill or Snodhull caſtle is in the reign of Henry III. 30 Edward I. it belonged to Robert lord Chandos, who was 4th in deſcent from one of both his names who came in with the Conqueror[z]. Richard Neville earl of Warwick in Henry VI. held it in right of his wife Anne, who after his death at Barnet field ſettled it on king Henry VII. Queen Elizabeth a. r. 5. granted it to ſir Robert Dudley knight of the garter[a].

At *Dorſton*, adjoining to the north, was another caſtle. Dorſton.

At *Winfreton* one Walter a canon regular of Wormeley priory built in an iſland an hermitage and chapel dedicated to St. Kendred, to which Roger Mortimer lord of the place was a benefactor 1304, 32 Edward I. as was Walter de Mucegros of an antient family in this county, now extinct. It was in Mr. Blount's time the eſtate of ſir John Holman, knt. and bart. who had an antient manor-houſe. The ſite of the chapel is called the Chapel cloſe: the foundations were dug up before 1675, and only a yew tree remaining, and the place ſurrounded by the Wye in floods. Winfreton.

[m] Dugd. I. 615. [n] Ib. 67. [o] Lel. VIII. 84. Compare VII. 151. [p] Ib. VIII. 83.
[q] Lel. V. 10. [r] Lel. VIII. 83. [s] Lel. V. 10. [t] Lel. Ib.
[u] Salmon's New Survey, p. 703. [x] *a fertilitate*. Lel. VIII. 83. [y] Lel. VIII. 84.
[z] Dugd. I. 502. [a] Blount's MS.

The

The deſcendents of Ponce mentioned in Domeſday ſeem to have taken the name of Clifford from *Clifford* here mentioned, where Fitz Oſborne earl of Hereford built a caſtle, and Simon grandſon of Ponce a Cluniac priory in Henry I. valued at £. 57. 7*s*. 4*d*. *per annum*[b]. His brother Walter's daughter was the fair Roſamund miſtreſs to Henry II. This Walter's grandaughter Maud married for her ſecond huſband ſir John Giffard of Brimsfield in Henry III. from whom deſcended the proprietor of that name mentioned by Mr. Camden.

"*Huntingdon* caſtle longid to the duke of Boking-"ham[c]." It ſtands on the edge of Radnorſhire, and gives name to an hundred.

"*Herchinfeld* is a great lordſhip longing to the "erle of Shrewiſbiry, and lieth betwixt Monemuth "and Herford about 2 miles from eche of them. "On the one ſide *alluitur Vaga flu.* Erchenfeld is "very full of encloſures and of corne and woode. "Gentlemen called *Minos* [Myners] be great "poſſeſſors in it[d]."

"The king has in Arcenfelde 100 men *minus* "four, who hold 73 carucæ with their men, and pay "for cuſtom 41 pints of honey, and 20*s*. in lieu of "the ſheep which they uſed to furniſh, and 10*s*. "ſmoke money[e], and no other toll or cuſtom ex-"cept ſerving in the king's army if required. If a "freeman dies there, the king has his horſe and "arms; and if a villan one ox. King Griffin and "Blein ravaged this tract in the Confeſſor's reign, "and therefore the ſtate of it at that time cannot "be aſcertained[f].

Thoſe 96 men here ſpoken of Mr. Blount reckoned to be *liberi homines*, yet ſuch as held in gavelkind; and the 73 ploughs with their men he looked upon as their *villani*; and that both held all their lands in this territory in gavelkind, which are ſo continued to this day. They were free from payments and cuſtoms antiently impoſed upon the reſt of the nation, becauſe as a ſpecial remark it is ſaid *nec dant geldam aut aliam conſuetudinem* unleſs it be to march in the king's army when they are commanded, yet paying (as the reſt of Wales doth) their *talu-fwch* and *talu furn*, this laſt being the *furnagium* above-mentioned, a payment for fire, and elſewhere called *ſmoak-ſilver*, which is ſtill paid to the lords of manors in Wales, and in ſome parts of England to the miniſter of the pariſh. They had the chief honour in the army given them, they led the van to fight, and brought up the rear in its retreat. They have within their circuits a liberty to arreſt for any ſum whatſoever, and whoever purchaſes lands there may bequeath them to whom he pleaſes as it was adjudged *inter* Martinſtow and Gloditha 20 Edward I. The wife here hath the moiety of her huſband's lands for her dower; nor is here any forfeiture of lands for felony; beſides the king's writ runs not here, as it was adjudged in the ſame king Edward's time and thus recorded: "Homines "hundredi de Irchenfeld a tempore quo non extat "memoria placitaverunt et placita ſua habuerunt de "omnibus placitis quæ ad coronam pertinent ſive de "appelis ſive de tranſgreſſionibus contra pacem "regis ſolummodo coram vicecomite Hereford, et "non coram aliquibus aliis juſticiariis." This was pleaded in bar to an appeal made in derogation of the privilege of Irchenfeld before the juſtices itinerant, but the judgment was "Ideo appellum remit-"titur in hundredo prædicto." In this record it is called *Hundredum*, but in ſeveral other pleadings *Libertas* de Irchenfeld. And in caſe where any of the inhabitants were impleaded out of the liberty the Ballivus libertatis de Irchenfeld came and claimed thoſe immunities, which always were allowed. They have alſo a formal way of judicature of their own, much after the Britiſh faſhion: the ſteward with his officers belonging to the court being ſeated, there are certain chiefs among them who hold their lands of the lord by ſuit and doom in the court of this his liberty, and therefore called *Doomſmen*, that is men of judgment, or ſuch who are to judge of matters in controverſy. Accordingly, in the Quo Warranto roll of Irchenfeld 20 Edward I. it is recorded that "Jurati hundredorum de Irchenfeld, Webbeter, et "Greytre dicunt quod Botholin qui tenuit villam de "Comboglin ſolebat facere ſectam ad hundred pre-"dict. et eſſe unus doomſman de eodem hundredo, "&c." And whereas the king had three churches within this liberty, the prieſts of thoſe churches were bound to carry the king's meſſages into Wales, and each of them to ſay two maſſes every week for the king, as appears by Domeſday book. Beſides the learned author before cited affirms he has ſeen a record wherein theſe inhabitants of Irchenfeld are ſaid to be left as it were to their own liberty, and to be *extra comitatum*, not bound up to any ſtrictneſs by the country laws. Laſtly, the tenure whereby they hold their lands is gavelkind, which is a partition among all female children, with this difference only to the eldeſt ſon, that certain principals (as they call them) paſs to him as heir-looms, and are not ſubject to partition, ſuch are the beſt beaſt, the beſt bed and furniture, the beſt table, &c. which tenure and thoſe other enumerated cuſtoms they do for the moſt part ſtill retain as derived to them from great antiquity, even before the Norman Conqueſt, for they are recorded to have been *Conſuetudines Walenſium tempore regis Edwardi Confeſſoris*.

Theſe cuſtoms were as follow. If any ſtole from the Welſh a man or woman, horſe, ox, or cow, he was on conviction to reſtore the thing ſtolen, and forfeit 20*s*. but for a ſheep or bundle of *manipuli*[g] 2*s*. Whoever killed one of the king's men and fled[h], was to forfeit to the king 20*s*. for the murder[i], and 100*s*. forfeit: if the man belonged to a thane the forfeit to the man's maſter was to be 10*s*. If one Welſhman killed another, the relations of the deceaſed were to meet and plunder the goods of the murderer and his relations, and burn their houſes till the body was buried about noon of the following day. The king was to have his third of the booty, and all the reſt was to remain to them. Whoever was charged with firing a houſe, and could not clear

[b] Tan. 174. [c] Lel. V. 3. [d] Ib. 9. [e] pro *fumagio*. [f] Domeſd. fol. 181.
[g] *faſciculus manipulorum*. Q. bundle of clothes: *manipulus* was a ſacerdotal garment or *ſudarium* worn on the prieſt's left arm. Du Cange.
[h] *fecit beinfaram*. [i] *de ſolutione hominis*.

himſelf

himſelf by 40 compurgators, was to forfeit 20*s.* to the king. Whoever was convicted of concealing one pint of honey in the cuſtom, was to forfeit five pints for one, if his lands yielded as much. If the ſheriff called them to the ſhiremot, ſix or ſeven of the beſt were to go with him, and whoever refuſed to go on ſummons was to forfeit 2*s.* or an ox to the king, *et qui de hundret remanet* was to pay as much; the like fine for diſobeying the ſheriff's precept to go with him into Wales, for if the ſheriff did not go no one elſe need[i].

"Inter preſentationes hundredi de Wormelow. "Juratores preſentant quod vicecomites capere fa- "ciunt homines de hundredo predicto per indicta- "menta et ducere eos ad caſtrum Herefordie, et "tenere eos donec finem fecerunt contra libertatem "iſtius hundredi." Thus it was preſented, that contrary to their liberty their men were by the chiefs carried to the caſtle of Hereford, when as they had and ſtill have a priſon and a gatehouſe of their own for puniſhment of their offenders at Goodrich caſtle which is as the *Caput Baroniæ* or *Libertatis*[k]. So Leland; "They carry their priſoners to Caſtel "*Goderyce* ſumwhat out of Erchynfyld, but longing "to the erle of Shrewſbyri." This region or liberty of Urchenfeld continued in the crown till Edward III's time, when that king, in the 20th year of his reign, granted to Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife and their heirs in exchange for the manor of Hertingfordbury in the county of Hertford, the land and hundred of Irchenfeld and the manor of Wormlow, and the homage and ſervices of Reynold Grey for the manor of Wilton and of Thomas Ganworth for the manor of Kinger. In queen Elizabeth's time George Talbot earl of Shrewſbury had licence to alien the caſtle of Goodrich, the manor of Urchenfeld, Goodrich, Flanford, and Eccleſwall, and the hundred of Wormelow with their appurtenances, with the advowſons of the churches there to Henry Cavendiſh and Richard Croke and to the heirs of the ſaid Henry.

From the mention of *Penyard* park, *Wormlow manor*, and *Irchenfield* hundred, among the poſſeſſions of the Talbots, one would ſuppoſe the preſent hundred of *Wormlow* was antiently called *Irchenfield* which extended to part of Greytrey, and perhaps comprehended Webtree hundred, being probably the diſtrict of Ariconium. The deanery of Irchenfield is the whole hundred of Wormlow and one pariſh in Webtree. The hundred in which this Roman town ſtands is called *Grimſworth*, and the next to it *Stretford*, in the middle of which is a place called *Grimſditch*; all which names are ſo many remains of Roman antiquity.

Arcenfeld may have given name to ARICONIUM as its capital under the Romans, which afterwards loſing its firſt ſyllable aſſumed the preſent name of *Kencheſter*. From the ſame ſource we may derive *Kenchurch* and *Kinderchurch* in the ſame diſtrict.

Pibanus king of *Urgin*, now Urchenfelde, is called grandfather of St. Dubritius archbiſhop of Caerleon, and of Gorbodius king of the ſame place after him[l].

The firſt of the Talbots I find at *Goodrich* caſtle was Richard in Edward III. who 1347 founded at *Flansford* near adjoining a ſmall priory of black canons, valued at £. 14. 9*s.* 8*d.*[m], and the laſt Gilbert Talbot in Henry V. elder brother to John firſt earl of Shrewſbury[n]. It came afterwards to the Greys of Wilton, of which family Henry was created duke, marquis, and earl of Kent, earl of Harold, viſcount Goodrich, &c. His eldeſt daughter Amabel married John Campbell lord Glenorchy, afterwards earl of Braidalbane, and their only daughter Jemima married Philip earl of Hardwicke. Goodrich caſtle is almoſt ſurrounded by the Wye, which here makes one of its boldeſt ſweeps, forming a noble bay and moſt picturesque view[o]. Goodrich. Flansford.

In Whitchurch pariſh below Goodrich is a hill with entrenchments called *Great Doward* and *King Arthur's hall*, and on an oppoſite hill called *Little Doward* a ſquare camp; both overhanging the river Wye. In digging thereabouts for lime ſtone and iron ore broad arrow heads have been found, and in a place which ſeemed to be arched over an almoſt intire human ſkeleton, whoſe joints were pretended to be twice the length of the preſent race. Great and Little Doward.

On a bend of the Wye, where it forms the horſeſhoe on which Whitchurch ſtands, is another ſquare camp called *Symond's gate*. Symond's gate.

"The caſtle of *Kilpek* by Herchenfeld belonging "to the erle of Ormonde[p]." "Sir Alan Plokenet "lord of Kilpec caſtle[q]." "Walerane lord of Kil- "pek [had] daughters, and Kilpek married one of "the Waleranes heires, and had the caſtle[r]." "The caſtle of Kilpek 3 miles bynethe the hede of "Worme banke ſiniſtra. No notable thing of "Worme beſide Kilpek[s]." "Kilpek caſtle 5 miles "from Hereford by ſouth-weſt very nigh Worme "brok: Sum ruines of the walls yet ſtand. Ther "was a priory of blak monks ſuppreſſed in Thomas "Spofford biſhop of Hereford's time, and clerly "united to Gloceſter. The priory ſtood from the "caſtle a quarter of a mile[t]." Kilpek.

"*Bradwardine* caſtel of ſir Richard Vehan's[u]." Archbiſhop Bradwardine is ſaid to have been born at Hatfield in Suſſex[x]. He was elected archbiſhop of Canterbury 1349, and died 40 days after his conſecration the ſame year[y]. Bradwardine.

In the reign of Edward I. John de Frene held half a knight's fee in the manor of *Mochas* as appears by a record in the exchequer[z]. It ſeems to be the *Moches* ſaid in Domeſday to be part of the poſſeſſions of the church of St. Guthlac at Hereford[a]. Mochas.

Roger de Mortimer, ſon of Ralph, granted to John his chamberlain certain lands here, with common of paſture for 12 beaſts, and 30 hogs, free of puronage in all his woods and foreſts, except in Gatehithe and Boningwode, paying yearly a pair of gloves of one penny price at Michaelmas. The church is ſubject to Wigmore, part of whoſe yard walls the inhabitants are bound to repair[b].

[i] Domeſd. fol. 170. [k] Blount. [l] Blount's MS. [m] Tan. 179.
[n] Dugd. Bar. I. 324. 326. [o] Gilpin, 17. 19. [p] Lel. V. 9. [q] Ib. VIII. 84.
[r] Ib. [s] Ib. 83. [t] Ib. 87. Tan. 175. [u] Lel. V. 10.
[x] See his own book *de cauſa Dei*, printed at Oxford in the beginning of the 14th century. See before.
[y] Godwin p. 112. Tanner, Bib. Brit. [z] Rot. Recept. denar. [a] Fol. 182. b. [b] Blount's MS.

The

St. Wenard. The church of *St. Wenard's* in Wormley hundred is dedicated to a Britiſh ſaint of that name. In the chancel north window was *S. Wenardus heremita* under the figure of an old man holding a book in one hand and an axe in the other. In the eaſt window was the Virgin and child, and the arms of Baſkervyle, Myners and Pye. In Minors' chapel St. Michael and the dragon, and under them ..... *uxoris ejus filiæ Wilielmi Myll militis, qui hanc feneſtram vitriari fecerunt.*

In another window under a crucifix, &c.

Orate pro bono ſtatu Ricardi Mennoriis arm. et ..... filiæ Jacobi Baſkervyle militis & pro anima Johannæ uxoris prædicti Ricardi filiæ Willi Ap Thomas arm. fundatorum iſtius capellæ, anno domini MCCCCCXXI.

In a third over a man praying in modern characters:

Gobethe onye etto Gobethe
Ba callon a durrey etto Gobethe.

i. e.

Let us hope, ſtill let us hope,
Though the heart break ſtill let us hope.

In others the arms of Devereux, Baſkervyle, and Minors, and ſeveral of the Minors are here interred under flat ſtones. In another pane of the ſame window *Heb dym a diggon*, i. e. having nothing yet enough.

Triago. *Triago* was till within theſe few years the ſeat of the antient family of the Minors who came in with the Conqueror. Crompton Minors was lord 1675 [c].

Lynton. *Lynton* belonged antiently to the Talbots, and probably before they were poſſeſſed of Eccleſwal, Credenhal, or Goodrich caſtle. The firſt Gilbert Talbot wrote himſelf lord of Lynton 12 Henry II. before which time that king granted to Richard Talbot, father of Gilbert, the manſion of Lynton, with free warren, &c. and the land of Coſton. Teſte Hilario ep̃o Ciceſtriæ [c]. Philip and Mary granted the advowſon to Humphry Coningſby, eſq; [d]

Penyard. *Penyard* caſtle, manor, and park, belonged to the noble family of Talbot ſo early as 10 Richard II. [e] Guillam ſays that one Spence bears Az. 3 Penyard pence proper, and that they are named from the place where they were firſt coined, which is ſuppoſed to be this caſtle [f]. In Penyard chace is a ſquare camp.

Madley. *Madley* has a large handſome church, with a charnel houſe under the chancel. The windows ſhewed 1675 conſiderable remains of curious painting. In a north window was the figure of St. Ethelbert holding a church in his hand, and the queen ſtanding by him with the arms of England. In another croſs, and the figure of a woman ſubſcribed, *Sancta Milburga priez pur* ——— *et pur les alms de toutz chreſtiens.* In Chelſton chapel belonging to the village of that name, were painted the kings of Iſrael and the genealogy of Chriſt. In St. Mary's chapel Paly O. and Az. on a feſs G. two mullets, A. probably the arms of the founder. A houſe near the church yard called St. Mary's houſe was the habitation of the chantry prieſt. Tradition ſays the very tuneable ring of bells were brought hither at the diſſolution from Dore abbey [g].

Kencheſter. "*Kencheſter* ſtandith a 3 mile or more above "Hereford upward on the ſame ſide of the river "that Hereford doth, yet is yt almoſt a mile from "the ripe of Wye. This towne is far more aun- "cient than Hereford, and was celebrated yn the "Romans time, as apperith by many thinges, and "eſpecially by antique money of the Cæſars very "often found within the town, and in ploughing "about, the which the people there calleth *Duarfes* "*money*. The cumpace of Kencheſter hath been "by eſtimation as much as Hereford, excepting "the caſtle; the which at Hereford is very ſpa- "cious. Pieces of the walls and turrets yet appear "*prope fundamenta*, and more ſhould have appeared "if the people of Hereford town and other there- "about had not in tyme paſt pulled down much "and picked out of the beſt for their buildings. "Of late one M. Brainton building a place at *Stret-* "*ton* a mile from Kencheſter did fetch much tayled "[hewn] ſtone there toward his buildings. They "told me there that one M. Lingham is owner "both of Kencheſter and Sutton. By likelihood "men of old time went from Kencheſter to Hay, "and ſo to Breknok and Cairmardin. The place "wher the town is all overgrown with brambles, "hazles, and like ſhrubs. Neverthelefs here and "there yet appear ruins of buildings, of the which "the fooliſh people caull on [one] the king of "Feyres Chayre. There hath been found *noſtra* "*memoria lateres Britannici, & ex eiſdem canales, aquæ* "*ductus, teſſelata pavimenta, fragmentum catenulæ* "*aureæ, calcar ex argento*, byſide other ſtrawnge "things [h]." "At Kencheſter was a palays of Offa, "as ſum ſay. The ruines yet remain, and vaults "alſo. Here hath bene and is found *a foſſoribus &* "*aratoribus* Romayne money, *teſſelata pavimenta*, a "lytle croſſe of gold to were abowt ones neck, and "ther they call them *Dwery* or *Dwerfich* halfpens "or money. Sir John Lyngain was owner of the "ground after now his heir [i]."

The third ſyllable of Ari*con*ium ſeems to remain in the preſent name, as moſt of our Cheſters are coupled with part of the antient name of the ſtations.

Ariconium. Ariconium ſtands on a little brook called the *Ine*, which thence incompaſſing the walls of Hereford falls into the Wye. Two great Roman ways here croſs each other; one called the *Port way* comes from Bullæum, now *Buelt* in Brecknockſhire, and paſſing eaſtward by Kencheſter through Stretton, to which it gives name, over the river Lug to Stretton Grantham upon the Frome goes to Worceſter: the other road comes from the ſouth and Abergavenny [*Gobannium*] by Old Town [*Bleſium*], ſo by Dowr acroſs the golden vale and Archenfield to the river Wye, where is a Roman camp for ſecurity and a bridge for convenience of the paſſage. Thence it

[c] Blount.
[d] Fat. 3 and 4 P. and M.
[e] Eſc. 10 R. II. n. 42.
[f] Blount's MS.
[g] Cart. Inſpex. 2 Edward III. N° 64. Blount.
[h] Leland. V. 66.
[i] Leland. VII. 152.
[k] Blount's MS.

goes to Kenchester, so north-ward by Stretford. The form of the station is an irregular hexagon: the south-west and south sides being the boldest, the present road under the former seeming to have been a ditch. Mr. Gale says the site is oval of 50 or 60 acres with four gates or openings, two on the west, two on the north side [k]. The walls may be traced all round the city though overgrown with hedges and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the circumjacent country. There appears no sign of a fos or ditch round it. The site of the place is a gentle eminence of a squarish form, the earth black and rich, overgrown with brambles and oaks, full of stones, foundations, and cavities, where many coins have been found [l]. Nothing remains of its splendor except not far from the east end a piece of what was probably a temple, with a nich, which is five feet high and three broad within, built of Roman brick, rough stones, and indissoluble mortar, and called the *Chair*. Foundations and holes as of vaults are scattered round it. There are many large foundations near it. In 1669 was found here a great vault with a tesselated pavement and a stone floor. About 50 years ago a very fine Mosaic floor was found intire, but soon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar. Dr. Stukeley took up some remaining stones of different colours and several bits of fine red pottery. Mr. Aubrey in his MS. note says, in 1670 old Roman buildings of brick were discovered underground on which oaks grew. The bricks are of two sorts, some equilateral seven or eight inches and one inch thick, some two feet square and three inches thick. At the same time was found here by sir John Hoskyns an hypocaust about seven feet square, the leaden pipes intire, those of brick a foot long, three inches square, let artificially into one another. Over these probably was a pavement. In another place is a hollow where burnt wheat has been taken up. Col. Dantsey sent some to the Society of Antiquaries. Numbers of Roman coins, bricks, leaden pipes, urns, and large bones, have been formerly dug up here.

Credon hill. This city is overlooked and sheltered towards the north with a prodigious high woody mountain of steep ascent, crowned at the top with a vast camp which takes in its whole apex 40 acres, with inaccessible works, fortified with an inner as well as outer ditch. It is called *Credon* hill, and seems to have been British, and strengthened in succeeding ages; or it may have been the defence of Kenchester, and included under one common antient name with it. It is of too irregular a form to be Roman. Here Dr. Salmon [m] places MAGNIS, q. d. *Magna Castra*: for such, says he, 30 acres defended deserve to be called. He takes it to have been first possessed by the Romans, and the innermost ditch without a vallum added by the Britans, Saxons, or Danes. He esteemed this the exploratory camp, and Kenchester the city; and removes ARICONIUM to *Cirencester* [n].

On the road about a mile from Hereford stands the hexagon shaft of a cross, called *White cross*, with six shields bearing a lion rampant single and between six croslets fitchè, erected by bishop Charlton on occasion of a plague, when the market is said to have been kept at it.

" A flite shot or more of Wye river on the lefte Sugwas. " ripe of it 2 miles and an half," is *Sugwas* in the parish of Eaton Bishop, though the Wye runs between them. Here was a mansion house of the bishops of Hereford, to which bishop St. Thomas de Cantilupe used to retire. The house and lands are leased out, but the chapel called St. Thomas' is kept in reasonable repair, the large altar stone reared up against the wall, and a great wooden chair almost decayed, wherein St. Thomas, as tradition says, used to sit. The windows were curiously painted. In the first pane of the east window was St. Ethelbert in his royal robes, a church in his hand, and his name under him. In the second the Virgin and child and a bishop kneeling. *Hoc precor oblatum cor suscipe terge ratum.* In the third a man with green rays holding a book, *Ecce Joachim magnum, dans esse et* ..... In the fourth St. Thomas of Hereford with his mitre and crosier. In the south window the like picture of him with a device and this motto: *Qui amat Deum odit mundum*; and in the same window is written, *Dñs Thomas Spofferd ep'us Herefordensis*, who probably was at the charge of making these windows, and was consecrated about 1422. In the north window the device of a pelican with *Ex his duobus mandatis universa lex pendet & prophetæ.* In another, *Qui odit fratrem suum homicida est*, and *Omnes qui confidunt in domino sicut mons Sion non removebuntur in æternum.* The borders of the windows are adorned with mitres painted. On the bricks of the pavement are coats of arms [o].

In Leland's time the park had no deer [p]. In a pool in this parish by the road side abounding with fine trout it is pretended Thomas Becket often appears, whence the niche at Kenchester is called *Becket's chair*.

On the south side of the Wye opposite to Sugwas Eaton wall. is *Eaton wall*, a camp inclosing 30 or 40 acres and single trenched except a little on the west side. On the same side of the river about two miles south of Hereford in *Dinder* parish is another camp called Dinder *camp*. *Dinder* or *Oyster* hill, perhaps from Ostorius Scapula, as some suppose *Oyster hill* near Verulam. South of this another large Roman camp called *Aconbury*, in a parish of the same name, where was a nunnery founded by the wife of Walter de Lacy in John. " Accornbyrie, a howse of nunnes, 3 miles " from Hereforde, now suppressid [q]." " Matildis " Walerei founderes as some say of Acornbyry, a " priory of nuns in Acornbyry wood 3 miles south " from Hereford [r]." It was valued at £. 75 7*s*. 3*d*. [s] Aconbury.

" HEREFORD is ancient, large, and strongly Hereford. " wallyd, having also a mayne castle hard by the " ripe of Wye. I take the castle to be of as great " circuite as Windsor. The dungeon of the castle

[k] Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 120—122.
[l] Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 66.
[m] P. 699.
[n] P. 712.
[o] Blount's MS. Willis, Hereford, p. 518.
[p] Lel. VIII. 86.
[q] Lel, V. 10,
[r] Ib. VIII. 76.
[s] Tan. 176.

" is

" is high and ſtronge[t], having in the utter ward or " wall 10 towers *forma ſemicirculari*, and one great " tower in the inner ward. In the dyke not far " from it is a fair ſpring called St. Ethelbert's well. " Within the caſtel of Hereforde in digging hath " been found *non giganteæ, inſolitæ tamen magnitu-* " *dinis oſſa*, and hard by *in ripa Vagæ aſſidua allu-* " *vione apparent in ripa ejuſdem magnitudinis oſſa.* " There was a great bridge of ſtone arches and a " drawbridge in the middle of it to enter into the " caſtel. It ſtood on the north-weſt ſide of it. It " is now clene down. There is a fair chapel of " St. Cuthbert, the eaſt part whereof is made *opere* " *circulari:* There were ſometime prebends, but one " of the Lacies tranſlated them thence into St. " Peter's in Hereford town, and that college was " there tranſlated into the eaſt ſuburb of Hereford, " and a priory of monks erected there and made a " cell to Gloceſter [valued at £. 121 3*s*. 3*d*.[u].] " There is a fair and plentifull ſpring of water in " the caſtle. Some think that Heraldus began this " caſtle after that he had conquered the rebellion " of the Welſhmen in king Edward the Confeſſor's " time. Some think that the Lacies earl of Here- " ford were the great makers of it, and the Bohuns " earls of Hereford. It hath been decayed ſins the " Bohuns time. The caſtle of Hereford ſtandith " on the left ripe of Wy river, and a little benethe " the bridge, and is ſtrongly diched *ubi non defendi-* " *tur flumine:* the walls of it be high and ſtrong " and full of great towers: but now the whole " caſtle tendith towards ruin. It hath been one of " the faireſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt caſtles in Eng- " land. It hath two wards, and each of them en- " vironed with water[x]. There came an arm of a " brooke that runnith through a great piece of the " town dike by an arch made in the town wall into " the caſtle dike, and ſo compaſſing half the caſtle " went into the Wye, ſo that with the principal " arm of this brook, and with the arm of it going " through the caſtle dike, and with the maine " ſtream of Wye river, the whole caſtle was envi- " roned: but now the arme of the brook cometh " not through the caſtle, yet might it ſoon be re- " turned thither. The ſecond ward where the " dungeon is was alſo environed with water: for a " piece of the water that came through the ditch " was turned that way. The town of Hereford " ſtandith ſomewhat low on every ſide. Ther be " hilles on the eaſt and ſouth on the ripe of Wye " ryvell well wooded and not far diſtant from " Hereforde town. The name of Hereforde town " of ſome in Welch is called *Heurford*, of an old " ford by the caſtle, by the which menne paſt over " or ever the great bridge on Wy at Hereforde was " made. Some call Hereforde in Welſh *Trefawth, a* " *fagis quarum copia in agro illo creſcebat.* The town " itſelf is in cumpace within the walls a good " mile. There be in the walles of Hereforde " 6 gates; Wy gate; Frere gate ſtandeth weſt, ſo " called of the Grey friars houſe ſtanding without; " Inne gate ſtanding towards W. N. W. Wigmarſh " gate flat N. Wigmarſh is a marſh ground a litle " without the ſuburbs; Biſhop's ſtreet gate N. E.; " St. Andrewe's gate by eaſt, ſo called of St. An- " drewe's pariſh in the ſuburbs without this gate[y]. " The walles and gates of Hereforde be right well " maintained by the burgeſſes of the town. The " walle of the towne is cumpaced with a dyke alway " filled with mooriſh water gathering and deſcend- " ing into it. The common voice is that the town " was ſcant fortified with walles at ſuch time as " Griffin prince of Wales deſtroyed the town, and " killed the biſhop Leofgarye and his clerks by the " aſſiſtance and conſent of Algarus ſon of Leofric " earle of Marche. There be four paroche churches " within the walles, St. Peter, St. Nicholas, All- " hallowes, and St. John's, whereof certain be very " faire, beſide the cathedral church, the which is " of a very ſtrong building. The cathedral church " ſtandeth in the ſouth part of the town as on the " higheſt ground of it near unto the caſtle. Robert " Lorengo [Lozinga] biſhop of Hereford began a " new church there, and biſhop Keinelme [Rei- " nelme] did much unto it. Milfridus Regulus " and Quenburga his wife firſt founders of the ca- " thedral church. There is a ſuburb without Wye " gate, and therein is a chapel of our lady of Alling- " tre prope furcas; another St. Egidii. The bridge " over Wy hath great arches of ſtone. There be " but few houſes without Friars gate. The college " of Grey friars was founded by ſir William Pem- " bruge. The biſhop of Hereforde gave them " ſome lands[z]. There is a church of St. Martin in " Wye gate ſuburb beneth the bridge. There is a " ſuburb without Inne gate, and in it is a chapel of " St. Gyles firſt founded for Lazars, now converted " to the uſe of other poor folke. The burgeſſes be " patrons of it. There is a ſuburb without the " north gate alias Wigmarch gate. This is the " faireſt ſuburb of the town. In this ſuburb was " the blak friars firſt of Daniel a knt. (forſan Dein- " vile[a],) and then of king Edward III. finiſhing. " There was an hoſpital of St. John, ſometime an " houſe of Templares, now it is an almeſhouſe with " a chapel. There is a praty ſuburb without Bi- " ſhopſgate ſtreet. There was a priory of St. Guth- " lake, a cell to Gloceſtre: This priory was afore " in St. Peter's church in Hereforde tranſlated " thence to without the Biſhopſgate ſuburb by " Hugh Lacy of St. Guthlake. Ther is a ſuburb " without St. Andrew's gate; there is a pariſh- " church of St. Andrew in the middle of the ſtreet. " There is an hoſpital of St. Giles, where once were " friers *griſei* and then templars. King Richard " gave this chapel to the town, and then it was " made an hoſpital[b]."

" S. Ethelbrite martyred as ſome ſay at *Marden*, " ... miles out of town, not very far from the " ruins of *Sutton*, where is ſuppoſed that Offa lay, " but I think rather that his palace was at Ken- " cheſtre, was buried in the cathedral church. But " ſins that the Welſhmen deſtroyed the town in " king Edward the Confeſſor's time his reliques

[t] Lel. V. 9. [u] Tan. 174.
[x] Lel. VIII. 174.
[y] Ib. This is now St. Owen's church and gate.
[z] Tan. 179.
[a] See Lel. VIII. 77.
[b] Lel. IV. 173—175. Tan. 176.

" have

" have not been ſeen there. S. Thomas de Canta-
" lupo epus Hereford lieth at this time in the
" church richly ſhrined.

" Some ſay that the town took the name that it
" hath now of an old ford or paſſage over Wye not
" far from the caſtle. Some ſay that it was called
" *Fernlege*, or otherwiſe Fern hill [c], *Saltus filicis* as
" Mr. Taylor ſaid, and the place where the cathe-
" dral church is now was ſometime a chapel of our
" lady called Our Lady Chapel of Fernelege [d]."

To whatever circumſtances Hereford owes its riſe its name is certainly derived from its ſituation near the frontiers. The Welſh call it *Hen fordd*, or the *Old way*, not *Old ford*. Mr. Camden allows this name to have exiſted before that of Hereford. The Saxons probably altered the ſound to one that had a meaning in their own tongue. Hereford is therefore a corruption of the old name. The Saxon *n* and *r* are ſo alike that the writers could ſoon fall into it. They conſtantly write it Þeneford, q. d. *the ford of the army*, and, according to Leland, it was a conſiderable ford. Mr. Camden talks inconſiſtently of Hereford ſpringing up with the Saxon heptarchy when it was in its glory; founded as ſome write by Edward the Elder; and of there being no mention of it more antient. Where then was the ſee of Putta in 680? and where that of his ſucceſſors? Beſides, the heptarchy had ceaſed before the reign of Edward the Elder, which began A. D. 900. Again, Wilfred is made to build the church in honour of Ethelbert, and the church to be ſoon after adorned with a biſhop's ſee. But Ethelbert was not murdered till 793, above 100 years after Hereford is allowed to have had biſhops by Godwyn and others; it is therefore probably much older than has been thought. It is a large old city, but not populous nor well built. It is governed by a mayor, eſcheator (uſually called the late mayor), ſix aldermen, recorder, &c. The principal manufacture is leather gloves, yet the trading companies till lately had their halls. This city gives title of viſcount to George Devereux, 13th and preſent viſcount, whoſe anceſtors were ſo created 4 Edward VI. the 3d being the famous Robert earl of Eſſex, beheaded 1600.

All the remains of the caſtle are the earthworks of the outer ward converted into very pleaſant walks. The eaſtern was levelled to make the walks, and the weſtern behind the vicar's college lately to mend the roads. St. Ethelbert's well remains. It had two keeps like that at Lewes in Suſſex. It was certainly older than Milo who was not earl of Hereford till 1141. Henry III. and his ſon were confined in it after the battle of Lewes.

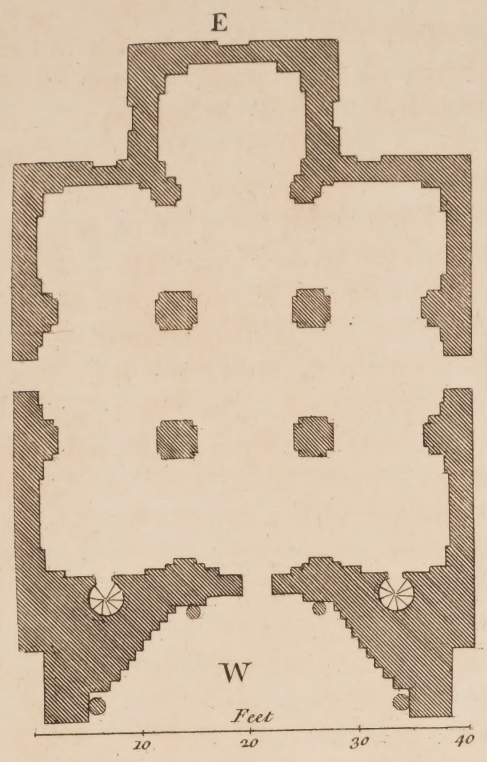
The epiſcopal ſee was ſettled A. D. 680. The firſt cathedral [e], founded by Milfred 825, was rebuilt by biſhop Athelſian between 1012 and 1056, and a third (the preſent) begun by Robert de Loſing the ſecond Norman biſhop in William I. upon the plan of the cathedral built at Aix by Charlemagne. The preſent nave with eight Saxon arches and maſſy round pillars on each ſide ſeems of his work. We are ſorry to ſay the weſt front of its north aile has ſo much declined forward from its perpendicular, and that though the two firſt arches within have been filled up with maſonry, the cracks in the croſs arch increaſe. Biſhop Reynelm carried on the church, and erected the college of prieſts or prebendaries. Biſhop Breoſe in John is ſuppoſed to have raiſed the tower in the centre, as præcentor Lowman did the weſtern one. The Lady chapel, now converted into a library, was probably erected by the lady whoſe tomb is in its north wall, whoſe huſband as appears by the arms was a Bohun, though not an earl of Hereford. The antient painting under the arch ſhews the lady in a nun's veil as on the tomb with a church in her hand pointing to a chapel at its eaſt end, which ſhe preſents to the Virgin on her throne; the ſecular prieſts (of Hereford no doubt) are following her chanting. Biſhop Audley (afterwards tranſlated to Saliſbury, where he added the beautiful ſouth chapel to the Lady chapel) added a pentagon chapel on its ſouth ſide. The vicar's college is ſuppoſed to have been founded in Richard II. [f] It ſtood in Caſtle ſtreet till removed to its preſent ſite by biſhop Stainſbury in the reign of Henry VII. The beautiful octagon chapter-houſe was ſtripped of the lead in the civil wars to cover the gateway of the caſtle, and in conſequence of that dilapidation fell to ruin. The weſt ſide of the great cloiſter is taken away with the magnificent croſs in the centre, having given place to a modern muſic-room. Some years before in the time of biſhop Egerton was pulled down the very antient Saxon double chapel of St. Catherine and St. Mary Magdalen adjoining to the biſhop's palace, whoſe pillars were of ſingle ſtones 12 feet high. From the deſcription and plan of this old chapel, it was not improbably antecedent to the ca- Pl. IV.
thedral as well as the epiſcopal palace. It was built intirely of ſtone, and roofed with ſtone, conſiſting of two chapels one above the other. The ground plot was a perfect ſquare, beſide the portico: the engraved plan makes it 57½ feet by 42½ feet. Four pillars in the middle with arches every way form the whole. The portico, 19½ feet deep, and the choir, ſeemed to have a grandeur in imitation of Roman work, made of many arches retiring inwards; two pillars on each ſide conſiſted of ſingle ſtones. The lowermoſt chapel which was ſome ſteps underground was dedicated to St. Catherine: the upper to St. Mary Magdalen had ſeveral pillars againſt the wall made of ſingle ſtones, and an odd octagon ſquare cupola on the four middle pillars. There had been much paintings on the walls: the arched roof was turned very artfully, and ſeemed to have a taſte of that kind of architecture uſed in the declenſion of the Roman empire [g]. The upper ſtory was a parochial church, the walls three feet and a half thick, the pillars ten feet high [h].

Beſides the monuments of Cantilupe and many

[c] Lel. V. 9. [d] underſtanding *lege* low. [e] at leaſt of ſtone, Lel. It. VIII. 88.
[f] Willis. [g] Browne Willis ſuppoſed it Roman work, and older than the burning of the cathedral by the Welſh 1056.
[h] See Stukeley It. Cur. I. p. 68. It was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries.

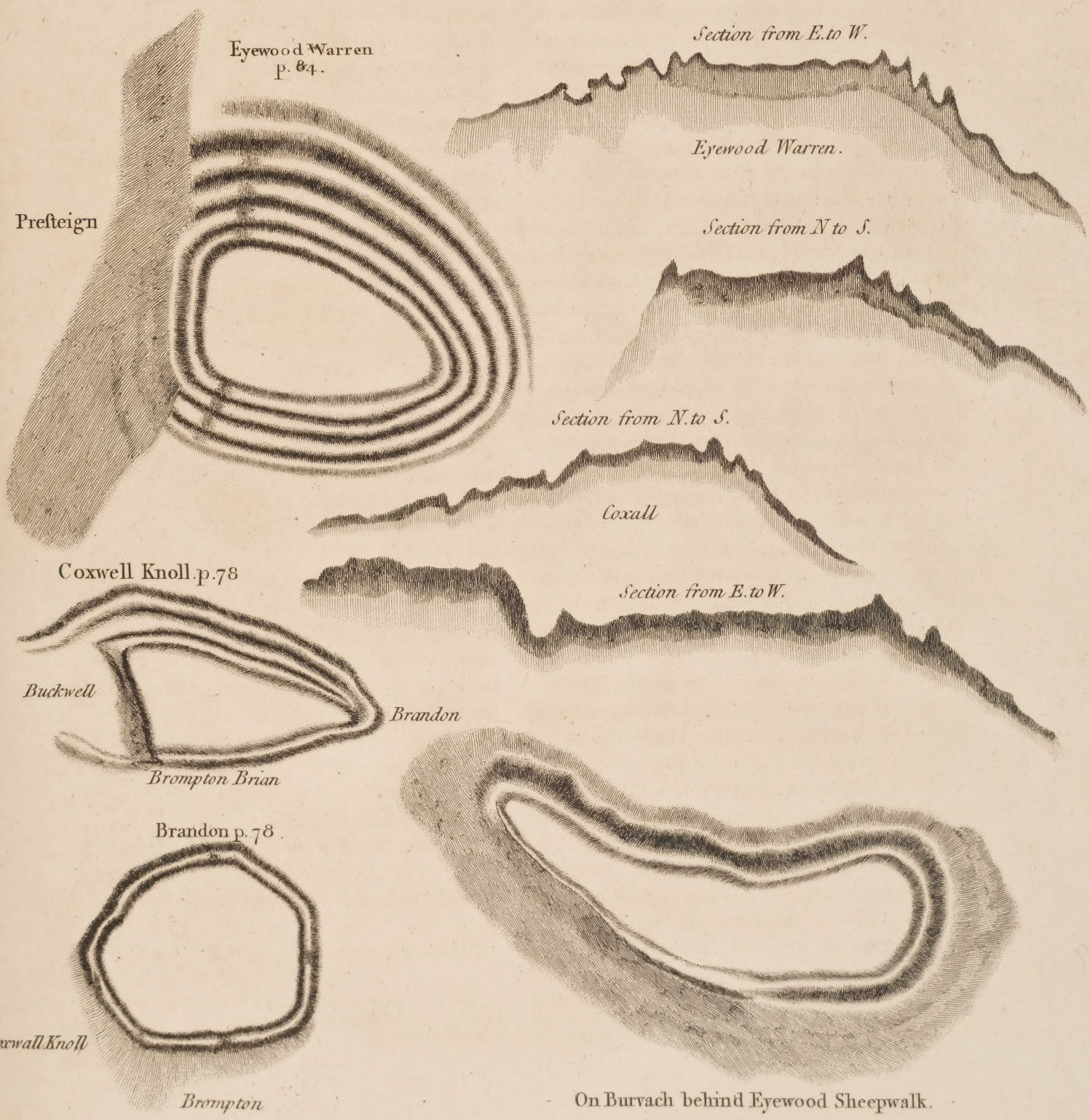
other

Plan and Elevation of an ancient chapel at Hereford.



p. 76

CAMPS in HEREFORDSHIRE.



On Burvach behind Eyewood Sheepwalk.

F. Cary sculp.

other biſhops in this cathedral[i], here are thoſe of ſir William Pembridge, one of the earlieſt knights of the Garter, who died 1375. Two of a Bohun and lady foundreſs of the Lady chapel, who probably after her huſband's death aſſumed the veil in which ſhe appears, falſely ſuppoſed an earl and counteſs of Hereford, all of that name being buried at Lantony, Walden, or London. The church has a biſhop, dean, two archdeacons, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, 28 prebends, 12 prieſt vicars, four lay clerks, ſeven choriſters, &c. The clear revenue of the ſee is £. 768. of the chapter £. 423. of the 20 vicars choral, for that was formerly the number, £. 88.[k] The dioceſe contains 379 churches and chapels[l], including part of Shropſhire. In the city were ſix pariſh churches[m], reduced to four in the civil wars, when this city ſtood a vigorous ſiege againſt the Scots.

Here was alſo an houſe of Grey friars; hoſpitals of St. Anthony of Vienna[n], St. Thomas, St. Ethelbert, and a 4th near Wybridge[o]; another founded by queen Elizabeth; another 15.. by ſir Thomas and lady Penelope Coningſby for ten poor men, half to be ſoldiers, and half ſuch as have lived ſeven years in ſervice, who are allowed £. 15. *per annum* each, a ſuit of red clothes for two years ſucceſſively at Whitſuntide, and a cloak and hat the third year. The corporal or preſident who collects the rents and regulates the reſt has £. 20. *per annum*, and is allowed to marry. The miniſter of Boddenham is their chaplain, and they attend at the cathedral on the great feſtivals. Another out of Inne or Eygne gate, founded by ——— Priſe of Radnorſhire, for 12 poor men. A fourth 1630 out of St. Owen's gate. Here are alſo two charity ſchools, one for 60 boys, another for 40 girls, and a handſome infirmary juſt below the caſtle.

The black friars are ſaid by biſhop Tanner, (p. 179,) to have had a houſe here, founded by ſir John Daniel. Who this ſir John Daniel was I know not, but of both theſe names I meet with ſir John Daniel living in the 10th of Edward I.[p] ſir John Danyell, who held lands at Marden, in this county, 14 Edward I.[q] and a third of theſe names who held lands there, 1 Edward III.[r] And laſtly it appears, that one John Daniell was executed at Hereford, with the earl of Arundel, 20 Edward II.[s] but, as our author has not thought proper to produce any authority for making him the founder, I am rather inclined to the opinion of Silas Taylor, a learned antiquary, who attributes the foundation of this houſe to Henry Pembrugge. My reaſon for inclining to Taylor's opinion, is, becauſe he lived upon the ſpot, where it was moſt probable he might receive the beſt information; and at a time when the traditional hiſtory, if I may ſo ſay, of theſe religious houſes was freſh in the memory of many old people, it being within a century after the diſſolution. To which may be added his great induſtry and application, in reſearches of this kind, and the great advantages he had of rummaging the records of the church of Hereford. Some remains of the cloiſter and dormitory of this houſe with a curious ſtone croſs or pulpit, like that before deſcribed formerly within the cathedral cloiſter, are to be ſeen in the north ſuburb contiguous to Coningſby's hoſpital.

The biſhop had eight palaces in this county beſides one in London, in St. Mary Montalt pariſh. Theſe were Biſhop's caſtle and Preſtbury aliened, Lidbury and Roſs demoliſhed; Boſbury, Whithurne, and Sugwas let to farm; Hereford ſtill uſed.

"*Boſberie* 10 miles by north eaſt from Hereford "at the head of Ledon riveret and thereby is a "place longing to St. John's in London called *Up* "*Ledon*. *Whitburne* 7 miles from Worceſter in the "very extreme parts of Hereſordſhire on the right "bank of Temde river. There was a fair manſion "place for the biſhop at *Ledbyri* 12 miles by eaſt "north-eaſt from Hereford and 7 miles or more "from Roſſe. This houſe is all in ruin. The con-"vict priſon for the biſhop of Hereford was at "Roſſe, now at Hereford. *Roſſe* at the very weſt "end of the paroche church-yard of Roſſe now in "clean ruins. *Biſhop's caſtle* 23 miles by N.N.W. "from Hereford in Shropſhire 12 miles from "Shrewſbyri. *Preſtebury* 5 miles from Gloceſter "hard by Cliffe. Ther is a park hard by Preſt-"bury[t]."

Whitburn belonged to the biſhop of Hereford, who had here a palace or manſion-houſe in the tenure of col. John Birch 1675. The tenants anſwered to the biſhop's court at Bromyard. The cuſtomary tenants did work for the lord from Michaelmas to the Gule of Auguſt, ploughed eight acres called *la Rede*, ſowed them with their own corn, and harrowed them; alſo ſixteen acres in Lent, and for each virgate were to have for ſeed oats four ſeams of bruſhwood, *ſummagia de buſta*, and 3*d*. for ploughing each acre both of wheat and oats[u]. Whitburne.

Tupſley manor in *Hampton Biſhop* is one of the five which owe ſuit to the biſhop of Hereford's honor court at his palace in Hereford. Some of the cuſtomary tenants were to do two days work every week for the lord, weed his corn, mow and make hay for him one day each, for which they received a halfpenny farthing[x].

"The confluence of Lug and Wye is a litle be-"nethe Mordiford bridge of ſtone on Lug 3 miles "from Hereford. Lug cometh within a mile of "Hereford[y]." "About half way betwixt Knighton "and New Radenor cummith Lugge oute of "Melenith and ſo down to Preſteigne[z]."

In *Lugwardine* church are monuments for Dr. John Beſt, canon of Hereford 1636, and Jane his wife, relict of Robert Kyrle, eſq. of Walford 1622[a]. Lugwardine.

Lentwardine church had remains of fine paintings in the windows. Here is a freeſchool founded by ſir Edward Harley, knight of the bath, John James, eſq. and others. *Tripleton* hall, held antiently by a Lentwardine.

[i] of 82, 24 Saxon ones before the 11th century being known only by name. See Lel. VIII. 86. Several of the biſhops' tombs here are cenotaphs.
[k] Tan. 171. [l] Willis. [m] in Leland's time only *four*. [n] Tan. 178.
[o] Tan. 180. [p] Prynn, Vol. III. p. 737. [q] Eſch. 14 Edward I. MS. F. p. 12.
[r] Ib. p. 21. [s] Milles' Cat. p. 157. [t] Lel. VIII. 87. [u] Lib. niger Hereford, f. 101.
[x] Blount's MS. [y] Lel. IV. 176. [z] Ib. V. 310. [a] Blount.

family of its name, belonged ſince to the James's. In the hall is a rebus of the firſt family, a tree growing out of a ton. This pariſh is large, and comprehends the townſhips and villages of Kynton, Witton, Walford, Letton, Newton, Marchen, Tripleton, the heath, the brakes, Atferton, Stanway, and the Grange. The church was appropriated by Hugh de Mortimer, founder of Wigmore, to that abbey, and his ſucceſſor Edmund earl of March founded a chantry here 49 Edward III. In Newton are ruins of a chapel. The manor belonging to Wigmore abbey, was ſold by Edward VI. to William Thomas[b].

Brandon camp. See Pl. IV.

On the river Teme not far ſouth from Lentwardine is a perfect Roman camp called *Brandon*, ſingle trenched with four entrances, the caſtern one 15 paces wide[c]. The eaſt ſide 258 paces, the north 900 paces long. On the oppoſite ſide of the river and about the ſame diſtance from *Brampton Brian* is a

Coxall camp. See Pl. IV.

circular camp called *Coxall*, or as it is written in ſome old deeds of the Harley family *Coxwall*, now covered with great oaks. Mr. Aubrey ſuppoſes this Britiſh, and the other Roman; but the termination of the latter ſeems to make it alſo Roman. The two towns near them probably owed their origin to them. About a quarter of a mile from Brandon are two barrows, one of which being opened by ſir Edward Harley, 1662, was found to contain coals, burnt bones, and an urn about two feet high full of both[d].

Colwall.

On the waſte near *Colwall*, a village ſomewhat north of the laſt intrenchment, a countryman ditching found a crown or coronet of gold, large enough to be drawn over the arm and ſleeve, ſet with precious ſtones, and of ſuch value as to be ſold at Brandon for £. 150, as Aubrey was informed: but I fear this ſtory is to be ranked with many others which he believed and aſſerted, and like thoſe which the vulgar entertain of treaſures to be found wherever there are remains of antiquity. The gold ornaments found in Ireland were perhaps the richeſt prize of this kind ever brought to light. The precious ſtones of antiquity, eſpecially among our anceſtors, were the leaſt valuable articles of ſuch treaſure.

Brampton.

The family of *Brampton* are as antient as Henry I. and intermarried with ſome of our moſt conſiderable antient nobility. After nine deſcents it ended with Brian de Brampton, who died 14 Edward I. and his eldeſt daughter Margaret married Robert de Harley, who had with her this caſtle and a large eſtate. His ſecond ſon Brian's ſon Brian, ſeems to have firſt made his reſidence at, and taken his ſtyle from this caſtle, which continued the ſeat of his deſcendants till the late civil wars, when, 1643, it ſtood a ſiege of ſeven weeks againſt the parliament army by lady Brilliana third wife of ſir Robert Harley, and ſecond daughter of Edward viſcount Conway. She dying that year it was a ſecond time beſieged, and after a long and brave defence by the ſervants only, it was ſurrendered and burnt, with a valuable library. Its ruins are ſtill the property of Edward earl of Oxford, a lineal deſcendant from Robert Harley. In the church (which being deſtroyed in the ſiege was rebuilt except the tower), are monuments of a lady holding a heart in her hand, of Robert Harley, firſt earl of Oxford, chancellor of the exchequer, and lord high treaſurer, who died May 21, 1724, aged 62, and of Sarah, daughter of Thomas Foley, eſq. firſt wife of his brother Edward Harley of Eywood, in this county, eſq. who died 1721.

Eywood.

Eywood, in *Titley* pariſh, ſouth of Brompton Brian, was the ſeat of Edward Harley, eſq. auditor of the impoſt, younger brother of Robert firſt earl of Oxford, whoſe ſon and heir ſucceeding his couſin in the title, it is now the property of his ſon the preſent earl.

Pedwardine.

Pedwardine, in Brompton Brian pariſh, gave name to an ancient family[e].

Richard's caſtle.

"*Richard's caſtle* ſtandeth on the toppe of a very "rocky hill, well wooded, and at the weſt end of "the paroch church there the keep, the walles, and "the towers of it ſtand, but going to ruin. There "is a poore houſe of timbre in the caſtle garth "for a farmer. It longeth now to the king. It "longed of late to the lord Vaulx, then to Pope. "There is a park impaled and well wooded, but "no deer[f]."

Richard's caſtle was granted by the Conqueror to Richard a noble Norman, whoſe ſon Oſbern held it at the ſurvey, and Oſbern's grandſon took the name of Say, and was ſlain in Wales in Richard I. Margaret his grandaughter and heir married Robert de Mortimer, an heir female of which family brought it to the Talbots, and ſo as Mr. Camden. The Says had it from Richard Scrope, probably its builder, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor[g]. The Talbots held it till that of Richard II.[h] It is now the earl of Oxford's. William de Stuteville in right of Margaret de Say his wife owned the caſtle. King John granted Robert Mortimer a market and fair, both diſuſed and forgotten. Before the building of the caſtle the town was called *Gayton* or *Boitune*. Certain villages in the pariſh are in Shropſhire. Batchrot had a chapel, now a barn. Walderton chapel, now a barn, belonged to the hoſpitaler's[i]. In the weſt window of Richard's caſtle church were 1675 the ſtory of our Saviour's life and paſſion; and at top the arms of Say, and A. 3 bars Az. In the North or St. John Baptiſt's chapel was St. Elizabeth and her ſon and the paſchal lamb, ſubſcribed in Saxon characters, *Elizabet mater beati Johannis Baptiſtæ*; alſo the beheading of the Baptiſt. Over all a king and queen holding their crowns. Under the chancel a charnel houſe, vulgarly called *St. Anthony's Bower*, probably his chapel, for in the Computus Thomæ Monington receptoris Ceciliæ matris Edwardi IV. is this entry of money paid, "*pro ſuſtentatione unius lampadis et unius* trendul *in eccleſia caſtri Ricardi coram Sco Anthonio ex mandato dominæ*[k]."

Rotheras.

Rotheras in Dyneder pariſh near the Wye within two miles of Hereford, the ancient ſeat of the Bodenhams, was in Mr. Blount's time a delightful manſion and park. The houſe was built partly of old timber work, but one end rebuilt of ſtone in the

[b] Blount. [c] Aubrey. [d] Aubrey and Gibſon. [e] Blount.
[f] Lel. IV. 178. [g] Dugd. Bar. I. 453. [h] Ib. 335. [i] Reg. Dynmore. [k] Blount.

16th

16th century by ſir Roger Bodenham, where was a fair parlour full of coats of arms, and over that a noble dining-room wainſcoted with walnut tree, and on the mantle-piece twenty-five quarterings, with the motto *Veritas liberabit*. Even the long table in the hall was inlaid with coats of arms. There was a fair brick gate-houſe and near it the chapel, diſuſed, and abundance of out houſes all mortgaged and going to ruin through the misfortunes of the family[k]. There is now a good new houſe, but the park is laid open.

dford. *Ludford*, with St. Gyles' houſe there, probably the manor houſe, belonged to Ludlow hoſpital. At the diſſolution it was given by Edward VI. to the earl of Warwick, who ſold it to William Fox, eſq. and Edward his ſon, who have monuments here 1554[k]. It ſtands cloſe to the ſouth ſide of the church-yard and is now the ſeat of ſir Francis Charlton, whoſe great grandfather ſir Job, chief juſtice of Cheſter in Charles II. inherited it by marriage, and is buried in the aile erected by the Foxes. William Foxe founded ſix almſhouſes below the church to the north, and is buried with his ſon Edward in the aile built by him.

igmore. "Wigmore caſtle, a xx mile from Shreuſbiri, "ſtanding on a brocket ſometime almoſt dry[l]." This caſtle was taken from Edric earl of Shrewſbury by Ranulph Mortimer, who came over with the Conqueror, and made it his principal ſeat.

Hither Roger Mortimer, earl of March, conveyed prince Edward, ſon of Henry III. after reſcuing him from Hereford caſtle, where he and his father were confined by the barons[m]. It is reputed one of the moſt ancient honours in England, and has twenty-one manors that owe ſuit to the honour court held at the town once every five, now ſix, weeks. The privileges granted by our kings to this honour were even *jura regalia*, as appears by ſtat. Parl. 18. E. I.[n] All the circuit of the land wherein their manors lie is called *Wigmore land*, and has two conſtables, and gives name to the hundred. Henry VII. granted this manor to the prince his ſon, which remained in the crown till Elizabeth granted the borough, caſtle, and honor with the parks, Lineham vallet, Mortimer vallet, and all other woods and underwoods, franchiſes and liberties, and the foreſts or chaces of Boringowood alias Bringewood and Morktre, with the advowſon of the churches, vicarages and chapels of Wigmore and Brompton parcel of the poſſeſſions of the earl of March called Wigmore land, &c. to Gelly Merick, &c. and after his attainder his moiety to ſir Henry Lindley, knt.[o]

It is impoſſible to contemplate the maſſive ruins of Wigmore caſtle, ſituate on a hill in an amphitheatre of mountains, whence its owner could ſurvey his vaſt eſtates from his ſquare palace with four corner towers on a keep at the ſouth-eaſt corner of his double-trenched outworks, without reflecting on the inſtability of the grandeur of a family, whoſe ambition and intrigues made more than one Engliſh monarch uneaſy on his throne, yet not a memorial remains of their ſepulture.

"The abbey of Wigmore is a mile beyond Wig-"more town[p], a great abbey of white chanons, "within a mile of Wigmore town and caſtle, in the "marche ground towards Shrewſberyſhire[q]." Ranulph Mortimer began the foundation of an abbey of Auguſtines here, valued at the diſſolution at *£.*267. 2*s.* 10*d. per annum*[r], where eight of his deſcendants were buried, five of them earls of Marche.

In the church of the abbey removed from Shobden were buried the greateſt part of the Mortimer family, the founder and two of his deſcendants of the ſame name, Ralph, Geoffrey and John, three Rogers and two Edmunds, all whoſe monuments were deſtroyed at the diſſolution with the church that contained them, except the walls. In the ruins of the abbey church were found about 20 years ago a ſtone coffin and little urn with aſhes with ſome ſilver coin in the leaden coffin which contained a body perfect, but mouldered on opening. In the pariſh church was in Mr. Blount's time an old figure on a flat ſtone, the inſcription worn illegible, ſaid to be the monument of John Wigmore of the houſe of Euſton, whoſe arms remain at one corner. A wooden ſeat of the earls of March remains below the belfry in the ſouth aile. In the windows are the arms of Bohun, Mortimer, Montacute, and Badleſmeer, and in the corners white roſes, caſtles, and fleurs de lis and other good painting[s]. At the farm below called the abbey grange remained in Mr. Blount's time ſome antient rooms, as the abbot's council chamber, a large room with a fair canopy of wainſcot, under which the abbot ſat; now two rooms for paupers; a wreathen chain of one of the chimnies had the arms of Mortimer. The buildings are ſince much altered. Among the outbuildings contiguous to the high road from Lentwardine to Wigmore is an alehouſe, which they ſay was the abbey priſon, now a farm[t].

On the ſummit of the hill behind the caſtle were two parks, one ſtocked with deer till the civil war, now both incloſed and ploughed up; alſo a foreſt called *Deerfald*, corruptly *Darval*. In the village of *Darval* are ruins of a chapel, which ſome called *Lollards* chapel, becauſe they were wont to meet at this vill.

At *Lindbrook* four miles from Wigmore was a Be- Lindbrook.
nedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Richard I. by ſome of the Mortimers according to Leland, or Lingaines, valued at *£.* 22. 17*s.* 8*d.*[u] Richard II. allowed the Carthuſian monks to purchaſe this priory which belonged to the abbey of Aveney in Normandy, and was ſuppreſſed as alien 2 Henry V. Joan and Elizabeth, daughters of Edward Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, were nuns here in Edward I.[x] The manor belongs to the earl of Oxford.

Lughton, antiently *Leighton*, near Wigmore, ſo Lughton.
called from the river Lug on which it lies, was the ſeat of the ancient family of the Wigmores, of whom

[k] Blount. [l] Lel. VII. 32. [m] Dugd. Bar. I. 142. [n] Blount.
[o] Blount. [p] Lel. IV. 176. [q] Lel. V. 10. [r] Tan. 174.
[s] Blount. [t] Ib. [u] Lel. IV. 175. 177. Tan. 176. [x] Blount.

Richard

Richard ſoon after the Conqueſt married a daughter of ſir Jaſper Croft, and their deſcendants intermarried with Pedwardin, Lumley, Eylesford, Delamere, Lingein, Throckmorton, Cornwall, Witney, and others. Robert the owner 1675 was 22d deſcendant from Richard. Here was an ancient family named from the place. In the chapel is a monument to John Wigmore 15... Walter, ſon of Peter de Lucton, gave a piece of land here to Richard ſon of Julian ..., paying yearly *deo & eccleſiæ St. Laurentii de* Lucton at Michaelmas *unum galonem de puro oleo & claro*, and to him and to his heirs a pair of gloves on St. Peter's day. This oil was for a lamp in this chapel; and the ground, ſtill called the *lamp acre*, and the *lamp ridge*, pays to the crown 3*s.* yearly rent[y]. The manor belongs to the earl of Oxford.

Orlton. *Orlton* was given by the Conqueror to Ralph Mortimer, whoſe deſcendant Edward IV. held it diſtinct from the crown lands, and had a particular ſeal even after he was king for the concerns of his earldom of March. For there is ſtill extant his charter of manumiſſion of one John Dedwick, a villan of this town, bearing date 20 Aug. 8 Edward IV. and the ſeal preſerved intire, bearing the arms of Mortimer and Burgh quarterly, ſupported by two lions rampant, and ſurmounted by a crown: Inſcription, **Sigillum Edwardi quarti dei gra regis Anglie Francie dni Hibernie comitatus ſue Marchie**[z]. On Edward's death the manor was annexed to the crown, and granted by James I. to George Hapton. He ſold it to Richard Broughton; he to truſtees for John Popham, eſq. whoſe brother ſold it to Thomas Blount. Miles Blount, 6th ſon of Roger Blount, of Grendon, and only heir male of that family about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. bought a capital meſſuage and lands here of one Humfrey Hare, and having married the daughter of William Buſtard, eſq. of Adderbury, c. Oxford, left iſſue, Thomas, Myles, and five daughters, and lies buried in this church 1673, aged 78. Thomas married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Edmund Church of Maldon, c. Eſſex, eſq. by whom he had iſſue one daughter Elizabeth. He obtained two fairs for this town, where he died Dec. 26, 1679, and was buried. He publiſhed among other things a collection of "ancient tenures "and jocular cuſtoms of ſome manors, 1679," reprinted by Mr. Joſiah Beckwith 1784, with ſome account of the author prefixed. To his MS. collections for an hiſtory of this county I am indebted for many particulars. On a hill in the common of this pariſh is a deep cave, or den, called *Palmer's Charm*, of which the inhabitants feign no fewer ſtories than the Italians of old did of their Sibyls' cave in the mountain Appenninus[a].

Ledbury. *Ledbury*, ſo called from the river *Leden* on which it ſtands, is a tolerable market town in a rich clayey ſoil, formerly inhabited by clothiers. It is an ancient borough, and formerly belonged to the biſhop of Hereford. The holders of demeſne lands owed ſervice to the court at Hereford and Ledbury. Some of the free tenants paid a certain rent at St. Andrew's tide *pro dono & melle*, and at the Annunciation *pro piſis*. Some of the cuſtomary tenants paid rent, others worked it out by two days in every week from Michaelmas to the Gule of Auguſt. Only Aluredus de la Frith for 12 acres which he held was beſides doing ſuch work bound to look to the lord's corn in the field in autumn, "*& cuſtodire latrones infra curiam de Ledbury, & ſi* "*evaſerint debet inde reſpondere, & debet deferre literas* "*domini epiſcopi infra epiſcopatum ad mandatum domini* "*epiſcopi vel ejus ballivi.*" Biſhop Bohun procured from king Stephen a market for this town to be held on Sundays, which was by a later charter of queen Elizabeth changed to Tueſday. Here are alſo five fairs, the three oldeſt on Eaſter Monday, the Monday before St. Matthew, and the Monday before St. Thomas the Apoſtle, and two later on St. Philip and St. James, and on St. Barnabas' day. The toll of theſe two and of the market is aſſigned to the poor of the town. After that deſtructive exchange made 4 Elizabeth, the manor was veſted in the crown till James I. ſold it to the city of London, and they to feoffees in behalf of the pariſhioners of the Stowein; ſo it has no particular lands, and the biſhop has no intereſt here by the preſentation to the church. In the church were chantries of the Trinity, St. Anne, and two more at leaſt. About 1401 biſhop Treffant founded here a collegiate church, conſiſting of a cuſtos or maſter, eight chaplains, beſides clerks, miniſters, and ſervants, and liberally endowed the ſame. Henry IV.[b] incorporated them, and they were diſſolved, and the lands given to the crown 1 Edward VI. An old deed of 1287, runs "*coram* "*nobis Richardo Dei gratia Herefordenſi epiſcopo in* "*aula noſtra de Lodebury*, &c." On the north ſide the church is a ſtone building called the *Deacon's lodgings*, now converted into a ſchoolhouſe. Mr. Blount ſuppoſes John Stoke was the founder, for on an old wooden pew there was this inſcription, "——— *viginti & ſex marcae a Johanne Stoke ſunt datæ, & 2 cameræ fuerunt ædificatæ.*" The ſteeple ſtands apart from the church, furniſhed with a ſpire and good ring of bells, and adjoining to it is a charnel, over which is an empty room inhabited by a poor woman. The church has two ſinecure rectors called *portionaries*, becauſe they change their portion of tithes and other returns every third year. They are in the biſhop's gift, and receive inſtitution and induction, and theſe two alternately nominate the vicar, and to them belongs the upper hall houſe, and the lower adjoining to the church-yard. The firſt is leaſed to John Skip, eſq. whoſe family came into this county out of Norfolk with John Skip, biſhop of this dioceſe, about 1539, and of whoſe family here are ſeveral monuments in the church.

In the north aile of the chancel is a tomb with a female figure in ſtone much defaced; arms, three lions paſſant, two lions gardant, and three lions rampant.

A braſs figure has this epitaph:

Say Pater noſter for ſyr William Calkw
Who loved God well and Allhalw.

On another ſtone the deity, and underneath a man

[y] Blount. [z] Engraved by Mr. Blount. See alſo Sandford, p. 403. [a] Blount. [b] Ib.

kneeling

kneeling, with theſe words iſſuing from his mouth, *Miſerere mei Deus.*

On a braſs plate on the north ſide the communion table was inſcribed

Here lies magiſter Robert Preece,
That in his lyving was holden wiſe.
For the love of Peter and of Paul
Pray for magiſter Preec's ſaul.

At the eaſt end of the chancel Charles Godwyn, biſhop Godwyn's ſon, and Dorothy his wife, lie under a flat ſtone thus inſcribed.

Præibit Dorothea,
Sequetur Carolus:
Ambo reſurgent.
God-wyn the one, God-wun the other.

Other monuments for Richard Caple, eſq; 1601, who gave to the poor of Ledbury £. 20. to be employed by the maſter of the hoſpital and vicar for their uſe.

Thomas Cupper of Glimpton, c. Oxford, eſq; June 27, 1621. Anne, wife of Ambroſe Elton of the Hazel, eſq; and daughter of ſir Edward Aſton, knight and baronet, and ſiſter of ſir Walter Aſton, bart. baron of Forſar of Tixal, c. Stafford. She died 5 Feb. 1660, having had 17 children, three ſons and 14 daughters, of whom ſhe lived to ſee 11 married, and from her own loins a fair and hopeful iſſue of above 120 children's children. Her huſband was buried by her 1659.

" Stay reader,
" Here lyes the body of James Baily, late of Ledbury,
" Corviſor, who departed this life 13 Dec. 1674,
" aged 100 years and 8 months. He was the young-
" eſt brother of Humphrey Bailey of Ocul Pychard,
" and of Samuel Baily, late of Hereford. Theſe three
" brothers lived the age of 300 years,
" what one wanted the
" other made up. Mors rapit omnia."

Thomas Chambers, eſq; 1605, who left £. 20. to the poor, and £. 20. to the highway.

John Heywood of Wellington court, alias Prior's court, in this county, eſq; 1614.

In the chancel

Dr. John Thornton, born at Harrow, co. Middleſex 1629, ſeveral times vice chancellor of Oxford, maſter of Ledbury hoſpital, benefactor to Hereford library.

Dr. John Hoſkins.

Edward Skinner of Ledbury, gentleman, 1631, aged 87, and family [c].

The freeſchool is partly maintained out of the chantry rents which were appropriated to it by the commiſſioners under Edward VI. confirmed by Elizabeth a. r. 10. Biſhop Hugh Foliot, 1232, founded an hoſpital commonly called St. Catharine's for ſix ſingle men, two men and their wives, and two widows, each to have 20 nobles a year, and the maſter 20 marks. A copy of the foundation charter hangs up in the hall, and in the parlour his picture, with ſome account of his life and charities. He gave many ornaments to the church, two marks to the prebends that aſſiſted at his exequies 7 id. July yearly, half a mark to the choir, and 40*d.* yearly to the dean and chapter for their overſight of this hoſpital. Walter de Lacy gave to it the churches of Weſtun and Yarthul: John Gerſant lands in Eſinore: Roger de la Bourg, John de Stanford, Simon de Weſton, Peter de Doninton, Maud de Purho, &c. were alſo benefactors. In the chapel are the arms of Grandiſon. Paly of 6 A. and Az. on a Bend, Az. 3. O. It was valued at £. 32. 7*s.* 11*d.*[d]. and refounded by queen Elizabeth 1580 for a maſter and ſeven poor men and three poor women, at 4*d. per* week each. Here are alſo a freeſchool founded by Mr. Biddulph, and a charity ſchool.

" There was a fair manſion place for the biſhop " at *Ledbyri*, 12 miles by eaſt-north-eaſt from Here- " ford, and 7 or more from Roſs[e]." He has a park called *Denzein.*

Katharine Audley, or, as ſhe is commonly called, St. Katharine, was a religious woman in the reign of Edward II. and had a maid called Mabel, and not being fixed in any ſettled place, ſhe had a revelation that ſhe ſhould not ſet up her reſt till ſhe came to a town where the bells ſhould ring of themſelves. She and her maid coming near Ledbury heard the bells ring, though the church doors were ſhut, and no ringers there. Here therefore ſhe determined to ſpend the remainder of her days, and built an hermitage, living on herbs and ſometimes on milk, which ſhe ſent for to a place called the *Hayle.* The king, in conſideration of her birth or piety, or both, granted her an annuity of £. 30. " Rex præcepit vicecomiti Hereford quod omnes " terras & tenementa que fuerunt Petri de Limeſey " in Monyton & Dilew caperentur in manum " regis, & quod de exitibus eorundem ſolveret an- " nuatim Caterinæ de Audley recluſæ de Ledbury " 30 li[f]."

A figure of a prieſt in black marble without arms or inſcription, now whitewaſhed and ſet upright in the north chapel is called St. Katherine.

Wall hills.

I ſuppoſe the fortification alluded to by Mr. Camden is that called *Wall hills*, a mile north-weſt of the town, which from its name [q. d. *Vallum*] ſeems evidently Roman. Mr. Skip had certain lands called *Wall hills*, where about 30 or 40 acres are encompaſſed with a high mound, which has three entrances, one called the *King's gate*, and on the ſouth ſide was formerly a vineyard. In plowing here have been found ſpear and arrow heads, braſs coins, horſeſhoes of an antique form, and the bones of men [g]. Further to the eaſt on the edge of the county is a large ſquare double camp called *Herefordſhire beacon:* and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-eaſt is *Branſill* caſtle, a quadrangular oblong with round towers, double trenched, and of great antiquity. This edge of the county was defended by a line of fortifications from another *Wall hill* by

Herefordſhire beacon.

[c] The late lord chief baron Skinner is a deſcendant of this Edward. Robert Skinner, ſucceſſively biſhop of Briſtol, Oxford, and Worceſter, was of the ſame family.
[d] Tan. 178. [e] Lel. VIII. 87. [f] Pat. 2 H. IV. 3. 14. 15. [g] Blount MS.

Thornbury down to Dunington, where, on the edge of the county, is a ſquare camp, called the *Vineyards*. Of theſe the firſt was at *Birdenbury*. Eaſt of this a ſimilar one larger at *Grendon Biſhop*: a third in the adjoining pariſh of *Docklow*: a larger ſouth at *Riſbury*.

Branfill caſtle. Four miles eaſt of Ledbury on the left of the road to Twekſbury in a glen of the Malvern hill ſtands *Branfill* caſtle, ſquare, each ſide about 40 yards, with four round towers at the corners, double moated, only a tower of the gate remaining. It belongs now to lord Somers.

Lenthal Earls. *Lenthal earls*, in *Aylmeſtre* pariſh, belonged to the earl of March, now to Richard Payne Knight, eſq; of *Downton*, where he has lately rebuilt his houſe in form of a caſtle. The tythes belonged to Wigmore abbey. Queen Elizabeth granted them to Richard lord Riche, with a meadow called *Pungull* or *Mones meadow*, (i. e. *Nuns* meadow, from *mona* a nun), which belonged to the nuns of Lyngebroke [h].

Lenthal Starker. *Lenthal Starker* had its name from one of its lords under the Mortimers earls of March. Mr. Blount ſaw in the hands of one of the inhabitants the following record relating to it. "Conceſſum eſt Ali-
"ciæ Stanage per communitatem villæ de Leynthale
"Starkers quod dcã Alicia nec executores ſui nun-
"quam debent implacitari de reparatione unius co-
"lumbarii deſtructi, & quod dcã Alicia omni anno
"poſtquam ſit ſepulta die anniverſarii ſui habebit
"Placebo & Dirige cum 3 ſacerdotibus & miſſam
"in craſtino imperpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimo-
"nium huic ſcripture prædicta communitas ſigilla
"ſua ſit appoſita. Dat. ap Leynthale predict.
"7 H. IV." The manor belongs to Mr. Knight.

Shobdon. *Shobdon* church was built by Oliver de Merlymond ſteward to Hugh de Mortimer about 1140, and a priory of canons founded near it, removed for want of water to Eye near the Lugg at Aymeſton and thence to Wigmore. The original chapel of St. Julian's thatched was ſtanding diſuſed when Mr. Blount wrote [i].

Higher up two miles ſouth-weſt of the Lug is *Shobdon Court*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Bateman.

The greater part of the pariſh though not of the town of *Preſteigne* lies in this county [k].

Stepleton. *Stepleton* caſtle, near Preſteign, belonged to the Mortimers, and by a daughter went to the Cornwalls [l]. It now belongs to the earl of Oxford.

Lingain. *Lingain* gave name to an antient family from the reign of Henry III. or before. Sir Henry Lingain married Alice, daughter of ſir Walter Pye, had iſſue 19 children; and the remainder of an eſtate much waſted by the civil wars deſcended among ſeven daughters [m]. Sir Henry had beſieged the caſtle of Brompton Brian, and burnt the town, and his eſtate was ſequeſtered to make good the damages. After an inventory had been taken of his effects, ſir Robert Harley waited on his widow, and having aſked her if it was complete, and ſhe had ſigned it, preſented it to her with all his right thereto.

The following warrant was granted by Richard de Lingain 4 Henry IV.

"Richard de Lingein empowrt dreuth comiſſion
"noſtre tres doux ſeigneur le prince deins le counte
"de Hereford & les Merches adjoinant. A toutz y
"ceux qui ceſtes lettres verront ou ouront ſalutz.
"Sachez noy aver grantè as un Janin de Brampton
"loyal & liege home a noſtre ſeigneur le roy & a
"ſes ſervantz de vendre & acheter beſtes & berbes
"deins le counte de Hereford & le marche ad-
"joinant ſans empechement ou arreſte de nulluy
"come loyal & liege homme a ſon propre uſe &
"encreſe ſans refreſhment des rebelles de Gales.
"Et ceſt ma letter ſerra ſon garrant. En teſmoyg-
"nance de quele chore a y ceſte cay mis mon ſcale.
"Don a Lemeſtre le xi iour de Julet le ann de
"regne de roy Henrie le quarte apreſt le conqueſt
"quarte."

Near the church is the caſtle mount [n]. The manor is divided between the earl of Oxford and lord Bateman.

Leominſter. "The town of Leominſter is metely large, and
"hath good buildings of tymbre. The antiquite of
"the town is moſt famous by a monaſtery of nunnes
"that Merwaldus, king of the Marches, built there,
"and endowed it with all the land thereabouts,
"ſaving only the lordſhip now called *Kingſland*,
"and it is ſuppoſed of clerkes that the old name
"of the town toke beginning of the nunnes, and
"was called in Welſh *Llanlheny*, i. e. *locus vel fa-
"num monialium*, and not of a lion [o] that is written
"to have appeared to king Merwald, upon which
"viſion he began, as it is ſaid, to build this nun-
"nery. Other kings of the Merches immediately
"following king Merewald were benefactors unto
"it. Some ſay that the nunnery was after in the
"Danes wars deſtroyed, and that after a college of
"prebends ſet there. The certainty is known that
"the abbey of Shaftſbury had rule at Lemſter, and
"poſſeſſed much lands there, and ſent part of the
"reliques of St. Edward the Martyr to be adored
"there. King Henry I. annexed the lands of Lem-
"ſter to his abbey of Reading, and then was a cell
"of monks inſtituted at Lemſter by the abbots of
"Reading. There is but one paroch church in
"Leominſter, but it is large, ſomewhat dark, and of
"antient building, inſomuch that it is a great like-
"lihood that it is the church that was ſomewhat
"afore the Conqueſt. The church of the priory
"was hard joined to the eaſt end of the paroche
"church, and was but a ſmall thing. Some ſay
"that the monks of the priory ſaid that they had
"the ſcull of the head of Merewald and Ethel-
"mund, kings of Merch. Mr. Hackluit told me,
"that the body of king Merewald was found in a
"wall in the old church of Wenlok. The town
"of Lemſter, by reaſon of their principal wool,
"uſed great draping of cloth, and thereby it flou-
"riſhed. Syns of later dayes it chanced that the
"cities of Hereford and Worceſter complained of
"the frequency of people that came to Lemſter in
"prejudice of both their markets in the ſhire
"towns, and alſo in hindringe their draping, where-
"upon the Satturday market was removed from
"Lemſter, and a market on Friday was newly aſ-

[h] Blount.
[i] Blount's MS.
[k] Ib.
[l] Ib.
[m] Ib.
[n] Ib.
[o] Q. if *Llan liene* be not the Lion's church.

"ſigned

"figned unto it. Syns that time the town of Lem-
"fter hath decayid. The common fame of the
"people about Lemfter is that king Merewald and
"fome of his fucceffors had a caftle or palace on
"an hill fide, by the town of Leominfter, half a
"mile off by eaft. The place is now called *Com-*
"*fort* caftle, where now be fome tokens of diches
"where buildings have been. The people of Lem-
"fter and thereabouts come once a year to this
"place to fport and play. There was a caftle at
"*Kingfland*, two miles weft-north-weft from Lem-
"fter, the diches whereof and part of the keep be
"yet feen by the weft part of Kingfland church.
"Conftant fame faith that king Merewald fome-
"times lay at this place. Syns of later times it
"longed to the earl of Marche, now to the king [p]."

Leominfter was antient demefne of the crown, and allotted by the Confeffor to Eddith his wife, with 16 members [q]. At the Conqueft it was governed by eight præpofiti or chief officers of the king, eight bedelli (who were a kind of under bailiffs), and eight *radicheniftres* or free tenants, with 138 villans and 75 borderers. The wood was fix miles long, and three broad, fince much reduced. But it appears that then they began to affart their woods, and clear the land for tillage. Here was at the fame time an hawk's airey. The town ftood antiently moftly on the weft bank which leads towards Hereford, till, William de Breos lord of Brekhoc having burnt great part of it on his revolt from king John, it was rebuilt as now.

The town is fituate in a very fruitful, well watered vale, is well built, and carries on a confiderable trade with its wool, feltry, and leather. It gives title of baron to the earl of Pomfret, whofe grandfather fir William Fermor was fo created 1692, 4 William and Mary.

Edward VI. intended to incorporate it, but dying before the patent paffed the great feal, queen Mary incorporated it, a. r. 1, by name of bailiff, and 24 burgeffes, and granted them a fecond fair, befides that granted by Henry II. James I. added a 3d. The markethoufe was rebuilt 1634, having the arms of moft of the gentlemen on this fide the county as contributors to it. In the reign of Edward III. here were perfons of eftate in this manor of the names of Shermy, Mappenore, Lorymer, and Romain: the two firft remain in certain clofes, and a lane. The Bradfords had a manfion houfe at the fouth end of the town till the middle of the 15th century. This borough is fo confiderable both for receipt and fituation, that fometimes the general affizes are held here, and in particular in 1610, the peftilence being at Hereford, the fummer affizes were held here, and Roger Cadwallader (who was born at Stretton by Sugwas), a fecular prieft, was condemned for taking orders beyond fea, drawn, hanged, and quartered, Aug. 19, 1610, and his quarters hanged up at the four ends of the town, and his head fet up in the market place. The tradition is that the carpenter who made the gallows was afterwards, for fome crime, hanged on it himfelf [r].

Mr. Blount derives the name from *Leofric*, who was earl of the Mercians, to whom this country was fubject, and under the Confeffor, in the beginning of whofe reign he died; he is ftyled *comes Herefordenfis* [s]. He was probably a benefactor to this minifter or church, which Leland infinuates to have been built a little before the Conqueft; fo that whatever name the town went by before, it was probably called after him.

Notwithftanding the account of the religious foundation at Leominfter given both by Leland and Camden, bifhop Tanner thinks Merewald's foundation was for feculars, who were fucceeded by nuns, and they by Benedictine monks, after Henry I. gave it to his new founded abbey at Reading 1125, valued at £. 660. 16*s*. 8*d*. [t]. All that remains of the building is a fmall chapel, now the workhoufe, and a very antient aile of the parifh church.

Henry I. gave Lemfter to his new founded abbey at Reading by his charter dated 1125, and it was made a cell thereto. Fines were levied in the abbot of Reading's court here. Hugh bifhop of Hereford granted to the abbot of Reading licence to conftitute and amove the deans and monks here as he fhould think fit, *falvâ in aliis dignitate Herefordenfis eccleſiæ* [u]. To this priory belonged *quædam camera quæ vocatur* le frere chamber *& quædam capella eidem cameræ adjuncta*. This *frere chamber* is that gate houfe chamber, now the town chamber, and the chapel is the free fchool houfe. Q. if the Lady chapel. Leland fays the priory church adjoined to the parifh church, but long fince demolifhed, though part of the walls were lately ftanding. Though the parifh be very great, and the priory was richly endowed, yet, after the diffolution, the church was left fo poor, that only £. 10 was allowed to a vicar: for the very tithes and profit which belonged to the Eafter book were granted by Elizabeth to John Farnham and heirs, and the priory church yard of two acres, with a tenement and garden in Burgrefs ftreet late belonging to the priory to John Herbert, gent. and heirs [x].

The church confifts of a nave and two ailes, the north aile fuppofed by its ftyle the body of the old priory church, is fhut out from the prefent and only ufed for burials. In it were in Mr. Blount's time an alabafter figure of a lady, without infcription or arms, faid to be a benefactrix in building the great weft window, and by gift of fome commons to the town. Probably Matilda Mowbray, of whom is extant this charter. "*Ego Matilda Mowbray pura*
"*virginitate mea cum conſenſu avunculi mei Walteri*
"*Clifford militis do & concedo liberis hominibus*
"*ville de Leominſter totas illas quinque paſturas ja-*
"*centes & exiſtentes inter Luggfoorde & Hurſtwall*
"*wood.*"

Near this a braſs plate for Alice, wife of Philip Reding. 10 Aug. 1473.

In the chancel: Ralph and Elizabeth Hakluit. He died 1 May, 1507, Miles Hakluit, gent. 21 June, 1621.

All theſe are now gone.

[p] Lel. IV. 175. 177, 178. V. 10. VI. 69.
[q] Malmſbury.
[r] Tan. 173.
[s] Domeſd. f. 180.
[t] Blount's MS.
[u] Blount.
[x] Ib.

On

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is our Lady's chapel, the benefactions to which are particularized in *Liber cartarum capellæ B. M. monachor. Leominſtriæ*, penes John Stead, gent. Edith de Aula (Hall) gave a burgage or houſe in Mappenoreſlane here *ad ſuſtentandum pauperes tempore cariſtiæ*, and to this day there is a cloſe under the priory called the Almonry.

Here were three chantries, and the petition of the inhabitants to Edward VI. to renew their charter ſets forth, that here were 2000 houzeling people, and that the three chantry prieſts ſerved the grammar, writing, and A B C ſchools, that the king had within their borough rents to the amount of £.53. 11*s*. that they had 10 ſtone bridges to maintain, and prayed him to give them their chantry and cottage rents, and renew their charter, which queen Mary complied with.

The tradition about the caſtle is now worn out, and the yearly ſolemnity of ſports there diſcontinued; but the place pointed at by Leland muſt probably be the mount which overlooks the Hay lane [y]. And in truth that great ridge of hills in poſſeſſion of Walter Brabaſon, eſq; was antiently called *the Caſtle of Comfort's hills*, and were heretofore given for maintenance of a chantry prieſt in Ludlow church [z].

Eaton. "From Lemſter to *Eaton*, a mile by weſt-north-"weſt. One William Hackluit that was with king "Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, ſet up a "houſe at this village, and purchaſed land to it. "He had one St. George, a nobleman of France to "his priſoner. Hackluit now living is the third in "deſcent of the houſe of Eaton. The chief and "antienteſt of the Hackluits have been gentlemen "in tymes out of memory, and they took their "names of the forreſt of *Cluid* in Radnorſhire, and "they had a caſtle and habitation not far from "Radnor. There were three knights of theſe Hak-"luits about the time of king Edward III. whereof "one was named Edmond. It chanced in king "Edward III's time that one of the Hakluits took "part with Leoline prince of Wales againſt king "Edward III. whereupon his lands were attainted "and devolved to the king, or to Mortimer lord of "Radnor, and never were reſtored. There was at "that time one of the Hakluits that fled into the "mountains of Wales, and lived as a baniſhed "man, but he after was pardoned, and having a "knight that tended him becauſe he was his god-"ſon or kinſman and had no iſſue, he made him "his heir, and thoſe lands yet remain to the eldeſt "houſe of the Hackluits [a]."

I ſought for the manſion of Mr. Leland's friend, to whom he profeſſes himſelf obliged for many particulars reſpecting this county, but found only a decaying farm houſe, the property of Edward Brabazon, earl of Meath, near two miles from Leominſter, to which Eyton is an hamlet. The Brabazons have a vault in Leominſter church.

Croft. "*Croft*, the Manor of the Crofts ſett on the browe "of an hille ſomewhat declining, ditched and walled "caſtle like [b].

Croft caſtle was the ſeat of the knightly family of that name ever ſince the Conqueſt; ſir Archer Croft, whoſe grandfather, ſon of Dr. Croft, biſhop of Hereford 1662, was created a baronet 24 Charles II. died in 1793, and was ſucceeded by his brother, who died 1797, and was ſucceeded by ſir Herbert Croft the preſent baronet. The late ſir Archer left an only daughter and heir who married —— Mount, eſq. Of this family was ſir Richard Croft, who, by Edward IV's ſpecious promiſe of ſparing the ſon of Henry VI. after the battle of Tewkſbury, was induced to give him up. In the park is a large camp, double ditched, called the *Ambrey* [c], a name common to other earthworks, as in Eſſex, Hants, from whence is an extenſive proſpect. To this is oppoſed a camp called *the Warren* or *Wapley* hill between Eywood and Wigmore. At *Avemeſtre*, ſouth-weſt of it is a ſmaller ſquare camp. Warren *camp*. See Pl. IV. Avemeſtre.

At *Mortimer's croſs*, in this neighbourhood, Edward IV. when Earl of March, defeated Jaſper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, 1460, and killed 2000 of his men. Mortimer's croſs.

Netherwood manor in *Thornbury* pertained to the Mortimers, afterwards to Richard duke of York before and after he uſurped the crown, but at the battle of Boſworth, William Baſkervyle of the houſe of Ereſby obtained it. There remains the ſite of a noble houſe and a park of 1000 acres. Thomas Baſkervyle ſold it in the 16th century to Read, he to ſir John Vere, from whom it came to Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, who ſold it to Edward Pit of Kyre, eſq; whoſe ſon James held it 1675. This place gave birth to Roger Mortimer, earl of March, and the firſt Robert Devereux earl of Eſſex. Edward VI. granted it, with the park, to Edward duke of Somerſet. Afterwards it went to Devereux, then to Baſkervyle as above [d].

Rochford, near two miles from the north eaſt boundary of the county, is ſurrounded by Worceſterſhire. This was antiently but a chapel of eaſe to Tenbury there till Robert, biſhop of Hereford, cauſed a church-yard to be made here *ad refugium pauperum* as his inſtrument ſets forth [e]. Rochford.

"*Webley* is a market town, where is a goodly "caſtle, but ſomewhat in decay. It was the chief "lordſhip of the Devereux. There is a fair caſtle "of my lord Ferrars. The caſtle of *Lenſhall*, of "ſome written *Leonſhall*, is a two mile from Web-"ley. It belonged alſo to the Devereux, and there "is a park. The very old lords of Lenſhall were "the Marburres. This caſtle came to Devereux "by the heir general of Marburge [f]." Weobley. Lyonſhall *caſtle*.

Weobley belonged antiently to the Lacies, was afterward the chief barony of the Verdons, from whom failing heirs male it devolved by a daughter to Devereux. The ſite of the caſtle is viſible on the ſouth ſide of the town. The church is large and well built, having a tall ſpire ſteeple, the top whereof, with the croſs, was blown down about

[y] It ſeems to be called in Taylor's map *High Land*. [z] Blount.
[a] Lel. IV. 178. Among the Harleian MSS. N° 7369, is a ſurvey of the townſhip of Eyton, by R. Hackluit, probably Leland's friend, and editor of the Voyages.
[b] Lel. Ib. [c] Aubrey. [d] Blount MS. [e] Lib. niger Heref. Blount. [f] Lel. IV. 175. VII. 151.

1640,

1640, and not repaired 1675. One bar of iron which fell with it weighed 300lb. In the chancel an alabaſter figure of a knight in armour, on his helmet, I.H.S. No arms or inſcription. They are probably Verdons. In the church a braſs, the inſcription imperfect; *Of your charite pray for the ſoul of Watkin Garway and Agnes his wife.* On a plate, W.T.G. Theſe Garways had a manſion-houſe at *Ley*, bought and laid to that of Bridges. Their arms were A. a pile ſurmounted by a feſs between four leopards' heads G. In the chapel belonging to Bridges of Ley is a monument with this inſcription on a braſs plate and the arms of Bridges with quarterings.

Hic jacet Roulandus Brugge de Ley in com. Heref. gen. & Margareta Kelom uxor ejus. Qui quidem Rolandus obiit die . . . . . anno Dñi Ꝟ̃ħ . . . . Et dicta Margareta obiit 18 *die Novemb. anno Dñi Ꝟ̃ħs Quorum animabus propitietur Deus.*

In St. Michael's chapel belonging to Little Sarnefield and the Morningtons its lords, are the arms of Verdon in the windows, and the alabaſter figure of a prieſt, of whoſe inſcription was legible 1675 only *obiit* and *cujus animæ*[g].

Here is a ſmall market on Thurſdays, and three fairs. Here was anciently a park: ſome ſay two; for there are yet certain grounds called the Park grounds and the Park meadow. The manor belonged to Lanthoni abbey by Gloceſter, and was granted by Philip and Mary to ſir Edward Haſtings.

Weobley is an ancient corporation and market town. It has two charity ſchools. The caſtle was taken by Stephen from the empreſs Maud. Six miles north-weſt from Weobley, which Leland calls *two*, is Lenſhall, Leonſhall, or Lyonſhall caſtle and park, which, as well as Weobley, belongs now to lord Weymouth.

North of Weobley, between great Delwin and Eardſland, is a ſquare camp.

nesfield. In *Sarnesfield* church-yard is a monument of John Abell the moſt famous architect of his time. After he was above 90 he engraved on a grave-ſtone for himſelf his own effigy kneeling with thoſe of his two wives, and the emblems of his profeſſion, rule, compaſs, and ſquare, and this epitaph compoſed by himſelf:

This craggy ſtone a covering is for an architector's bed,
That lofty buildings raiſed high, yet now lyes low his head.
His line and rule, ſo death concludes, are locked up in ſtore;
Build they that liſt or they that wiſt for he can build no more.

His houſe of clay could hold no longer,
May heaven's joy build him a ſtronger.
John Abel.
Vive ut vivas in vitam æternam.

He built the market-houſes of Brecknoc, Knighton, and Lemſter, and the timber work of the new church at Dore. But above all being in Hereford when the Scots beſieged it 1645, he made a ſort of mills to grind corn which were of great uſe to the beſieged, and for which Charles I. afterwards honoured him with the title of one of his majeſty's carpenters. He died 1674, aged 97[h].

Hampton Court. "*Hampton*, ſometime a goodly manor place of "the barons of Burforde, now of Coneſby *ripa ſiniſtra* "Lug. Here is a ſtone bridge over Lug[i]."

"Hampton court was ſumptuouſly erected by one "ſir ——— Lenthall, knt. that thus roſe by ſervice. "He was yeoman of the robes to king Henry IV. "and being a gallant fellow, either a daughter or "very near kinſwoman of the king's fell in love with "him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. "Whereupon after he fell into eſtimation and had "given to him £.1000 by the year for maintenance "of him and his wife and their heirs, among which "landes he had Ludlow for one parte. This Lenthall "was victorious at the battle of Agencourt, and took "many priſoners there, by which prey he beganne "the new buildings of Hampton court, and brought "from an hill a ſpringe of water, and made a little "pool within the top of his houſe. This Lenthall "had a ſon by his wife: but he after a few years "died. Then left he of to build any more at "Hampton, and ſoon after his wife died. Then "after he married the daughter of the lord Grey of "Codnor[i]."

At Hampton was an old conſecrated chapel of eaſe, but a new one was built by ſir Rowlands, with curious painted windows repreſenting the deſcent from the croſs, arms, &c. On the roof was this coat, on a feſs three roundels, Q. *Lenthall.* The roof of the parlour was alſo full of arms[k].

Hampton Court, according to the following inſcription under an original portrait of that prince, was begun by Henry IV. himſelf.

"Henry the IVth, king of England, who laid the "firſt ſtone of this houſe, and left this picture in it, "when he gave it to Lental, who ſold it to Corn-"wall of Bamfield, who ſold it to the anceſtors of "the lord Coningſby, in the reign of Henry VI."

Sir *Thomas Coningſby* was knighted by queen Elizabeth 1591; and his grandſon *Thomas* was created by king William baron *Coningſby* of *Clanbraſil* in Ireland, where he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battles of the Boyne and Aghrim, and by king George I. in 1716, baron Coningſby of Coningſby in Lincolnſhire, and in 1719 earl, with remainder to his eldeſt daughter *Margaret* and her heirs male. She ſucceeded to the title on her father's deceaſe in 1729, and reſided till her death at this family manſion. She married ſir *Michael Newton*, K.B. by whom ſhe had one ſon *John*, who, dying an infant, the title is extinct. On the deceaſe of lady *Margaret* the eſtate devolved to her ſiſter, lady *Frances*, relict of ſir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. by whom ſhe had two daughters, the elder of whom was married to *William Anne Holles Capel*, earl of Eſſex, to whoſe ſon *George*, now earl of Eſſex, the eſtate devolved at her ladyſhip's death 1779. The park is eight

[g] Blount. [h] Ib. [i] Lel. IV. 176, 177. [k] Blount.

miles round, but the woods were ſadly thinned to redeem a heavy mortgage.

Pencomb. The lord of the manor of *Pencomb* by ancient cuſtom claims a pair of gilt ſpurs as an herriot from every mayor of Hereford who dies in his office[k].

Sutton. "*Sutton* is three miles from Hereford, where "appeare notable ruines of ſum auncyent and great "building. It is thowght then, and a great likelyhod "is that it was ſumtyme the manſion of king Offa at "ſuch time as Kencheſtre ſtood, or els Herford was "a begynning[l]." Giraldus Cambrenſis in his life of Ethelbert, calls it *Kinges Sutton*, and *Southtown Walls*, and ſaw ruins of the caſtle[m]. This is a large camp in St. Michael's Sutton.

Between Sutton and Hereford in *Sutton St. Nicholas* pariſh in a common meadow called *the Wergins* ſtood two ſtones for a water mark, one upright, and the other laid acroſs it, probably remains of a cromlech. In the late civil wars about 1652, they were removed 240 paces nobody knew how, but becauſe of their bulk, of courſe, aſcribed to the Devil, and called *the Devil's ſtone*. One of them required nine yoke of oxen to draw it to its former ſite.

Below on the Lug lie thoſe beautiful meadows called *Lugg meadows*, containing ſome hundred acres of moſt fertile ground not eaſily to be paralleled for ſo great a quantity together[n].

Marden. "*Marden* village is abowt a myle from Sutton, and "harde by ys a hill, wher, as men ſay, St. Ethel- "bright was behedded. At the village now is a fair "chirche dedicate to him. I think verely that he "was ſlain at Sutton in king Offa's houſe. The "name of Marden ſeemeth to expreſs the *Martyr's* "*hill*[o]. The pariſh church of Marden was built on the ſpot where Ethelbert was firſt buried[p].

Morden is antient demeſne land of the crown in Domeſday. It comprehends Sutton, St. Michael's, alias Weſt Aſton, the ſeat of Thomas Price, eſq. with a free chapel, the vale, Ferne, and Fromanton. Here is a high piece of ground called *Sutton Wall*, ſuppoſed the ſite of Offa's palace. The top is level, and eſtimated to contain 30 acres, ſurrounded with a continued bank of earth, the entrances at the north and ſouth ends, in the middle a low place called the Cellar. A ſilver ring of antique form was found here in digging not many years ſince. Henry de Monemouth held lands here by ſervice *pro qua debet ſummonire dominos de Wiggemore apud Wiggemore, Braos apud Gingſton, & de Cary apud Webbeley, & diſtringere eos pro debitis dni regis cum neceſſe fuerit, & conducere theſaurum dni regis a caſtro Hereford uſque London, & habere quolibet die* xiid. *Et quia ſervicium debile eſt ideo mutatur de conſenſu ejuſdem Henrici. Ita quod dictus Henricus reddat dno regi per an.* xiid. *Et faciet ſervitium* 40*mæ partis feodi unius militis, & ſic quietus ſit de prædicto ſervicio*[q]. So in *Marſton* John le Wafre held two virgates *per ſervitium conducendi theſaurum dni regis de Hereford uſque ad London quotieſcunque ſummonitus fuerit per vicecomitem cum uno equo & capello ferreo ſumptibus dni regis, viz.* xiid. *quolibet die verſus London, & in redeundo ſumptibus ſuis propriis*[q]. The well into which Ethelbert's body was thrown ſtill retains his name. The church ſtands over it, built without doubt to his memory, and placed ſo near the river Lug, viz. within 10 yards, that high floods overflow it, yet it is pretended the muddy waters never intermingle with this well. The vicarage is conſiderable by the plenty of good orchards in the pariſh, whence the vicar in a good year had 50 hogſheads of cider for tithe.

Great Marclay. *Great Marclay* belonged at the Conqueſt to Roger de Lacy, afterwards to the Baluns, from whom it came to the crown, and was by Edward I. granted to Edmund Mortimer. 22 Richard II. the laſt Roger Mortimer, earl of Marche, died ſeiſed of it, and demiſed it to Thomas Walwayn for his life. Coming again to the crown it was purchaſed of queen Elizabeth by Thomas Kirle of Walford, eſq. who had iſſue ſir John Kirle, created baronet 3 Charles I. who had iſſue Francis, who died in his life-time leaving iſſue ſir John Kirle, bart. living 1675, having no ſons, but one of his daughters Vincentia married to ſir John Erneley, knt. Near the church ſtood *Mortimer's* caſtle, the ſite viſible, and another perhaps more antient, called *Ellingham caſtle*, not far from the town, the ſite overgrown with wood, and called the *Quarry wood*. The other third of the pariſh being a manor by itſelf, and the capital meſſuage called *Helions*, corruptly *Helens*, belonged to William Ludlow, and in the reign of Edward III. to the Audleys, whoſe heireſs brought it to Ralph lord Stafford, and Edmund lord Stafford ſold it to Thomas Walwayne 4 Henry IV. Queen Mary by commiſſion under the great ſeal dated 25 Nov. a. r. 1, authorized Henry earl of Arundel to confer the honour of knighthood on William Wareham and Richard Walwayn, which was done the 30th of the ſame month, they having been firſt made eſquires to the queen's body. Richard Walwayn, anceſtor of this family in Edward III. married Joan daughter and heir of Walter Helion of Helion here, which is now the chief ſeat of the Walwayns. Sir Walter Helion married the daughter and heir of Walter Walſh, and had been in the Holy War, and lay croſs-legged in Aſperton chancel, which falling down a few years ſince, the monument was removed to Helion. In Marclay church is an alabaſter monument with a lady holding a pair of beads, no inſcription, but arms of Grandiſon and Mortimer; probably ſhe was Blanche daughter of Roger Mortimer earl of March, third of that name, and wife of John lord Audley in Richard II. Another monument in freeſtone, without arms or inſcription, has the effigies of a knight and lady, ſuppoſed the great Roger Mortimer, executed at the Elms in Smithfield, firſt buried in the Grey Friars, London, removed as Stowe to Wigmore, but Mr. Blount ſuppoſes hither, and Joan his wife, daughter of Peter de Genevil. Sir John Kirle, bart. built a chapel on the north ſide, where is a monument for himſelf and lady Sibylla. The manſion-houſe of *Chandos* in this pariſh is ſuppoſed to give name to that family, or they to it. 28 Edward III. Robert Brug ſold to

[k] Blount. [l] Lel. V. 66. See alſo VII. 152. [m] Giraldus. Cambr. vit. Ethelb. ap. Lel. It. VIII. 88.
[n] Blount. [o] Lel. V. 66. [p] Liber niger Hereford, f. 227. Blount.
[q] Plac. Cor. 20 Edward I.

Peter

Peter Grandiſon the lands which John Chandos held in Marcle[r].

Marclay hill. Mr. Camden's credulity about *Marclay* hill is perfectly ridiculous. That ground, lying on a clayey ſtratum, ſhould in a very wet ſeaſon ſlide to a lower place is natural enough: but that it ſhould ſlip up hill would be a wonder indeed. Yet to this account Fuller[s] adds that it travelled 14 hours, and aſcended 12 fathoms up hill, leaving a chaſm, 400 feet wide, and 520 long, the whole field that moved being twenty acres. It overthrew *Kinnaſton* chapel, removing a yew tree in the yard from eaſt to weſt, and totally changing the face of the country.

Wormeſley. At *Wormeſley*, called alſo *de Pyonia*, from its vicinity to King's Pion, Gilbert Talbot, in John, founded a priory of black canons, valued at £. 83. 10*s*.[t] Sir Walter Map was lord and benefactor. Sir Nicholas de Wormeley was antient lord[u]. At *Canon Pion* adjoining is a ſquare camp, ſouth of which is the great work at *Credon hill* before deſcribed, about two miles from Eaton wall and one from Kentcheſter, the graff inward as well as outward, but vaſt, incloſing about 40 acres, which Aubrey pronounces not to be Roman; and eaſt of Credon hill at *Burghill* is a third ſquare camp. There is another near *Letton*.

Pembridge. *Pembridge*, a ſmall market town on the Arrow, the market now diſuſed, gave name to an antient family in Stephen, of whom Richard was knight of the garter in Edward III. and buried in Hereford cathedral, and Thomas was knighted at that great ſolemnity 34 Edward I. at Carliſle before his laſt expedition againſt Scotland. It belonged to the canons of St. Guthlac at Hereford. The Mortimers held it in Edward I. Henry I. gave it a charter of liberties; but the market is much declined. They have a fair on May day, called *Cowſlip fair*, and another in November called *Woodrock* fair. The caſtle in Welſh Newton Pariſh had for its governor 7 Henry III. William lord Cantelupe. In Henry VIIth's reign the knight's hoſpitalers of Dynmore held it. Margaret counteſs of Richmond held it with the manor of Welſh Newton[x]. After the diſſolution it was in the hands of one Baynham, who being attainted in Elizabeth, forfeited it to the crown. David Baker bought it as part of the lands and poſſeſſions called Richmond's lands, and ſold it to ſir Walter Pye, ſen. and the laſt ſir Walter Pye ſold it to George Kemble, gent. who repaired the ruins with timber, and made it habitable as it was 1675. This Robert Kemble, among other valiant royaliſts, ſtoutly oppoſed the rebellious regicides, Sept. 6, 1651, at Sudbury gate, Worceſter, whereby the king's retreat was ſecured, and he received eleven wounds, yet was living 1675. The park is ploughed up, and the adjoining chapel demoliſhed[y].

Monklow. *Monklow*, vulgo *Monkland*, near Pembridge, had a ſmall Benedictine priory, founded by Ralph Toni the elder, in the reign of William Rufus, cell to Conches abbey in Normandy, and ſuppreſſed as alien 2 Henry V.[z] This manor belonged to Wotton priory, c. Warwick, and was granted by Henry V. to ſir Rowland Lenthal, and Edward Windſor[a]. At *Ivington* adjoining is a ſquare camp of 30 acres on a hill[b].

Stretford. *Stretford* is a ſmall town, giving name to an hundred. In the church on the north ſide is the ſtone figure of a knight and lady: on his ſhoulders the arms of Delabere Az. a bend between 2 bendlets and ſix martlets O. A monument in the chancel has the ſame arms. In the chancel is a large caſe of ſtone, wherein tradition ſays were heretofore the effigies of St. Coſmas and Damian, to whom the church is ſuppoſed to be dedicated[c].

Winſley. *Winſley* or *Windley* came to the Berytons now Berringtons by marriage with the heir of Winderley in Edward III. The houſe is in *Hope* pariſh under Dynmore, and as a badge of its antiquity there is carved over the porch in wood a croſs with theſe words,

Hope.

Por ſignum Tau libera nos Domine.

On one of the croſs beams of the hall is carved Bendy of 5, probably arms of *Winderley*[d].

Dynmore. "The hill of *Dineſmore* is very ſteep, high, well "wooded, and a *ſpecula* to ſee all the country about. "There ſtandeth a litle by weſt of the very toppe "of Dinemore hill on the left hand as I rode a "commandry with a faire place that belonged to "the order of the knights of St. John of Hieruſalem "in London[e]." The figure of St. John is over the gate, and on a window of the ruins of this houſe was an inſcription SANCTE Bo Ro, ſuppoſed an invocation of him as the patron ſaint equivalent to *St. John our pledge* or *defence*[f]. It is rather the motto of the arms of that order[g].

Titley. At *Titley*, another village on this river, was a cell to Tyrone abbey in France[h]. This alien priory, whoſe founder and order are unknown, was ſuppreſſed 2 Henry V. and given to Wincheſter college, to which it now belongs.

Keynton. *Keynton*, or Kington, a market and clothing town has a freeſchool and charity ſchool. On a hill above it to the north, called *Bradnor mountain*, is a ſquare camp.

Leonhall Stretford. Leland ſays, the very old lords of *Leonhall Stretford* were the Marburyes. It came to the Devereuxes by their heir general. Inq. 26 Henry VI. found that Elizabeth wife of Walter Devereux was daughter and heir of ſir John Merbury, but this manor was long before in the family of Devereux. In the beginning of the reign of Henry III. ſir Stephen d'Ebroicis was lord of this manor and caſtle, ſucceeded by ſir William his brother, and he by another William. William Tuchet a baron of this realm was lord here in the reign of Edward I. who granted him freewarren, and a market here and a fair, both long ſince diſuſed. The caſtle was demoliſhed, and the town decayed in Edward II. Bartholemew Badleſmere died ſeized of this caſtle and manor. Sir Stephen dE'broicis appropriated the church to

[r] Blount. [s] Worthies, Hereford, p. 34. Q. if this ſpot is called in Taylor's Map, *Wonder*. [t] Tan. 177.
[u] Blount. [x] Regiſt. Dynmore. [y] Blount. [z] Blount. Tan. 173.
[a] Blount. [b] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [c] Blount. [d] Ib. [e] Lel. IV. 176. Tan. 176.
[f] Gent. Mag. 1755. p. 347. [g] See Gent. Mag. 1784. p. 496. Dugd. Warw. p. 969. [h] Tan. 178.

the

the canons of Pyon, which grant was confirmed by William, ſon of ſir Richard Tyrrel, and by the biſhop, dean, and chapter of Hereford, reſerving to himſelf the power of aſſeſſing the vicar's portion. The ſaid Stephen by another deed, called *Magna Charta Domini Stephani de Ebroicis* gave his mill here to the church and canons of St. Leonard of Pyon. William Golafer was alſo poſſeſſed of lands here, and gave part of them to the priory of Wormeley[i]. The knights of St. John of Jeruſalem had lands at Home in this manor pertaining to their preceptory of Dynmore[k]. On the ſouth ſide of the church is a chapel appropriated to Mr. Pember's houſe at Ellſden in this pariſh, and another on the north ſide belongs to the More. The caſtle ſtood almoſt contiguous to the church. It ſeems to have been a noble building, but now nothing remains of it but the outer walls. It belonged with the manor 1675, to Frances ducheſs of Somerſet, who was eldeſt daughter and coheir of the firſt Robert earl of Eſſex, and relict of Willian earl and marquis of Hertford and duke of Somerſet[l].

Home Lacy. The family of Scudamore came over with the Conqueror, and ſettled firſt in Wiltſhire at Norton and Upton Scudamores, at the laſt of which are traces of their manſion-houſe. Thomas younger ſon of ſir Peter of that place married Clarice daughter of the lady Clara of Ewias 28 Edward III. whoſe name he aſſumed. He ſettled at *Homme* or *Home-Lacy*, which he had from the Tregozes by inheritance. John Scudamore was created a baronet by James I. and by Charles I. viſcount Scudamore of Sligo, and died 1671, having reſtored the tithes of this pariſh church[m]. Here was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by William Fitz Warine in Henry III.[n]

Fownhope. On the oppoſite ſide of the Wye to Holm Lacey is *Fownhope*, a village between two ſquare camps, one called *Wobury*, q. d. *Woldbury*, on *Capler hills* at Brockhampton, double trenched, near half a mile long and narrow[o]. The other ſquare and nameleſs[p].

North of this in the pariſh of *Stoke Dormington* is *Ethelbert's* camp on a hill.

Roſs. *Roſs* maintains its reputation for iron works, and drives a conſiderable trade in cyder and wool. It ſtands high, but is cloſe built with old houſes. Henry III. made it a free borough, the biſhop of Hereford being its lord. It is governed by a ſerjeant and four conſtables. King Stephen granted the market to biſhop Betun. Here are four fairs. In its fine church lie the Rudhalls, antient proprietors of *Rudhall* in its neighbourhood, viz. Judge Rudhall and lady in Henry VII. ſir Richard knighted at Cadiz, and others: here alſo in more obſcurity the great benefactor to this town John Kyrle, eſq. celebrated by Mr. Pope as the *man of Roſs* who ſpent his income of £. 500 *per annum*, in acts of benevolence and charity, the traces of which remain in his embelliſhments of the church-yard and the road to Hereford. He died 1724, aged 84, and his manſion-houſe is now the King's-arms inn. The river winds in form of a horſeſhoe in a beautiful vale having Wilton caſtle on its bank. The convict priſon for the biſhops of Hereford was at Roſſe, where they had a palace at the weſt end of the church-yard, ruined in Leland's time[q].

Here is a croſs called *Cob's croſs*, i. e. *Corpus Chriſti*, and a lane of the ſame name. In a houſe formerly an inn oppoſite to the king's head, is a chamber called the King's chamber, where Henry IV. lay when he went to ſee his queen then ready to lie in at Monmouth. Near the church an almshouſe for five or ſix poor people, founded by one Burt[r].

In the pariſh of *Selleck*, on the Wye, is a ſquare camp called *Caradoc*, and a little ſouth-weſt of it at *Michael church* another called *Geer cop*. Mr. Aubrey mentions traces of another large camp almoſt worn out by the plough but on a fine hill, and called *Warre locks* near *Fawley*, on the oppoſite ſide of the river to this. Selleck.

King John only confirmed *Wilton* to Henry de Longcamp, for Henry I. had given it to his grandfather Hugh. Henry's granddaughter marrying Reginald Grey juſtice of Cheſter conveyed it to his family, which afterwards took title from it, the laſt lord Grey of Wilton dying 1614. Dugdale ſays nothing of Fitz Hugh marrying into this family or having any thing to do here[s]. William Fitz Hugh lived in Henry V. but Wilton was never out of the Greys from their firſt poſſeſſion 15 Edward I. to 1614[t]. It paſſed from the Greys by marriage to the Chandos family. It has been lately purchaſed by the truſtees of Guy's hoſpital. Wilton.

Eaſt of Roſs in *Linton* pariſh is *Eccleſwall* caſtle, formerly belonging to the Talbots, from whom it came by an heireſs to the Greys: the duke of Kent ſold it to Mr. Bonner, who held it 1749. In an old wall there was found about 1739 a ſilver ſeal circumſcribed S. *Philippi de Henbury*. Arms, a chevron indented between 6 croſs croſlets fitchè[u]. Eccleſwall caſtle.

On the river Teme is *Hereford parva*, probably denominated like the city of Hereford from being a conſiderable paſs or ford. Hereford parva.

On one ſide of the river Frome is *Aſperton*, the ſeat of the Grandiſons, where was born John Grandiſon biſhop of Exeter. In an heraldic MS. of Randal Holmes, MSS. Harl. 2152, is a note of a tree in this park 60 feet high before it had any bough; then one grew out ſo low that a man on the ground might touch the end with his hand; then it grew 15 feet and an half before it had any more: the body was three fathom round, and very upright. Aſperton.

On the other ſide is *Stretton Granſom* or *Grandiſon*, where Baxter, who calls it *Grantham* or *Grantavon*, places the *Circutio* of Ravennas, there being a ſquare camp. Stretton Granſom.

Walter D'Evreux created viſcount Hereford by Edward VI. was the firſt Engliſh viſcount, and died 1558[x]; his ſon Richard dying in his life time left a ſon *Walter* who died 1576[y], and left a ſon *Robert*, *Viſcounts Hereford.*

[i] Reg. de Wormely, f. 19. b. [k] Reg. Dynmore. [l] Blount.
[m] Gibſon's Memoirs of that family in his Hiſtory of Door and Home Lacy churches. [n] Tan. 178.
[o] Aubrey, Mon. Brit. [p] The dimenſions of the firſt are ſuſpicious. Taylor has both of an equal ſize and nameleſs.
[q] VIII. 86, 87. [r] Blount. [s] V. Bar. I. 402. 593. 713. [t] Dugd. ubi ſup.
[u] Gent. Mag. XIX. p. 536. 1749. [x] buried at Stow near Chartley, c. Stafford.
[y] buried at Caermarthen.

created

created earl of Eſſex and viſcount Hereford by queen Elizabeth, beheaded 1600. His ſon *Robert* being reſtored in blood, and dying without iſſue 1646[z], the title of Hereford deſcended to ſir *Walter* D'Evreux of Warwickſhire, grandſon of the firſt viſcount by a ſecond marriage[a]. He was called up to the houſe of peers 1646, and died 1674, and was buried at Ipſwich. He was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon *Leiceſter*, who died 1676, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake. He died ſingle 1682[b], and was ſucceeded by his brother *Edward*, who dying 1700 without iſſue, the title devolved upon *Price* D'Evreux deſcended from ſir George brother of Walter the third viſcount. He died 1740. His ſon *Price* dying 1748 without iſſue, it went to the deſcendants of the laſt-mentioned Price's great uncle Vaughan D'Evreux, whoſe ſon *Edward* died 1760, and his ſon and nameſake 1783, whoſe ſon *George* died Dec. 31, 1804, and was ſucceeded by *Henry* the 14th and preſent viſcount Hereford.

[z] He was the parliament's general, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey.
[a] See Dugdale's Warwickſh, p. 641.
[b] Dugdale's Baron. II. 175—182.

Rare Plants found in Herefordſhire.

Bryum *rigidum*. Rigid Bryum; on moiſt rocks; near *Wigmore*.

Conferva *rigida*. Rough Conferva; in the river *Lug* near *Mortimer's Croſs*.

Lichen *furfuraceus*. Branny Liverwort; on the park pales at *Croft* caſtle.

Lichen *ſinuatus*. Sinuated Liverwort; on rocks, and in ſtoney and ſhady places, near *Wigmore*.

Mentha *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Horſemint; by the riverſide at *Eydbrook*, near *Roſs*.

Taxus *baccata*. The Eugh or Yew-tree; on the mountains, frequent.

The following letter biſhop Gibſon received from Mr. Lhwyd along with his tranſlation of Mr. Camden's account of the Welſh counties and his additions to them *. As it contains the method he obſerved with ſome general rules relating to the orthography and pronunciation of the Welſh tongue, we have reprinted it.

SIR,

I HAVE herewith ſent you the tranſlation of that part of the Britannia that relates to Wales, together with ſome annotations on each county. I was always ſenſible there were ſeveral perſons better qualified for this taſk than myſelf, and therefore (as you know) for ſome months declined the undertaking. But finding afterwards that thoſe gentlemen who were fitteſt for it could not have leiſure to attend it, I thought it better, with the aſſiſtance and advice of friends, to offer my beſt endeavours, than to leave it wholly to the management of ſome perſon leſs acquainted with the language and country. Thus having not entered upon this province till ſuch as were more capable declined it as inconſiſtent with their private occaſions, I hope what faults I have committed in the performance may be ſomething more excuſable.

In the tranſlation I have, without favour or prejudice, endeavoured to retain the ſenſe of the author, but whereas I have ſometimes differed in writing the Welſh names of perſons and places, I preſumed few readers would ſcruple to allow me that liberty. Nor can it derogate any thing from our excellent author's character that a native of that country ſhould pretend to a more comprehenſive knowledge of the Britiſh than himſelf. However, in this caſe, as I have not wholly written the Welſh words according to the Engliſh cuſtom, ſo neither have I kept ſtrictly to the common method of writing Welſh, but have uſed a more general alphabet, whereby ſuch as are unacquainted with that language will pronounce the words much truer; and they that underſtand it will find no occaſion of miſtakes. For example, in regard the letter C in the Welſh and Iriſh is before all vowels pronounced like K (as *Cilcen* is read *K*ilken); but in every other language obtains that pronunciation only before *a*, *o*, and *u*, I have in ſuch words as are purely Welſh ſubſtituted K for it, in the pronunciation whereof all languages agree. Nor can the critics in the Welſh call this an innovation, the letter K being common in antient MSS. though never uſed in printed books. I have alſo for the like reaſon taken the ſame liberty in writing V for F, and F for Ff, Lh for Ll, and Dh for Dd. And whereas the word *Lhan* in the names of churches is commonly joined with that which follows, as *Llanèlian*, *Lhanieſtin*, &c. I thought it better orthography to ſeparate it, writing *Llan Elian*, which ſignifies *St. Elian's church*, and *Llan Jeſtin*, i. e. *St. Jeſtin's*. As for the annotations I have added at the end of each county, ſuch as have the letters of direction prefixed are notes on thoſe places they refer to in the text, with occaſional additions. And whereas in ſome counties I had notes to add which did not refer at all to any part of the text, I have inſerted them after the annotations with this mark ¶ prefixed. What I have added are generally obſervations of my own, and where they are not ſo I have taken care to inform the reader. I find upon peruſal of Cornwall and thoſe other counties you lately ſent me, that the additional notes on the Engliſh counties are much more complete than theſe, and ſomewhat in a different method. But my taſk was too large to be well performed by one hand, except more time had been allowed. And having received no pattern for imitation, but only ſome general inſtructions, I knew not how far I might enlarge; and to have jumped into the ſame method, muſt have been a great accident. However, I find the difference is not very material, nor is it of any great moment what method we uſe in annotations ſo we take care to add nothing but what may ſeem to the beſt of our apprehenſion pertinent and inſtructive. What faults you find in the orthography, I deſire you would be pleaſed to correct, and alſo in the phraſe where you ſuppoſe it convenient; and where we diſagree in the ſenſe, I ſhall, upon notice thereof, either give directions to alter it, or offer ſome reaſons to the contrary.

I am, Sir,

Your obliged friend and ſervant,

EDWARD LHWYD.

Oxford, Sept. 13, 1694.

Pronunciation of the Welſh.

Ch is pronounced as the Engliſh *Gh* amongſt the vulgar in the north, but more roughly.
Dh as *Th* in the words *this*, *that*, &c.
G as the Engliſh *G* in the words *Gain*, *Gift*, &c.
I as in Engliſh in the words *Win*, *Kin*, but never as in *Wind*, *Kind*, &c.
Lh is only a ſibilating *L*, and is pronounced in reſpect of *L* as *Th* with reference to *T*.
U as the Engliſh *I* in the words *Limb*, *Him*, &c.
W is always a vowel and pronounced like the Engliſh *oo*.
Y as *I* in the Engliſh words *Third*, *Bird*: *O* in *Honey*, *Money*, *U* in *mud*, *muſt*, &c.
All the other letters are pronounced as in Engliſh, and never alter their pronunciation.
ʌ denotes a long vowel, as *Man* is pronounced like the Engliſh word *Mane*.
ˋ ſhews only the accent in ſhort vowels.

* All but what relates to the Welſh orthography was omitted in ſucceeding editions, and the whole was left out in the laſt. In the preſent Mr. Lhwyd's obſervations are incorporated in the additions with due acknowledgment.

SOUTH

A MAP of SOUTH WALES, from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Swickdale Piccadilly, 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

ST GEORGES CHANNE

CARDI G

BRISTOL

BAY

CARMARTHEN BARR

MILFORD HAVEN

ST BRIDES BAY

COUNTIES.

1. Pembroke
2. Cardigan
3. Carmarthen
4. Glamorgan
5. Brecknock
6. Radnor

Longitude West from London

MONTGOMERY SHIRE
SHROP SHIRE
HEREFORD SHIRE
MONMOUTH SHIRE
BRECON Mountains
The Black Mountains
Forest of Radnor
CHANNEL
BAY
Machynlleth
Plinlimon Hill
the Ferry
Head of the Severn
Head of the Wye
Head of the Ridol
Welch Pottesi
Dole Lludon
R. Severn
Llanidlos
Rythern Oak
Bottus
Biggile
Llanbadern Vawr
Llanbadern Vumdd
Lleithleu
Suchnam
Bulchy Sarny
Castel Dubod
Llananno
Hyup Church
Llanbister
Llanver Tree
Llwydon
Park
Llangunllo
KNIGHTON
Weston Hall
Abby Cwm
New Inn
Nantmel
Nammel
Llanddewy
Blethvagh
Pillith Ch.
Llanihangle Redithon
Cascob Church
Whitton
Newhouse
PRESTEIGN
Llandegla
Frantace
Kimarton
Disfot
Evenjobb
Knighton
NEW RADNOR
Downton
Old Radnor
Harpton
Llanihangle
Glarestree
Colver
KINETON
Huntington
Cregrena
Glascomb
Ruilen
Llanvaredd
Colwin Castle
Llanbadon y Garreg
Rovien
Newchurch
Bains Castle
Capel Bettus
Llandilo
Lanbeder
Llanddewy
Velfelide
Llanstephan
HAY
Bachroodd
Castle
Glasbury Ch.
Piplon Chapel
Aberllin
Llanygon
Capel Brengoron
Llangovd
Llanihangle
Llandivalley
Brumlis
Gwernevelt
Llanellw
Talgarth
Tredustan
Castel Dinas
Capel Fyn
Llangorp
Langors Pool
Llanhamlog
Skethrog
Carthedin Church
Cwin Dn Church
Llanvygan
Intended
Bulch
New Br.
Gilsen
Tretower
Llanpeter Ystraw
Llangenny
Llanwenarth
ABERGAVENNY
Llangaddock
Llanelly
Llantwit
CRICKHOWEL
Llangenny
Brecon Canal
Dany Park
Llanihangle Tallwyn
Llanddew Eclaugh
Llanihangle
Llanbrynagh
Cantreff
S.t Davids
BRECON
Llanddew
Llanvillo
Llandevenny
Llanihangle
Llanihangle Nantbrane
Llandilear Vaen
Marthyr Cenuog
Honddy
Llanihangle
Eglwys Gallt Brengy
Llanduvilog
Capley
Pantveered
Abereskir
Trallwn
Capel Bettus
Capel Itheed Brae
Llwyel
Llanihangle Rhoesy Corn
Llansawel
Llansadurn
Llanwrdd
Moddvey
Moddvey House
LLANYMDDOVRY
LLANGADOC
LLANDILO VAWR
Llandovisant
Capel Gwynvey
Capel Calwen
Capely Gairreg
Capel Coelbren
Capel Nanddu
Capel Tan Van
Ystradwellty
Pen Mallard Hills
Vavner
Abercrue
Abercribon
Tre Beddw Mount
Penderin
Bodwigad
Abergoddelog
Abergwnt
Capel Brithdir
Direction Cross
Merthyr Tydvil
Cardiff Canal
Aberdaer
Taldray
Llancayach
Llanavor
Llanwynno
Yflaravodog
Pen Craigy Llynn
Llandovedog
Llanglimwr
Llangwynewar
Eglwysilan
Bedwas Ch.
Llaneltid
Castle
Ruperrah
CAERPHILLY
Kavenmably
Lleesvaen
Llanedarn
Llanilton
Radien
Llanisan
New Church
Ponterche
LLANTRISSENT
Llanhayren
Peterston
Llanharry
Llanharan
Llanilid
Llanhangle
Llanhangle Abergwesin
Llanhengle
Llanavonvawr
Llanllenwal
Llanavon
Llanganten
Llanganarch
Llanwarthtid
Llanwarthin
Llanvaredd
Llanihangle
Llansanfraid
Bettus Chapel
Dysert
Gwern Husman
Rhu
Llanihangle
Llanihangle Redithon
Llanihangle Tallwyn
Llanihangle Nantbrane
Llanihangle
Llanihangle
Llanihangle

30

20

10

LII°

St Da

Wh

Bishops

and

Clerks

50

40

30

20

SOUTH WALES.

RADNORSHIRE.

TO Herefordſhire on the north-weſt adjoins *Radnorſhire*, Britiſh *Sire Maiſeveth*[a], of a triangular form, wideſt on the weſt, and from thence gradually narrowing. On the ſouth the river Wye divides it from Brecknocſhire; on the north Montgomeryſhire borders on it. Its eaſt and ſouth parts are more cultivated; the reſt covered with mountains is ſcarce at all improved, but well wooded and watered, and has ſeveral lakes interſperſed.

On the eaſt ſide among other caſtles of the lords Marchers, now almoſt buried in their own ruins, the moſt remarkable are *Caſtle Paine*, ſo called from Paganus or Paine a Norman who built it; and *Caſtelh Colwen*, which if I miſtake not was formerly called *Caſtelh Maud* in *Colewent*. This laſt was very famous, and belonged to Robert de *Todeney*, a man of conſiderable rank in the reign of Edward II. It is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from Maud de *St. Valery* a woman of great ſpirit, wife of William Breoſe, who rebelled againſt king John *. It was deſtroyed by the Welſh, and rebuilt in a handſome manner of ſtone by king Henry III. A. D. 1231. But of greateſt note is *Radnor*, the chief town of the whole county, called in Britiſh *Maiſeveth*, handſomely built of thatched houſes according to the cuſtom of the country. It was formerly defended with walls and a caſtle, but after that rebel Owen *Glendowrdwy*[b] burnt it, it gradually fell to decay, as well as its mother *Old Radnor* (called by the Britans *Maiſeveth hean* [hen], and from its high ſituation *Pencrag)*, which in the reign of John had been burnt by Rhees ap Gruffin. If I ſhould ſay this *Maiſeveth* was the city MAGOS, which Antoninus ſeems to call MAGNOS, where, according to the Notitia, the commander of the *Pacenſes* was ſtationed under the *Dux Britanniarum* in the reign of Theodoſius the younger, I ſhall not in my own opinion, and perhaps in that of others, be much miſtaken. For we find the inhabitants of theſe parts called by writers of the middle age MAGESETES, and we find mention alſo of *comites Maſegetenſes* and *Mageſetenſes*, and the diſtance both from GOBANNIUM or *Abergavenny* and BRANGONIUM or *Worceſter* differs very little from that aſſigned by Antoninus. Scarce three miles eaſt of this is *Preſtaine*, Britiſh *Lhan Andrè*, q. d. *St. Andrew's church*, which from a little village in our forefathers' days roſe by the countenance of Martin biſhop of St. David's to a famous market town, and to ſuch a degree of elegance as in ſome meaſure to eclipſe Radnor at preſent. Scarce four miles from it is *Knighton*, which rivals *Preſtain*, and was called by the Britans, as I am informed, *Trebuclo* for *Trefyclaudh*, from the wonderful ditch below it made by Offa king of Mercia, to ſeparate the Britans from his Saxon ſubjects, from the mouth of the river *Dee* to that of the Wye for near 80 miles. Thence it was called in Britiſh *Claud Offa* or *Offa's dyke*, of which Johannes *Sariſburienſis* relates in his Polycraticon that "Harald made a law that whatever Welſhman "ſhould be found armed on this ſide of the boundary "he had ſet them, namely Offa's dyke, ſhould have "his right hand cut off by the king's officers[c]."

All the country beyond this to the weſt and north border is for the moſt part barren and hungry, called by the inhabitants *Melienith*, from the yellow hue of the hills. It ſhows however many ruins of caſtles, particularly *Kevenles* and *Tinbod*; the latter built on the point of a hill, and deſtroyed by Lewellin prince of Wales 1260. This *Melienith* reaches to the river *Wye*, which croſſes the weſt corner of the county, and being interrupted by rocks in its paſſage by the ſudden diſcontinuance of its bed, falls down a precipice. Hence the place is called *Raihader Gowy* or *the fall of the Wye*; and I know not whether the Engliſh may not from hence have formed the name of *Radnor* for the whole county firſt and then for the principal town. At this fall was a caſtle, which we are told Rhees prince of South Wales in the reign of Richard I. rebuilt. Nea it is a vaſt deſart with dreary irregular paths and frightful mountains, to which as his ſafeſt retreat Vortigern, that bane of his country, whoſe memory is held in abhorrence by the Britans, retired to reflect too late on the enormity of his guilt in calling in the Saxons, and the horrible inceſt of marrying his own daughter. But the divine vengeance purſuing him he periſhed by fire from heaven with his city *Caer Gwrtigern*, which he had built for his ſecurity. And not far from hence, as if by a fatality attached to the place, not only this Vortigern laſt monarch of Britain of Britiſh race, but alſo Lewellyn the laſt prince of Wales of the Britiſh line, was ſlain by an ambuſcade in the year 1282.

Caſtelh Paine. *Colwen.* *Caſtelh Maud or Caſtelh Colwen.* *Radnor.* *Old Radnor.* MAGI. *Preſtaigne.* *Knighton.* *Claudh Offa.* *Melienith.* *Kevenles* and *Tinbod* caſtles. *Rhaidr Gwy.* Vortigern. *Caer Gwrtigern.* Lewellyn.

* Matth. Paris. M. Weſtminſter, p. 89. Dugd. Bar. I. 415. 417. She was afterwards ſtarved to death at Windſor.
[a] *Vaeſyved.* G. wrong, as appears by the name of Radnor below.
[b] commonly called Owen *Glendour.*
[c] Polycrat. L. VI. c. 6.

Ninnius

Ninnius calls this little tract *Guortigermaur* from Vortigern, and it has not yet loſt the name. No traces of the city however remain except in hiſtorians.

Guthrenion caſtle. *Gwarth Ennion.*

Some think *Guthrenion* caſtle roſe out of its ruins, which was razed by the Welſh in 1201, out of hatred to Roger *Mortimer*. This part of the country was alſo antiently called *Guarthenion* according to Ninnius, who ſays that Vortigern being publicly and ſharply reproved by St. Germanus, not only refuſed to turn his mind from his evil courſe to devotion, but loaded that moſt holy man with abuſe. "Wherefore Vortimer ſon of Vortigern (ſays Ninnius[d]) to atone for his father's abuſive reflections "on St. Germanus, gave him the land in which the "biſhop had endured ſuch reproach, to be his "property for ever; whence in memory of St. Ger-"man it had the name of *Guarthenian*[e], which "ſignifies *calumnly juſtly retorted*, from the Britiſh "words *Gwarth*, *Calumny*, and *Eniawn*, *juſt*."

Earls of *March.*

The *Mortimers*, deſcended from a niece of Genora wife to Richard firſt duke of Normandy, were the firſt Normans that conquered part of this country for themſelves, after defeating Edric *Weald* a Saxon *. After they had figured a long while in this county king Edward III. about the year 1328, created Roger *Mortimer* lord of *Wigmore* earl of this Welſh border, or, as it is commonly called, *March* †. He was ſoon after put to death on a charge of rebelling againſt the ſtate, favouring the Scots to the prejudice of the realm of England, behaving too familiarly with the king's mother, and contriving the death of king Edward II. the king's father. He had by Joan de *Jeneville*, who brought him a fine eſtate both in Ireland and England, *Edmund*, who for his father's crimes loſt both his eſtate and title of earl ‡. His ſon[f] *Roger* was however completely reſtored, recovered the title of earl of March, and was elected knight of the order of the Garter in its firſt inſtitution. He by Philippa de *Montacute* had *Edmund* earl of March, who married Philippa only daughter of Lionel duke of *Clarence* 3d ſon of king Edward III. whereby he acquired the earldom of Ulſter in Ireland, and the *lordſhip* of *Clare*. Dying in Ireland[g], which he had governed with great applauſe, he was ſucceeded by his ſon *Roger* earl of March and Ulſter, whom king Richard II. had appointed ſucceſſor to his crown as next of kin on the mother's ſide. But he dying in the king's lifetime[h] left iſſue *Edmund* and *Anne*. Edmund, whoſe power joined to the honour of being of the blood royal rendered him obnoxious to Henry IV. who had uſurped the crown, was by that prince expoſed to many dangers, and being taken priſoner by the rebel Owen *Glendour* died of grief[i], leaving his ſiſter Anne his heir. Richard *Plantagenet* earl of Cambridge married her, and in her right his deſcendants became earls of *March*, and claimed the crown, which they at laſt obtained (as will be elſewhere related[k]), and Edward IV. created his eldeſt ſon prince of Wales and duke of Cornwall, &c. with the additional title of earl of *March*. I do not know of any perſon who bore the title of Radnor by itſelf.

In this county are 52 pariſhes.

* G. Gemit, lib. ult. c. 16. † 2 E. III. Dugd. I. 145. ‡ Lib. mon. Lanthoni, 29 E. III.
[d] c. 45 Ed. Gale. [e] *Guarenniaun.* Ed. Gale. [f] grandſon. Dugd. I. 147. He died 34 E. III.
[g] 1381. Dugd. I. 150. [h] 21 Rich. II.
[i] He was out of Owen's hands 7 H. IV. and died 3 H. VI. Dugd. I. 150. [k] See Yorkſhire, towards the end.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

RADNORSHIRE is 24 miles long from eaſt to weſt by 22 miles broad from north to ſouth, and about 90 miles in circumference, is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains three market towns.

" In *High Elvelde* lordſhip, within two miles weſt " of Radenor, is no market toune." " The ruines Colwen. " of the caſtle of *Colewine* ſtandith in *Hy Eluel*, and " is a three miles from Wy bank. Wy river in " courſe cometh firſt to Aberhedon, then towards " Payne and Colewine. In *Low Elvel* be two lord- " ſhyps; *Aberhedon* caſtle the kyng's hard by Wy. Paine's caſtle. " *Payne's caſtle* about a two mile from Wy bank. " Thus in both Elveldes be three lordſhips. Low " Elvelde endeth on Wy bank right agayne Clifford " on the other bank of Wy[a]." " There is a Llin " in Low Eluel, within a mile of Payn's caſtle by " the church called *Llanpeder*. The Llin is called " *Boughlline*, and is of no great quantity, but is " plentifull of pike and perch and eels[b]."

New Radnor. " New Radnor town hath been metely well wallyd, " and in the wall appear the ruins of four gates. " There is an old church ſtanding now as a chapel " by the caſtle. Not very far thens is the new " pariſh church, builded by one William Bache- " fild and Flory his wife. There goith by the " town, as I remember, a broke called *Somergil*. " The building of the town is in ſome parts metely " good, in moſt part but rude, many houſes being " thakyd. The caſtle is in ruin, but that a piece of " the gate was a late amended. The town was " defaced in Henry IV's days by Owen Glindowr[c]," who took the caſtle and beheaded 60 of the garriſon in the yard[d].

" Radenor wolle is much prayſed. The valey " about Radenor, very plentiful of corn and graſſe, " and ſtretcheth up to Lemſtre. It goith one way " toward Cheſter and another toward Shrewſbiri[e]."

Old Radnor. " Coming from Radenor to the Hay I left Old " Radenor on the left hand ſet on an hill two miles " from New Radnor. At Old Radenor, as ſum ſay, " was ons a market kept. There is yet a very fair " church and well ſervid. By Old Radenor is a " hill called *Pencrage*[f]."

MAGNA. Dr. Gale followed Mr. Camden in the ſituation of MAGOS or MAGNA. Baxter placed it at *Lidbury* c. Hereford, where are no more Roman remains than at Radnor, and the diſtance agrees with Antoninus only in *computed* miles: Burton at Old Radnor[g]. Mr. Harris[h] fixes it at the *Gaer* near *Brecknock*, of which hereafter. He derives the name of *Maiſeveth* from the *thirſty* barren ſoil of the county, q. d. Campus *Bibulus*. Mr. Ward[i] ſays, he is as ſure as he can be from his own inſpection and ſtrict enquiry, that there has been a Roman ſtation at Old Radnor, or a road to it. He therefore places MAGNA at *Kencheſter*, and MAGI at *Pierſbridge*[k]. Mr. Strange[l] places it at *Cwn* in Llanier pariſh about one mile and an half north-weſt of Llandrindod near the river Ithon in this county, where are conſiderable remains of a Roman ſtation, and a road leading to Bualt, and Roman coins frequently found in the neighbouring pariſhes[m].

" *Preſteine*, in Welch called *Llanandrew*, is a very Preſteigne. " good market of corne, to the which many folkes " of *Melennith* reſorte to buy corne; and beſides " this is no notable building in the lordſhip of " Preſteine. The towne is watered by the river Lug " running by it[n]." The aſſizes and the county goal are here.

" *Knighton*, in Welſh called *Trebuclo*, is a praty Knighton. " towne after the Welſche building. The river of " Teme goeth on the ſide of the toune, and as I " remember I ſaw a river on the other ſide[o]."

Claudh Offa may be ſeen on Brachy hill and near Claudh Offa. Rhydar Helig and Lanterden in Herefordſhire, and is continued northward from Knighton over part of Shropſhire into Montgomeryſhire. It may be traced over the long mountain called Kevn Digolk to Hawarden caſtle acroſs the Severn and Llan Drinio common. Thence it paſſes the Wye again into Shropſhire, not far from Oſweſtry, where there is a ſmall village called Trevyr Claudh [of the ditch]. In Denbighſhire it is viſible along the road between Ruâbon and Wrexham, from whence being continued through Flintſhire it ends a little below Holiwell, where that water falls into the Dee at Baſingwerk caſtle[r]. " It appears manifeſtly by the ſpace of two miles almoſt in the midway between Biſhops Caſtle and Montgomery, and there it is not far from the mote on a hill top as a limes between Montgomery and Herefordſhire, and again not far touchith a little in Chirbury hundred, and again paſſith a little by Caurſeland. Leland heard at Montgomery that it appeared ſomewhere about Radnor, and again within three miles of Oſweſtry[p]." Entering Montgomeryſhire from Herefordſhire I croſſed this dyke on two commons on the road from Montgomery to Welſhpool. It is a low bank between two ditches, ſometimes ſerving as a hedge bank, ſometimes bolder, and on the commons where one rides through it almoſt levelled. It makes part of the preſent turnpike road between Ruâbon and Wrexham. Though called a dyke it is rather a high vallum between two ditches.

" Offa's ditch extended from the river Wye along

[a] Lel. VII. 27. [b] Lel. V. 70. [c] Ib. V. 4. Pennant, Wales, I. 319. [d] Lel. V. 4. [e] VII. 27. and V. 4. [f] Archæol. II. 28. [g] Ib. [h] Archæol. IV. 5, 6. [i] Horſley, p. 465. [k] Ib. p. 486. [l] Antonin. It. p. 251. [m] G. [n] Lel. V. 4. VII. 27. [o] See in Brecknockſhire. [p] Lel. VII. 27. [r] Lel. V. 2.

the

the counties of Hereford and Radnor into that of Montgomery, where I ſhall take it up at its entrance into North Wales at Pwll y Piod, an alehouſe on the road between Biſhops Caſtle and Newtown; from thence it paſſes northward near Millington hall, near which is an encampment called *Caer din*, by Brompton mill where there is a mount; Linor park near Montgomery, Forden heath, Nantcribba, at the foot of an antient fortreſs, Layton hall, and Buttington church. Here it is loſt for five miles; the channel of the Severn probably ſerving for that ſpace as a continuation of this famous boundary, which juſt below the conflux of the Bele and Severn appears again, and paſſes by the churches of Llandiſilio and Llanymyneh to the edge of the vaſt precipitous limeſtone rock in the laſt pariſh. From this place it runs by Tref y Clawdd over the Horſe courſe on Ceſn y Bwch above Oſweſtry, then above Sellatyn, whence it deſcends to the Ceiriog, and thence to Glyn, where there is a large breach, ſuppoſed to be the place of interment of the Engliſh who fell in the battle of Crogen. It then goes by Chirk caſtle, and below Ceſn y Wern croſſes the Dee, and the Rhuabon road near Plas Madoc, forms part of the turnpike road to Wrexham to Pentre Bychan, where is a mount, then by Plas Bower to Adwy'r Clawdd near Minera; by Brumbo it croſſes Cegidog river, and through a little valley on the ſouth ſide of Brin Yorkyn mountain to Coed Talwrn and Cae-deon, a farm near Treyddyn chapel in Mold pariſh pointing towards the Clwyddian hills, beyond which no farther traces can be diſcovered. No reaſon appears why its courſe was not continued from ſea to ſea. It ſeems probable that Offa imagined that the Clwyddian hills and the deep valley on this ſide at their baſe would ſerve as a continuance of his prohibitory line. The weakneſs of this great work appeared on the death of Offa; the Welſh with irreſiſtible fury deſpiſed his toils, and carried their ravages far and wide in the Engliſh marches. It is obſervable that in all parts the ditch is on the Welſh ſide, and that there are in many places along its courſe numbers of ſmall artificial mounts, the ſites of ſmall forts. Theſe were garriſoned, and ſeem intended like the towers in the famous Chineſe wall to watch the motions of their neighbours, and to repel the hoſtile incurſions[q]."

This limit ſeems to have been not well maintained in after ages by the Engliſh; for though we find the Britiſh tongue decreaſe daily on the borders of Wales, yet not only that language but the antient Britiſh cuſtoms and names of men and places remain ſtill for ſome ſpace on the Engliſh ſide almoſt the whole length of it[2].

Melennith. "Part of *Melennith* is well wooded, the other is "but ſcant. Ther is in Melennith plenty in ſum "places of corne and great plenty of graſs. In "Melennith is a good breed of horſes on a mount "called Herdoel[r]."

Tynbot *caſtle.* "In Melennith appear great ruins of two caſtles. "The one is called *Tynbot* ſet on a ſteep cragg, a "three miles from the abbey of Comehire, the which

Kevenlles *caſtle.* "is alſo in Melennith. The other is called *Kevenlles* "on the river of now down. It longyd to "the duke of York. Rayader lordſhip longed to "the duke of York. It hath nether market town "nor caſtle, as far as I could know. This Rayder is "countyd a member to the lordſhip of Radenor[s].

Rayder. "*Rayder*, the chief village of Melennith, and Wy "river runnith by it[t]."

Wye. *Wye*, here the name of a particular river, was antiently an appellative for water or rivers in general. For, though it is not uſed at preſent in that ſenſe, nor preſerved in any gloſſary or other books, it is the termination of many of our rivers. Thus Lhugwy, Dwrdwy, y Vyrnwy, Edwy, Conwy, Elwy, Hondhwy, Mwnwy, Mwdhwy, Tawy, Towy, &c. It is probable that this termination is the ſame with *gwy*, as we find the river Towy called in the liber Landavenſis *Tuigui, ab oſtio Taratir ſuper ripam* Gui *uſque ad ripam* Tuigui, and the river Elwy is there called *Elgui*. Theſe ſyllables expreſſing water occur in the names of ſeveral aquatic animals, as *Gwyach*, *Giach*, *Eog*, or *Oiog*. From hence we may interpret the names of ſeveral rivers which have hitherto been unintelligible. Thus *Lhugwy* will ſignify *clear water*, from *lhug*, light or brightneſs; *Dwrdhby*, *loud water*, from *dwrdh*, noiſe; *Edwy*, *ſwift or rapid ſtream*, from *Ehed*, to fly, &c.[3]

Rhaider. *Rhaidar* is the general name of a cataract all over Wales, and is ſtill uſed appellatively among the mountains of Snowdon, where ſuch falls of water are very frequent. *Rhaidor* caſtle, whereof not the leaſt ruins are now remaining, was very advantageouſly ſituated in a nook of the river Wye, cloſe by the cataract here mentioned, having a deep trench cut in the ſolid rock on one ſide of the caſtle yard. About two furlongs below its ſite Mr. Lluyd obſerved a large tumulus or barrow, called from a chapel adjoining *Tommen Llan San Fred*, or the tumulus of St. Frid's church, and on the other ſide, farther off, are two much ſmaller, called *Kugeu Kwn Keido*, or the barrows of Kwn Keido [the hill of Keido], where is ſuppoſed to have ſtood a church, the piece of ground adjoining being called *Klyttieu'r eglwys* [church]. On the top of *Gwaſtedin* hill, near Rhaidr Gwy, are three large heaps of ſtones, ſuch as are common on mountains in moſt if not all the counties of Wales, called in South Wales *Karnen*, and in North Wales *Karnedheu*. They conſiſt of ſtones from a pound to a hundred weight collected from the neighbourhood, and confuſedly thrown together in heaps. Some of theſe Carnedheu on Plinlimmon mountain may conſiſt of 100 cart loads of ſtones: but generally ſpeaking they are much leſs. They are alſo found in the north, and probably in other parts of England, and are frequent in Scotland and Ireland, where they retain the Britiſh name of *Cairn*, a primitive word appropriated to ſuch heaps of ſtones. Moſt if not all the Carnedheu ſeem intended as memorials of the dead, Mr. Lhuyd having obſerved near the ſummit of one of them a rude ſtone coffer or cheſt which he proved to be ſepulchral, and he was informed of two more ſuch monuments found of late years in like places. It is ſtill the cuſtom to throw heaps of ſtones on the graves of malefactors and ſelf-murderers, and hence perhaps

q Pennant's Wales, I. 259—261.
t V. 14.
2 G.
3 G.
r Lel. V. 70.
s Lel. VII. 27.

the

the worſt of traitors are called *Karn Vradwr*, the moſt notorious thieves *Karn Lhadron*, &c. That this was a Roman cuſtom appears from the epitaph on the infamous robber Baliſta aſcribed to Virgil:

Monte *ſub hoc* lapidum *tegitur Baliſta ſepultus.*
Nocte, die, tutum carpe, viator, iter.

Under this hill of ſtones Baliſta lies interr'd;
Now night or day no danger need be fear'd.

But the finding ſuch monuments in Ireland and the highlands, where the Roman arms never reached, ſhews the cuſtom to be of greater antiquity in Britain. [We may go back to earlier ages, to the heaps of ſtones piled over Achan and Abſalom.] Nor was this kind of monument confined to malefactors. Perſons of the beſt quality had ſuch in the earlieſt ages, as among the Trojans, Hector; and ſuch Mr. Lluyd takes to have been the larger ones which have the cheſts within them. But ſince Chriſtianity prevailed they became ſo deteſtable and ſo appropriated to malefactors that the worſt a man can ſometimes wiſh his enemy is *Karn ardy wynob*, may a Carn be his monument [u].

Llandrindod. The wells on a common at *Llandrindod* are in a wild extenſive heath bounded by diſtant mountains. They are three: ſaline pump water, ſulphureous water, and chalybeate rock water. The air has been found very efficacious in conſumptions, the place is much reſorted to, and here are tolerably decent accommodations for the company [x].

Cumbyr. The only religious houſe in this county was at *Cumbyr*, or *Combehire*, north-eaſt of Rhiadargouy, where Cadwathelan ap Madoc, 1143, founded a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £. 28. 17*s*. 4*d*.[y]

" *Comehere*, an abbay of White Monkes, ſtandith " between two great hilles in Melennith in a botom " where runith a little brook. It is ſeven miles from " Knighton. The firſt foundation was made by " Cadwathelan ap Madoc for 60 monkes. No " church in Wales is ſeene of ſuch length, as the " foundation of the walles ther begonne doth ſhew; " but the third part of this work was never finiſhed. " Al the houſe was ſpoiled and defaced by Owen " Glendowr [z]."

The title of earl of March lay dormant till it was revived by James I. in the perſon of *Eſmè Stuart*, lord Aubignè, afterwards duke of Lenox, who was ſucceeded by his ſon *James*, and his grandſon *Eſmè*, who dying young, the honor deſcended to *Charles*, fourth ſon of Eſmè the firſt duke, and he dying without iſſue 1672, this title was conferred with others by Charles II. 1675 on *Charles Lenox*, created at the ſame time duke of Richmond [a], whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy the title.

Radnor was erected into an earldom by Charles II. in the perſon of *John Robartes* lord Roberts of Truro, whoſe ſon *Robert*, ſtyled lord viſcount Bodmin, dying in his father's life-time, the honour deſcended to his grandſons *Charles-Bodvile* and *Henry* and their couſin *John*, who dying 1757 the title became extinct. It was revived in the perſon of William ſon of ſir *Jacob Bouverie*, baron Longford, viſcount Folkſtone, who was created earl of Radnor 1765, 5 George III. and dying Jan. 28, 1776, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Jacob-Pleydell*, ſecond and preſent earl.

[u] Lluyd in Gibſon. See alſo hereafter, and Borlaſe's Cornwall. Rowland's Mona Antiqua, &c.
[x] Wyndham's Tour through Monmouthſhire, p. 193. 4to.
[y] Tan. 721. Dugdale miſplaces it in Pembrokeſhire. Mon. Ang. I. 825. [z] Lel. V. 13. [a] G.

Rare Plant found in Radnorſhire.

Lichen *puſtulatus*. Singed Liverwort; on rocks facing the ſouth under a tower called *Keven-lees-caſtle*.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

TO Radnorſhire on the ſouth adjoins *Brecknockſhire*, Britiſh *Brechineauc* [Brecheinog], ſo called, as the Welſh fancy, from prince *Brechan*[a], who, they pretend, left a numerous and holy offſpring, 24 daughters, all ſaints. This county is much larger than Radnorſhire, but thicker ſet with mountains, interſperſed, however, with fruitful vallies. It is bounded by Herefordſhire on the eaſt, by Monmouth and Glamorganſhires on the ſouth, by Caermardinſhire on the weſt. But as nothing can be added to the deſcription of this little county given by the induſtrious Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was archdeacon here 400 years ago, I ſhall reſt a while, and call in his pen to my aſſiſtance.

" *Brechiniauc* (ſays he, in his Itinerary of Wales[b]), " is a country abounding with corn, and if ever any " deficiency happens it is plentifully ſupplied from " its neighbour England. It is rich in paſtures and " woods, deer and herds, and abounds alſo with river " fiſh in the Uſk on one hand, and the Wye on the " other, both yielding ſalmon and trout in plenty, " but the Wye greater quantities of the excellent fiſh " called *Umbræ* *. It is incloſed on every ſide except " the north by high mountains, having on the weſt " the mountains of *Canterbochan* †, on the ſouth the " Southern hills, the chief of which is called *Cadier* " *Arthur* ‡, or *Arthur's Chair*, from its two ſummits " (it being δικορυφος double topped), reſembling a " chair. And this chair being on a high and ſteep " place is by the vulgar aſcribed to the greateſt and " moſt ſovereign monarch of Britain Arthur. On " the top of this hill riſes a ſpring, deep like a well, " but ſquare, and though no ſtream runs out of it " they find trout in it. Theſe mountains forming a " barrier to the ſouth keep out the ſun while cool " breezes and the native ſalubrity of the air render " the country extremely temperate. On the eaſt " ſtretch the *Talgar* § and *Ewias* hills."

On the north ſide, as Giraldus obſerves, the county is more open and level where it is divided from Radnorſhire by the river Wye, on which ſtand two towns conſiderable for their antiquity, *Buelth* and *Hay*. *Buelth* is pleaſantly ſituate among woods, and defended by a caſtle, but of more modern date, built by the Breoſes and Mortimers, the old one being demoliſhed by Rees ap Gruffin [Gryffin]. The town is now conſiderable for its market, as it ſeems to have been antiently on other accounts. Ptolemy having taken an obſervation for it, and called it BVLLEVM *Silurum*. From it the neighbouring rough and mountainous country is called *Buelth*, in which, after the Saxons were become maſters of the iſland, and Vortigern had retired into theſe parts, his ſon Paſcentius ruled by leave of Aurelius Ambroſius, as we learn from Ninnius[c], who, among his wonderful ſtories tells one[d] about a heap of ſtones here, on which were the footſteps of Arthur's dog. BULLÆUM.

Hay, called in Britiſh *Trekethle*, q. d. *the town among hazles*, ſtanding in the edge of this county and Herefordſhire on the Wye, ſeems to have been known to the Romans, whoſe coins are frequently dug up there, and ſhews the ruins of walls. It is now almoſt decayed, and laments the rage of that abandoned rebel *Owen Glendowerdwy*, who burnt it in his devaſtations of this country. *Hay.*

As the *Wye* waters the north part of the county, ſo through the middle runs the noble river *Uſk*, or *Oſk*[e], which precipitating itſelf from the black mountain, forces itſelf a deep channel, and paſſes by *Brecknock*, the chief town of the county, and ſituate almoſt in its centre, called by the Britons *Aber Hodnei*, from the confluence of the *Hodnei* and Uſk there. From the Roman coins frequently dug up there it appears to have been inhabited in the Roman times. Bernard de *Newmarch*, who reduced this little county, built here a noble caſtle, repaired by the *Breoſes* and *Bohuns*, and in the laſt age king Henry VIII. founded here in the Dominican abbey a collegiate church for 14 prebendaries, which he transferred from *Aberguilly* in Caermardinſhire. *Uſk* r. *Brechnock.* *Aber Hodni.*

Two miles eaſt from hence a lake ſpreads itſelf called by the Britans *Linſavathan*, or the *ſtanding Lake*. Giraldus[f] calls it *Clamoſus* from the horrid noiſe like thunder heard on it when the ice breaks on it. The Engliſh call it *Brecknock-mere*. It is two miles long, and about as many broad, abounding with otters[g], perch, tench, and eels, which the fiſhermen catch in wicker boats or coracles. The little river *Leven* entering this lake keeps its waters unmingled as by a kind of antipathy, which it ſhows by its colour, and is ſuppoſed to carry out its own ſtream without the leaſt augmentation. It has been an antient tradition among the natives, that where the lake is now was formerly a city[h], which being ſwallowed up by *Llyn Savathan.* *Brecknock mere.* *Lheweni* r.

* *Vinbræ.* † *Cantre bycan.* ‡ *Cader Artur.* § *Talgarth.*

[a] See Girald. Camb. I. c. 2. G. [b] I. c. 1. [c] c. 52. [d] q. where.

[e] *Wyſk*, the Britiſh name of this river, ſeems derived from *Gwy*, or *Wy*, of which before. At preſent it is not ſignificative in the Britiſh, but is ſtill the common Iriſh name for *water*. There were formerly many rivers of this name in Britain, which may be diſtinguiſhed in England by theſe traces of it, *Ex, Ox, Ux, Ouſe, Eſk*, &c. and that this is not a groundleſs conjecture will appear from Exeter being called in Antoninus *Iſca Dumnoniorum* from its ſituation on the river Ex, as a city on the Uſk was called *Iſca Leg.* II. Lluyd in Gibſon. Q. if *Wy* is not underſtood as part of all theſe names, *Wy Iſc.* q. d. Iſk, &c.

[f] I. c. 1. [g] Some copies of Giraldus read *luciis*, pyke, inſtead of *lutris*, otters; alſo river muddy eels.

[h] Many lakes in Wales are ſuppoſed to have been formerly cities: thus Pwl Kynffig, c. Glamorgan. Llyn Llan Llwch, c. Caern. Ylhyngwyn, c. Radnor. Llyn Dekwyn uha, c. Merion. Llyn Llyngkelys, c. Salop, all which Mr. Lluyd juſtly ſuſpects as fabulous tradition. See Caermarthenſhire. " Notwithſtanding Camden's aſſent to the notion of a city in this lake, it appears to be a mere " fable, and applied with as little foundation to other lakes in Wales, and other countries," which Mr. Strange accounts for from lakes not being all *ob origine* but of recent and ſucceſſive formation. Archæol. IV. 16.

an earthquake, made a receptacle for the water. As one proof of this among many others they obſerve that all the high roads in this country from every part lead hither. If this be true, what other city can we
Loventium. conceive on the river *Leveny* but Loventivm[i], placed hereabouts by Ptolemy, which I cannot upon the ſtricteſt ſearch any where diſcover by name, ſituation, or ruins[k]. I had almoſt forgot to mention that Marianus Scotus ſeems to call this lake *Bricenaumere*, when he relates that Edelfleda the Mercian, A. D. 913, "entered the country of the Britons to take
Bricenaumere. "the caſtle at Bricenaumere, where ſhe made the "wife of the Britiſh king priſoner." Whether this
Caſtle Dinas. caſtle was *Breknocke* itſelf or Caſtle *Dinas*, which commands this lake on a rock tapering as it riſes, is by no means clear. But it is evident from the public
Blaen Lleweni caſtle. records that *Blean Leveney* caſtle in the neighbourhood was the head of the barony held by Peter Fitz Herbert, ſon of Herbert lord of *Deane forreſt* by Lucia daughter of Milo earl of Hereford.

Lords of *Breknock.* In the reign of William Rufus, Bernard de *Novo Mercatu* or *Newmarch*, a Norman of great ſpirit and prudence, aſſembling a conſiderable body of Engliſh and Normans, firſt invaded this county, and having with great difficulty wreſted it from the Welſh, built caſtles, and aſſigned lands and poſſeſſions in it to his fellow-ſoldiers, among whom the chief were the *Aubreys*[l], *Gunters*, *Haverds*, *Waldebeofs*, and *Prichards*, and to gain a more certain and firm footing among his inveterate enemies the Welſh, he married Neſt daughter of prince Gruffin. She being a woman of an abandoned and revengeful ſpirit, loſt both her own character and her ſon's patrimony. For Mahel only ſon of Bernard ill treating a noble youth with whom ſhe had an intrigue, ſhe, as the poet expreſſes it, *Iram atque animos a crimine ſumens*, "deriv-"ing rage and ſpirit from her guilt," took a ſolemn oath before king Henry II. that her ſon Mahel was born in adultery, and was not the ſon of Bernard, whereby Mahel being excluded, his ſiſter Sibylla obtained his fine eſtate and conveyed it to her huſband Milo earl of Hereford*. After five ſons of Milo had died without iſſue, Brecknockſhire in the diviſion of his eſtate fell to his daughter Bertha, who, by Philip de *Breos*†, had William de *Breos*, lord of Brechin, on whoſe head his rebellious diſpoſition and his wife's‡ ungovernable tongue drew down a load of calamities. For, ſhe venting her furious invectives againſt king John, provoked the prince to demand with the utmoſt rigor a great ſum of money owing to him by her huſband William. He putting off payment by a variety of excuſes at laſt made over the three caſtles of *Hay*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnor*, to the king. Soon after raiſing troops in haſte he retook theſe caſtles by ſurprize, having put the garriſon to the ſword, burnt the town of *Lemſter*, carried ſword and fire and devaſtation everywhere, and committed all the outrages of rebels. But the king's forces preſſing him cloſe, he withdrew with his men to Ireland, where he aſſociated with the king's enemies. Afterwards preſenting himſelf with feigned ſubmiſſion and many promiſes before the king, who was ſetting out for Ireland, he raiſed new diſturbances in Wales; but, being at laſt obliged to fly, he died in exile in France. His wife was taken, and being ſtarved to death in priſon paid dear for her abuſive tongue. His ſon Giles biſhop of Hereford, by favour of king John, (to the excluſion of his nephew the right heir), recovered his paternal eſtate which he left to his brother Reginald, whoſe ſon William being caught by Lewellin prince of Wales in adultery with his wife was hanged. But by the daughters of William the *Mortimers*, *Cantelupes*, and *Bohuns*, earls of Hereford, obtained an addition to their eſtates. The county of Brecknock fell to the *Bohuns*, and by them at laſt to the *Staffords*, and upon the attainder of Edward *Stafford*, duke of Buckingham, a noble revenue in this county came to the king.

Here are 61 pariſhes.

* Girald. II. 2. † called alſo *Braus* and *Breus*. ‡ called Matilda de *Hay*.

[i] Αβεντινον. *Luentium*. Mr. Ward places it with Camden at *Llandewi Brevi*, c. Cardigan, Brit. Rom. p. 372.

[k] See Cardiganſhire. [l] Mentioned here by Leland, V. 70, 71.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Brecknock is 39 miles long by 17 miles broad, and 109 miles in circumference, contains ſix hundreds, 61 pariſhes, and four market towns.

" Not 30 years ago," ſays Leland[a], " there was no " barley ſowed in the lordſhip of Brekenock nor " Llanameveri, but the inhabitants bought it out of " Herefordſhire and much other corn; whereas now " they have enough for their own uſe and alſo to ſell. " Brecknockſhire is very mountainous and in ſum " places woody; nevertheleſs in the vallies fruitful " of corn and eſpecially of paſture. For the Welſh- " men in times paſt, as they do almoſt yet, did ſtudy " more to paſturage than tillage, as favorers of their " conſuete idleneſs. Among al the mountaines of " that ſhire Blake mountain is moſt famous; for " he ſtretcheth his roots on one ſide within four or " five miles of Monmouth, and on the other ſide as " near to Cairmerdin. Though this be al one moun- " tain yet many partes of him have ſundrie names. " Out of it ſpringith the heddes of four famous " rivers that be diverſe courſes through S. Wales at " laſt come into the Severn ſe. There be in the " ſhire diverſe other little rivers, of whom Giraldus " writeth at length, as *Hodeney* that giveth the old " name to Brecknock, that is to ſay *Aberhodeny* and

Llevenny *r.* " *Llevenny* that cometh out of *Atterell* hills which be " called in Welſh *Meneth e Cadair*, i. e. *montes alti* " *inſtar cathedrarum*, and ſo deſcendeth into Breck- " nockſhire[b]."

Hondy *r.* " *Hondy* riſith at a place called *Blainhonddy* ſeven " miles from Brekenok, and in Brekenok lordſhip, " and runneth in a valley called *Dyffrin Honddye*[c]."

Brennick *r.* " *Brennick* riſith in one of the hills called *Mennith* " *y gader*, and rennith through Engliſch Talegarth " and by Broynlles caſtle into Lleveni at *Aber* " *brennik*[d]."

Brenych *r.* " *Brenych* riſith a 3 miles from Brekenok at a place " called *Blain* . . . . and cometh into Wiſk at *Abre* " *Brenych* againſt Mr. Aubre's maner[e].

Llyn Sava- than. " *Breknok* mere is two mile or more broad, callid " in Welſh *Llin Sevatham*. Here one thing is to be " notid that after a great reyne Lleveney cometh " out of the mountaynes with ſuch a rage that he " bringing the color of the dark red ſand with him " is ſeen by the color where he violently paſſeth " through the mere. Look more diligently for this " lake in Giraldus' book called Itinerarium Cam- " briæ. In the lake be umbers, in Welſh *Cangans*, " and great ſtore of pykes, whereof many come into " Wy river. The lake of Breknok ons frozen over " and then in a thaw brekying maketh mervelus " noiſe *per totam viciniam*[f]."

" Llin Sevathan is 3 miles by S.S.E. from Breke- " nok. It is in bredth a mile, and two miles of " lenght, and where it is deepeſt 13 fadom. On " the one ſide wel near the ripe is a kinde of weedes " that goithe along the Llin, wherin the ſpawn hath " ſocour, and alſo the greate fiſh. At great windes " the water doth ſurge there marvelouſly. Lleveny " cometh thoro' this lake no great river, and after " great raine is perfectly ſeen of red colour in the " middeſt of the lake. After that it is froſen and " with thaw beginnith to break it makith ſuch a " noiſe that a man would think it a thunder. It " berith as the principal fiſh a great number of " bremes, and they appear in May in mighty ſculles " [*ſhoales*], ſo that ſometime they breake large nettes, " and ons frayed apperith not in the brimme of the " water that year again. It berith alſo good pikes, " and perches in great number. Trowts alſo and " chevyns by coming in of Lleveny. Men fiſh there " *unis ligneis* [*uncis ligneis*, Hearne; rather *vitiligineis*] " and they be very narrow. The head of the lake " where Lleveny river comith in is at *Lanvihengle* " *Kythedine*, the end at *Llanvihangel Tal Llin*[g]." " Part as ſome ſay of Llin Sevatan is in the Welſh " Talgart, and part in Brecknock lordſhip, the " which be divided by Llin Sevaton[h]." The lake and the river run *green* into Wy before the great war of the ſons of Jeſtin, and before a former like event[i].

Llyn Savadan is deſcribed by Giraldus as ſurrounded with houſes, gardens, cornfields, and orchards. Sometimes, as juſt before the Norman and Welſh princes ravaged this country about 1030, its waters aſſume a miraculous green colour; at other times a red one, which Leland aſcribes to the coming in of the river Lleveny after rain, which may alſo account for its diſtinct appearance. Giraldus pretends that the flights of birds which frequent there in winter by their chattering and fluttering declared Gryffith ap Rhys ap Theodore of the true line of Welſh princes and rightful lord of this country, to the conviction of Henry I. who had given it from him. We have a good view of this lake from a hill above Bualht.

" The hilles called in Walſch *Munnith e gader* Munnith e " appere in Talegarth about Dinas, and ſo to the gader *hills.* " places about Nanthondy, and with ſome part of " theſe mountains meet the great hills called *Ban* " *Breckeniauc*, and rennith in length to the Black " mountain to my eſtimation upon 18 miles[k]."

" Arture's hill is three good Welſch, almoſt five Arthur's hill. " Engliſh miles, ſouth-weſt from Brekenok and in " the very top of the hill is a fair wellſpring. The

[a] It. V. 73. [b] Ib. 67. [c] Ib. 70. [d] Ib. [e] Ib.
[f] Ib. 67. [g] Ib. 68, 69. [h] Lel. V. 69. [i] Giraldus Cambr. I. 2.
[k] Lel. V. 71.

" hille

" hille of ſumme is countid the hieſt hille of " Wales, and in a very cleere day a man may ſee " from it a part of Malvern hills and Gloceſtre and " Briſtow, and part of Devenſhire and Cornwale. " There be divers other hilles by Arture's hille, the " which, with it, be communely called *Banne* " *Brekeniauc*[l]."

Trecaſtle. " *Trecaſtle*, eleven miles from Brekenok, ſome- " time a large borow and market town, now much " in ruin, wherby yet appereth the ruines of a " caſtle. In the bottom of this town runneth *Lug-* " *gun*, a brook riſing two miles of in a marſh on " the ſide of an hill, and by Trecaſtle runnith into " Wiſke. There is building on the further ſide of " this river hard joining to Trecaſtle, and is called " the *Biſhop's Town*, and it keepeth law day at " Llandew lordſhip a mile from Brekenok, as Tre- " caſtle doth at Brekenok. Then paſſing upward " the hill a mile and more I left on the right hand " *Munnith de* the *black Mountain*, and two miles " thens on the left hand appeared the place whereof " the river *Uſk* doth ſpring as out of a fountain or " well called *Blainwiſke*[m]."

The firſt place on the borders of Caermarthenſhire at the foot of a high green mountain, on whoſe top is the diviſion of the counties, is Trecaſtle, diſtinguiſhed only by a very good inn. By the road ſide from hence to Brecknock are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats and parks.

On the top of Trecaſtle hill was dug up the ſtone Pl. IV. fig. 1. near a ſpot called the *Heath cock*, in making the turnpike road over the hill 1769, and it has ſince been removed to Llandilo in Caermarthenſhire[n]. It is a miliary, to be read,

" Imperatori domino noſtro *Marco Caſſianio Latino* " *Poſtumo* Pio Felici Aug."

Fig. 2. in the ſame plate was found by the ſide of the Roman road between *Capel Coelbryn* and *Mynidd kirr* or the Long Mountain, which road Mr. Strange ſuppoſes led from NIDVM or Neath into Brecknockſhire[o]. This alſo may be a miliary, and the firſt word IMP. C.

Fig. 3. was diſcovered in the ſame neighbourhood about a mile from *Yſtraedvelty* in the croſs road leading from Brecknock over the mountains to Neath. It is a ſtone called *Main Maddock*, which from the rude inſcription on it appears to have been ſepulchral, and probably ſtood by the ſide of the Roman road ſuppoſed to have traverſed this country. In the neighbourhood of *Yſtraedvelty* was found a large gold coin of Veſpaſian[p]; and at Pen y Mynnid in the ſame neighbourhood ſtands the ſtone engraved in Pl. IV. fig. 4. having a ſimpuvium on it.

Buelth. " *Buelth* upon Wy is a good market town, and " there is a fair caſtle of the king's. This lordſhip " hath good plenty of wood[q]." Here prince Llewellyn was ſlain in a wood after his defeat by the Engliſh at Irvon bridge[r].

BULLÆUM. BULLÆUM, the only place Ptolemy mentions among the Silures, may be the *Burrium* of the Itinerary, and to be placed at *Uſk*[s]. Neither *Bualth* nor *Kaereu* a few miles from it have any pretenſions to Romanity. The remains of an intrenchment on a riſing ground near the latter are evidently Britiſh, and a few miles from it in the road from Brecknok into Cardiganſhire are two very large ſtones eight or nine feet high and about four feet broad, of an irregular form, about a furlong aſunder, in ſome low grounds one mile ſouth-eaſt of Llanworthid wells. Near the river Irvon about one mile and an half north from Llandrindod wells in Radnorſhire, and not much out of the road from thence to Bualht, is a ſquare camp and foundations of its ſtone walls like thoſe of the Gaer near Brecknock. It is on a farm called *Cwm* in *Llanir* pariſh, encloſing about four Cwn. acres, each ſide within the walls 432 feet. The walls are about eight feet thick, defended by a ditch about ten or twelve feet wide. Parallel to the north and weſt ſides, which are the moſt acceſſible, but not quite the length of either, and about twenty yards from the ditch, are remains of another wall and ditch; the two other ſides are defended by the river Ithon and a kind of natural hollow[t]. Mr. Lluyd interprets Buelth *Ox Cliff* or *Oxen Holt*, and places the Roman fort at *Caereu*. Dr. Stukeley very erroneouſly puts it both at Buelht and Old Radnor[u]. A conſiderable part of the town, all the ſide of the ſtreet next the Wye, was deſtroyed by an accidental fire 1690[t].

" The *Hay* ſtandith hard upon Wye, and yet Hay. " ſhewith the token of a right ſtrong wall having " in it three gates and a poſterne. There is alſo a " caſtle, which ſometime hath been right ſtately. " Within the town is but one poor pariſh. In the " ſuburb hard by Wy is a pariſh church metely fair. " Ther is alſo in the ſuburb a chapel, wher on the " Sunday I heard maſs. Not far from the pariſh " church in the ſuburb is a great round hill of earth " caſt up by men's hands either for a windmill or " rather for ſome fortres of battle. The town of " the Hay has yet a market, but the town within " the walls is wonderfully decayed. The ruine is " aſcribed to Owen Glendowr[x]."

" One ſhewid me in the towne the ruines of a " gentleman's palace called Waulwine, be whos " means prince Lluelin was ſodenli taken at Buelth " caſtle, and ther beheddid and his hedde ſent to the " kinge. *Duleſſe*, a pretty river riſing in the moun- Duleſſe r. " taines about three miles from Hay cummeth even " thoro' the town and ſtrait into Wy without the " eaſt gate of the town. In felds hard by in plough- " ing hath been found oftimes *numiſmata Romanorum*, " the which ther communely be callid the *Jewis* " *money*. The town longid to the duke of Bucking- " ham. It perteinith now to the lord Staford his ſon. " Artures hilles and ſumme other of the [bank]nes " veri manifeſtly appeare to a man loking out of the " W. gate of Hay[x]."

Owen Glendwyr, or more properly Owen ap Gryffydh Vychan, was about the middle of the 14th century educated at one of the inns of court, and was preferred to the place of *ſcutifer* or eſquire of the body to Richard II. (as Walſingham[y] ſays), and Owen Glendwr.

[l] Lel. V. 68. [m] Ib. 72, 73. [n] Mr. Strange, Archæol. IV. 7. [o] Ib. [p] Ib. 8.
[q] Lel. V. 70. [r] Wyndham, 194. [s] Horſley, 363—365. [t] Mr. Powell.
[u] Mr. Powell, Archæol. I. 301, 302. [u] Ib. IV. 25. [x] G. [x] Lel. V. 72.
[y] Ypod. Neuſtr. 364.

was

Fig.1. p.100.

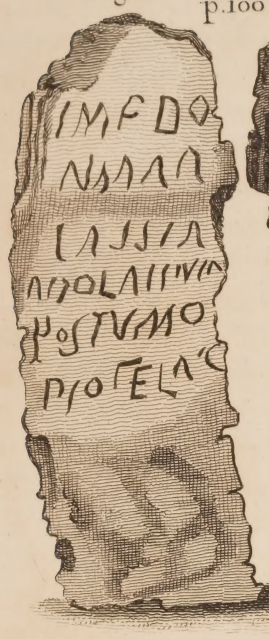


Fig.2.

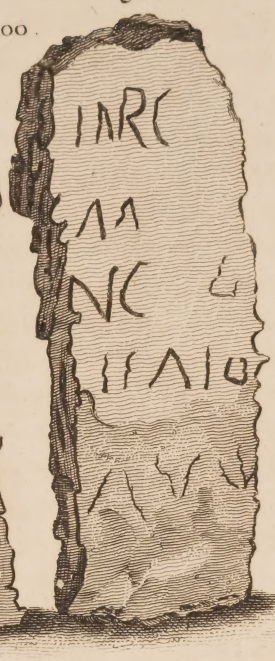


Fig.3. p.100.

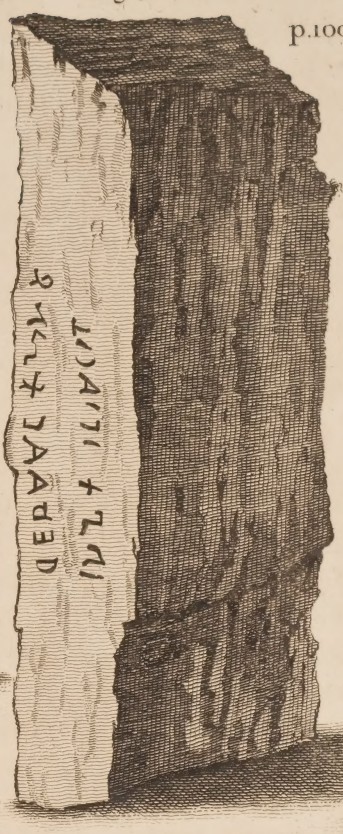


Fig.4.

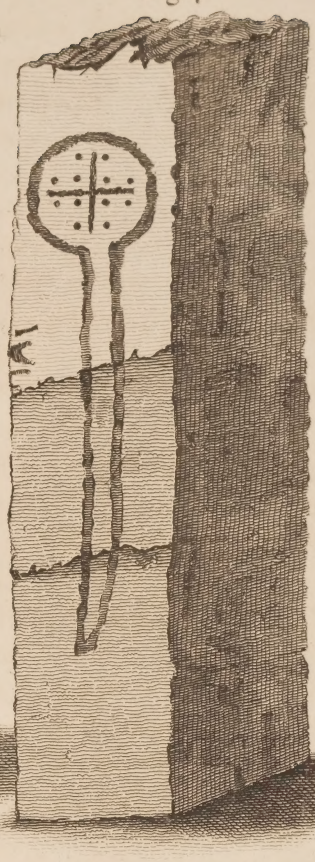


Fig.5. p.103

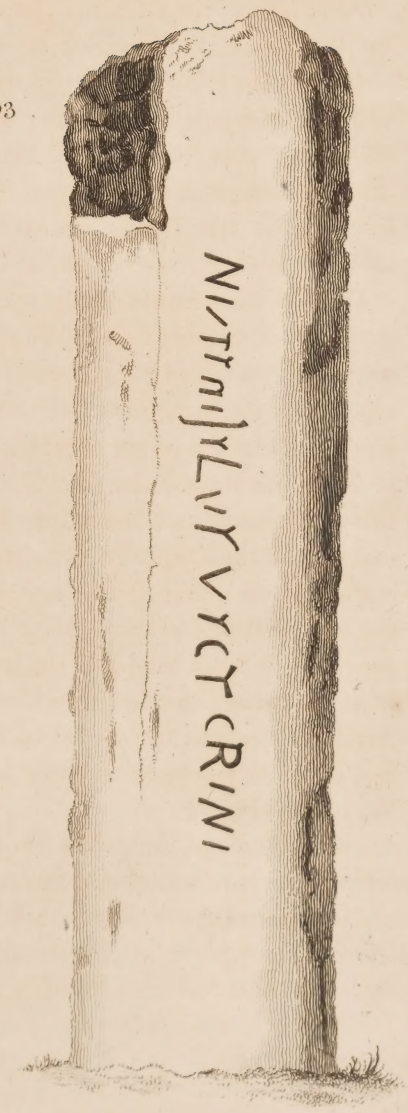


Fig.6. p.103

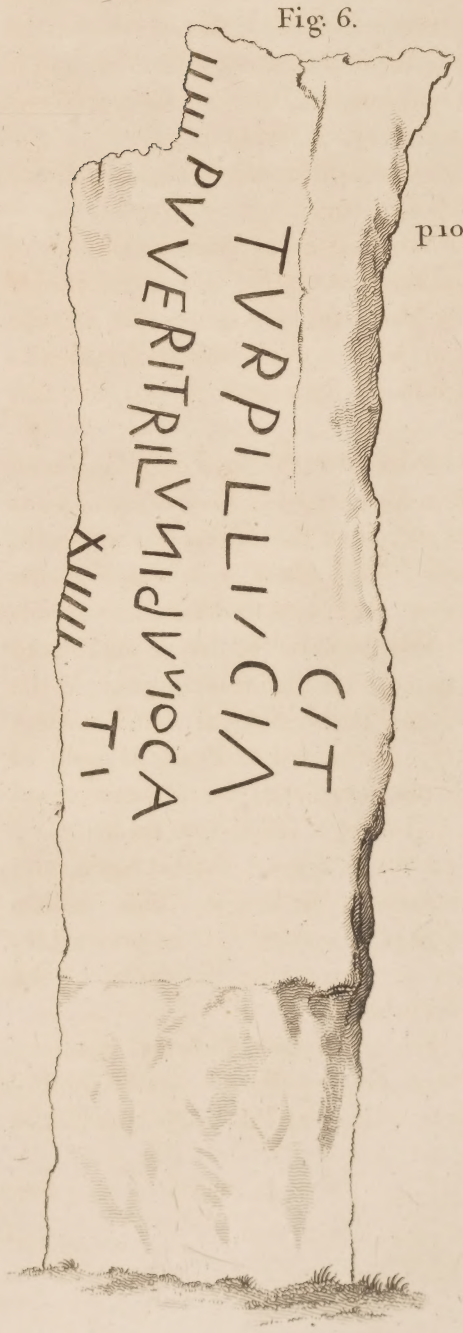


Fig.7.

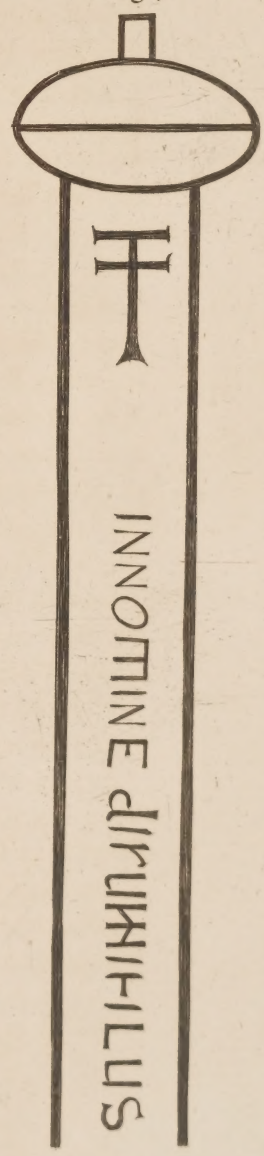
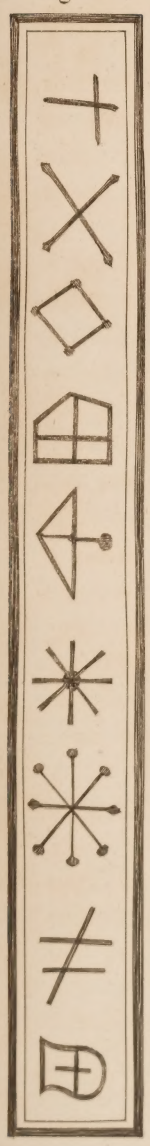


Fig.8.



was taken priſoner with him in Flint caſtle. Being well aſſured that his maſter was depoſed and murdered, and being alſo provoked by ſeveral affronts and wrongs received from lord Grey of Ruthin, whom Henry very much countenanced, he took up arms, and looking upon Henry as an uſurper cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Prince of Wales. Though he was deſcended paternally only from a younger brother of the houſe of Powis, he ſet up a claim to the principality as deſcended by a daughter from Llewellyn ap Griffydh laſt prince of the Britiſh race. He invaded the lands and burnt and deſtroyed the houſes and eſtates of all who favoured and adhered to king Henry. He defeated Henry's troops once under lord Grey, whom he took, and on his ranſoming himſelf he married Owen's daughter. He ſummoned a parliament 1402 at Machynlleth in Montgomeryſhire, at which all the nobility and gentry of Wales aſſiſted, and among them David Gam, who, though he had married Owen's ſiſter, being wholly devoted to the intereſt of the duke of Lancaſter, intended nothing leſs than to aſſaſſinate Owen. But the plot was diſcovered, and Gam being ſeized had like to have ſuffered as a traitor, but was ſaved by the interceſſion of Owen's beſt friends and ſupporters. Notwithſtanding this pardon, as ſoon as he returned to his own country, where he had a conſiderable intereſt, he exceedingly annoyed Owen's friends. Not long after Owen entered the Marches of Wales laying all waſte with fire and ſword, and having then burnt the houſe of ſir David Gam is reported while it was on fire to have made this inſulting ſpeech:

O gweli di wr cóch Cam,
Yn ymofyn y Gyrnigwen,
Dywed y bôd hi tan y lan,
A nôd y glo ar ei phen[z].

After the defeat of Hotſpur who had joined him 1404 he ſolicited and received aid from France, and having given much trouble and defeat to Henry IV. continued ſo powerful an oppoſition to his ſon Henry V. that that prince was glad to offer him a pardon; the effect of which was probably defeated by his death 1415, in a forlorn reduced condition, and peace was granted to his ſon[a].

Clereho. "When I approached near the Hay, and began "to deſcend from thens I ſaw on the hither ſide of "Wy a mile from the Hay the caſtle of *Clereho*[b]."

Glinbock. "*Glinbock* a lordſhip within a mile of the Hay.

Llanigo. "It is no market town nor caſtle; but at *Llanigo* "appears a caſtle or tower *tanquam noxiorum cuſtodie* "*deputata*[c]."

Broynlles. "*Broynlles* caſtle in the midway between the Hay "and Breknok in the hundred of Cantercilv in great "ruines[d]."

Uſk r. "*Wiſk* riſith in *Black mountain* 10 miles above "Brekenok towards Carmardine, and ſo rennith "thorough the litle foreſt and great foreſt of "Brekenok and ſo cummith thorough *Redbrynn* "bridge to Breken to *Aberconnreg*, a maner place of "the Aubreys, to Penkelthle, to Creghowel, to "Abergaveny, to Uſk, Caerleon, Newport[e]."

Brekenok. "The town of *Brekenoc* is welle waullid, and hath "a fair caſtel joining to it. The duke of Boking-"ham was a late lord there. In the town be . . . "paroche churches, and withowt . . . There a late "was a celle of blak monkes longing to Batayle "abbey. Breknok waullid, IIII gates. Old Port "ſuperior as the hy gate by North. Weſt gate by "the Blak freers. They be in the ſuburb. Eſt gate, "Water gate, Cambrice *Porthene hichca*, i. e. *ſuperior*, the old gate. *Portbont*, Bridgate alias Weſt "gate. *Portiſſa* the lower gate alias Eſt gate. "*Port doure*, Water gate, alias *Portwiſke*. Beſide "theſe gates is one without in the beginning of a "ſuburb called Porthene S. Mariæ. In the town is "a mighti greate chapel with a large tour for belles "of hard ſtone coſteli ſquared with the expence of "a thowſand pounds. The paroche (St. Johannis "Evangeliſtæ) was wher the priori was, and was "afor ether or the priori was made, and yet is. It "ſtandith north without the wall upon the ripe of "Honddye. The paroche of *Llanvays*. St. David's. "*Llan*church, *vais*, extra, *ac ſi diceres extra muros*. It "ſtandeth between the river of Uſke and Tyrtarelle "brooke, that is about the lower end of the town of "Brekenok. In the eſt ſuburb is an hoſpitalle with "a chapel of S. Catarine. The caſtel ſtandeth in "the ſuburb, and is divided from the town by Hon-"deney river, over the which is an hy bridge of "11 arches to go into the caſtle, the which is very "large, ſtrong, well maintained, and the keep of "the caſtle is very large and fair. Ther apperith "digging, when menn labored to bring a peace of "Hondy about to infulate Brekenok with hit and "Whiſke. In the town is a market twice a week "on Wednefdays and Saturdays. There hath been "found about the town in the feelds Roman coins. "At the end of the lower part of the caſtle cum-"meth *Honddey* into Uſke as ſoon as Uſke is once "paſſed through the great bridge. Uſke bridge at "Breknok was thrown down by the rage of Uſke "water 26 Henry VIII. die S. Hugonis. It was not "by rain but by ſnow melted that came out of the "mountains. The water ran forward about the toppe "of the high bridge, and the circle marke appereth "almoſt to the middle wall of the blake friers cloiſter. "To the lordſhip of Brekennok longith but only "the market of Brekenok. In al the lordſhip of "Brekenoc was not in time of memori but the priori "of blake monks in Brekenok a cell to Bataile. Ber-"nardus de Novo Mercatu was founder of it[f]."

The town of Brecknock is old and not illbuilt, governed by a bailiff and 15 aldermen, and has three churches. The caſtle ſtood on an hill to the eaſt commanding the whole town, but only a piece of its walls and a tower remain. Leland ſays part of it was built by a lady Malt Albere or Marabrune a reputed witch[g]. Prince Llewellin was forced to raiſe a long ſiege of it 1433[h]. At its foot the Uſk runs over ledges of rocks under a handſome bridge of three arches by the priory, founded for Benedictines by Bernard Newmarch in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.112. 14*s. per ann.*[i] The houſe is inhabited

[z] Gibſon ex MS. Hengwrt. [a] Pennant's Wales, I. 302—369. [b] Lel. V. 72. [c] Ib. 69.
[d] Lel. V. 72. [e] Ib. 70. [f] Ib. 67, 68. [g] Ib. 72.
[h] Wynne, Hiſt. of Wales, p. 23. [i] Tan. 700.

by a private family; the ſouth and eaſt ſides of the cloiſters, the refectory and other offices are intire: the church now parochial is a magnificent building but ill kept. The principal church in the town is St. David's, a handſome ſtructure neatly fitted up, in which prayers are read twice a week in Welſh, though that language prevails leſs as we approach England. On the other ſide of the river at the eaſt end of the town are the remains of the Dominican priory, part of the gateway, a quadrangle and a cloiſter with the refectory and St. Mary's chapel (the antient choir) the nave a ſhell for burying. Henry VIII. converted this into a college by the name of the college of Chriſt Church in Brecknoc, and joined the college at Aberguilly to it. It ſtill remains, and conſiſts of the biſhop of St. David's who preſides as dean, a precentor, treaſurer, chancellor, and 19 other prebendaries[k]. Here were buried three biſhops of St. David's, Manwaring, Lucy, and Bull. A linen manufactory has been lately ſet on foot at Breknok with ſucceſs.

The Roman ſtation is called the *Gaer* [q. d. *Caer* or the city] at which Mr. Harris places *Magnis*. He ſeems, however, to have been miſled by the equivocal name of *Vaſta* civitas given it in old charters[l]. It is a ſmall farm three miles from Brecknock. Half a mile from the houſe the preſent road from that town joins the old Roman one, which though much broken is ſtill very diſcernible, having been raiſed high with large pebbles, and 40 feet wide. It croſſes *Eſkir* brook, but is loſt on the other ſide of it, ſo that it probably led only from Caerleon to Ariconium, the 12th Iter in Antoninus. In the middle of it about a quarter of a mile from the farm houſe is the monumental ſtone deſcribed by Mr. Lluyd in Gibſon's Camden, II. 706. 834, but much better engraved here (Pl. V. fig. 2.) from Mr. Strange. It is called *Maen y Morinnion* or the Virgin's ſtone, from a vulgar tradition of a virgin murdered there; but it really belongs to the Romans, repreſenting a man and his wife, and ſtill retaining part of the inſcription, CONIVNX EIV. . It is about ſix feet high, and three and an half broad, and the figures are cut in an area two or three inches below the ſurface of the upper and lower part of the ſtone, a circumſtance not unfrequent in theſe ſepulchral monuments.

The camp at the Gaer is on a riſing ground near the confluence of two rivers, a parallelogram of 624 feet by 456 the longeſt ſides eaſt and weſt including eight acres. The walls remain on the north and eaſt ſides from three to ſix feet and near ſeven and an half thick, and part of the facing is ſtill perfect. Mr. Strange ſaw part of the baſe of a ſmall pedeſtal, and was told many fragments of figured ſtones, urns with aſhes, braſs and ſilver coins, traces of a brick drain of ſemicircular tiles and ſquare tiles, inſcribed LEG. II. AVG. have been found here. (See Pl. V. fig. 3.) A mile hence and near two miles north from Brecknock on a high hill are remains of a Britiſh oval camp, triple trencht, called *Pen y Crug*, q. d. the *chief heap* or *barrow*[m]."

In clearing the corner of a field belonging to Jeffry Wilkins, eſq. in the pariſh of *Llanfrynach* two miles ſouth-eaſt of Brecknock, in October 1783, the roots of an aſh tree in its fall uncovered a Roman hypocauſt. The pillars were three feet three inches high, formed of bricks ſeven inches ſquare and one inch thick, covered with tiles from ſix to eight inches broad, whoſe edges downwards formed both capitals and a kind of arches between the pillars: the ſpace between the pillars filled up with rubbiſh. At the eaſt end was a paſſage leading to another row of pillars at right angles to the firſt ſupporting a floor of cement and a bath ſeven feet four inches by five feet one inch, lined with cement of lime and pounded brick two inches and an half thick, poliſhed like marble, and four feet deep. In this paſſage was found a bar of iron ſix inches ſquare and four feet long. This bath was deſcended into by two ſteps, one a foot the other 16 inches deep. The inner angles of the bath were filled with the ſame cement two inches by one and an half and rounded towards the bath. In the walls on the eaſt and weſt ſides was a perpendicular brick flue four inches by four and an half in the clear with openings through the ſides. At the bottom of the ſouth-eaſt corner was the arched drain for letting out the water, which ſeems to have been brought by other brick pipes. Contiguous to this bath were two others probably for cold water; the inſide cement of which was moſtly deſtroyed in clearing out the rubbiſh. The floor of the whole building, which ſeems to have conſiſted of ſeveral apartments at different levels, appears to have been covered with teſſelated pavement of blue and white dies an inch ſquare. One part near three feet ſquare conſiſted of half inch dies. The brick tiles were variouſly marked, but none with letters. There were alſo found many pieces of compoſt, ſome impreſſed with the figures of leaves and the feet of animals: alſo ſeveral large ſtags horns. Only two coins: one ſilver, IVLIA AVGVSTA: rev. PVDICITIA, a female figure ſitting in a chair: the other a ſmall imperial copper coin with two figures ſtanding and an inſtrument of mixed metal like a ſpoon or ſtrigil. About 80 feet ſouth of this building where the ground riſes ſuddenly were foundations of another building. An old water courſe appears to have conveyed the water from ſprings at a mile diſtant. The farm in a ſurvey 1761 is called *Pen y pentry* or the head of the village, the meadow where the bath is *Carney Bach*. In the fields of the ſame farm are two artificial mounts of earth covered with trees and underwood[n].

" *Llanedeu*, a mile from Brekenok, a lordſhip of Llanedeu.
" the biſhop of St. David's, where was ſometime a
" place of the biſhops, now nothing but an unſeemly
" ruin. The archdeacon of Breknok has a houſe
" even there, mentioned by Giraldus, that is alſo
" fallen down for the moſt part[o]."

James Howel the firſt hiſtoriographer of England in the reign of Charles II. was born at *Brynn Llangunneth* near Brecon about 1596, and died 1666.

" Going from Brekenok towards Llanſavathy I Penkethle.
" ſaw *Penkelthle* caſile two miles from Breknok on
" the farther ſide of Uſke; but ther is only a fair
" medow between Uſk and it. Some ſay that it

[k] Tan. 700.
[l] Archæol. II. p. 22, 23. Vaſta civitas quæ vocatur *Chaer*. Vaſta civitas quæ vocatur *Carneys*.
[m] Archæol. I. 294. 297. Harris, ib. II. 22.
[n] Archæol. VII. p. 209.
[o] Lel. V. 70.

" longid

" longid to the Mortimers. Syns the lordſhip was " divided betwixt the duke of Bokingham and one " of the Herberts of Montgomeri. But the caſtle " longith to the Herberts[p]."

Tretarith *r*. " *Tertarith* a great broke riſith in the *Banne* hills " 5 miles from Brekenok and comith into Uſk in

Trenewith. " Brekenok ſuburbe by a place called *Trenewith*. St. " David's church in the ſuburbe of Brekenok ſtood " ons on this broke, and ſpilled *alluvione* was " removid to another place[q]."

" Coming from Brekenok towards Llanameveri " within leſs than 3 miles I enterid into the great " foreſt of Brekenok, where men of late were not " wont to paſſe without tolle of money; and ſo " through that a 3 mile to the litle foreſt, leving " Wiſk alway on the right hand; and about the " end of the litle foreſt I ſaw a litle pile on Wiſk " ſtrongly buildid as a lodge. The people ſay there " that it was buildid of a lady, the which alſo buildid " much of Breknok caſtle called Malt Albere [Maud " Aubrey]. This was ſhe that ſome called Mata- " brune, of which ſo many fables be told as of a " witch. The foreſt is called in Welſh *Maiſcar*[r]."

Tretwr. *Tretŵr* is a large well-built town among woods, with a round tower or caſtle intire except the roof. In Leland's time it was a ſmall village eight miles from Brekenok, ſtanding on a little brook, with a prety caſtle longing to the king, and thereby in the village a fair place of Henry Vehan, eſq.[s]

Crickhowel. *Crickhowel* is a ſmall but well accommodated market town near the Uſk 14 miles from Brecknock. Leland calls it a pretty tounlet in a valley on Uſk, having a caſtle hard by belonging once to the Paunsfords, but now to the king[t].

Mr. Maſkelyne, brother to the Aſtronomer Royal, copied, 1773, the following inſcription from a ſtone at the Gaer by Cu-mdu near Crecowel, communicated by Mr. Barrington to the Society of Antiquaries Nov. 18, 1773,

EATXLVS HIC IA· LP
FILIVS PSSESERHACVS

Llan St. Fryd. About a mile from *Llan St. Fryd* church, which ſtands alone cloſe to the road, is a cylindrical ſtone three feet and an half high, with this inſcription greatly damaged and the four laſt letters buried[u].

NI . . . FILIVS VICTORINI.

(See Pl. IV. fig. 5.) Mr. Lluyd, who ſent biſhop Gibſon an incorrect copy, ſuppoſes it ſepulchral and later than the Romans; but the name of *Victorinus* appears to me to confute this ſuppoſition. Another ſtone commemorating Turpilianus ſtands one mile from Crickhowel. (See Pl. IV. fig. 6.) On the top of an high mountain are plain veſtiges of a circular trench cut out of a ſolid moorſtone rock, probably Roman[x]. Mr. Lluyd gives the following inſcription on a croſs on the road in *Vaenor* pariſh, which he at firſt ſight conjectured might mean *In Nomine Dei Summi Tilus*, or *Teilaw*, an eminent Welſh Saint. It is much more probably to be read, *In no Dñi Summi filia*, a religious memorial of one *Sumi* or *Sunni*, whoſe father's name is loſt or overlooked. (See Pl. IV. fig. 7.)

The ſame antiquary adds a monument called *Ty Iltud* or St. Iltut's hermitage in *Llan Hammwlch* pariſh on the top of a hill not far from the church, compoſed of four large flattiſh rude ſtones, three of them pitched in the ground, and the fourth laid on them as a cover forming a cell or hut open in front about eight feet long, four wide and high: on the two ſide ſtones this variety of croſſes. (See Pl. IV. fig. 8.)

The cell is undoubtedly of the druidical age, though whether the rude figures are of that or a later is uncertain, as alſo whether they mean any thing. It correſponds with Kit's Coity houſe in Kent, the cells at Rollrich, Abury, &c. Within a few paces of it was a circle of ſtones called *Maen Iltud*; ſome of which remained in Mr. Lluyd's time. Probably on the introduction of Chriſtianity this Pagan temple was applied to Chriſtian uſes.

Dinas *caſtle*. " *Dinas* caſtle ſtandith a good mile from Blan " Lleveni on the top of a notable hill. It is now " ruinous almoſt to the hard ground. There be " manifeſt tokens of three wards walled about, and " thereby was ſometimes three parks and a foreſt. " The parks be down, but there is yet good plenty " of red deer. The tenants of Dinas hold of the " Welſh tenor. It is ſet by like of one of the hilles " caullid *Cathedrales* [*Cader Idris* or *Cader Artur*]." " The people about Dinas burnt Dinas caſtle that " Owen Glendwr ſhould not keep it for his " fortreſs[y]."

Llenveni *r*. " *Lleveni* riſith on the Welch Talgarth hard by " Blain Lleveni caſtle, and ſo within a mile to Llyn- " ſevathan by Broynlles caſtle, and ſo by Glaſebiri " into Wy at ap called *Aber Lleweni*[y]."

Blain Lle- venni. " *Blain Llevenni* in ſume antient writings is called " *Everi* caſtle and Lleveni water Everi brook. The " honor of Blain Llevenni ſtanding in a valley is in " the Welſh Talgarth 3 miles from Penkethle, 5 " from Brekenok, and within a mile of the mere. " There is yet the ſhape of a very fair caſtle, now " decaying, and by it was a borow town, now alſo " in decay. Both longed to the earl of March. " Though Blaine Lleveni be in the Welſch Tal- " garth, yet the tenants keep the Engliſh tenor. " Llangors lordſhip in Talgarth is a member to " Blain Lleveni[z]."

Talgarth. " In Engliſh Talegart is no notable building, but " a litle priſon by Talgart church in the town, and

Porthamal. " Mr. William Vehan's, eſq. place callid *Porthamal*, " i. e. *Porta copiæ*, half a mile from Talegarth church " in the valley. The houſe hath a fair gate and a " ſtrong wall embattled[a]."

In the porch of an old houſe at *lower Trevena* near Talgart, ſuppoſed to have ſerved ſome religious purpoſe, now a college for the education of 12 youths, Mr. Strange heard of an old ſtone relief of four angels ſupporting ſhields, and ſome rude characters which he or his friend Mr. Hay took for a date[b]. A braſs celt was found under a cromlech near *Kevn Hirr Vynidd* on the borders of this county[c].

[p] Lel. V. 69. [q] Ib. 70. [r] Ib. 72. [s] Ib. 69. [t] Ib.
[u] Mr. Strange in Archæol. IV. 15. [x] Ib. 19. [y] Lel. V. 69. [z] Ib. 69. [a] Ib.
[b] Archæol. IV. 21. Pl. I. 4. 6. [c] Ib.

In

Llandavailog. In *Llandavailog* church-yard on the road from Brecknock to Bualth ſtands a ſtone with a rude figure of a ſoldier, which ſeems to commemorate Brocmail, ſurnamed Eſcithrauc, a prince of Powiſland, who defeated Ethelrid king of Northumberland on the banks of the Dee A. D. 617. His ſurname in Bede may refer to Skethrog or Eſkithrog near Llanſanfrid above mentioned[d]. (See it in Pl. V. fig. 1.)

Lords of *Brecon.* Bernard Newmarch having defeated and ſlain Bledhyn ap Maenyrch, and ſeized on the lordſhip of Brecon, forcing his ſon and heir Gwgan to be content with that ſhare which he was pleaſed by way of compoſition to allow him, he gave him the lordſhip and manors of Llanvihangel, Tal y Llyn, part of Llan Llieni and Cantrev Seliv with lodgings in Brecknock caſtle; where there was ſuch ſtrict guard kept over him as being the rightful lord of the country that he was not permitted to go abroad without two or more Norman knights in his company. Roger Gunter, a younger branch of the family who aſſiſted Bernard, intermarrying with the daughter and heir of Thomas Stodey 8 Henry IV. ſettled at Kintbury or Kentbury c. Berks.[f]

James Butler, afterwards duke of Ormond, was firſt created earl of Brecknock at the Reſtoration 1660, and with him the title expired 1688[e].

[d] Archæol. I. 294. IV. 24. [f] Gibſon ex R. Vaughan. [e] Dugd. Bar. II. 478.

Rare Plant found in Brecknockſhire.

Orobus *ſylvaticus.* Engliſh Wood Vetch or Bitter Vetch; in woods and hedges: below *Brecknock* hills in the way to *Cardiff.*

MONMOUTH-

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

BELOW Brecknock and Herefordſhires to the ſouth lies the county of Monmouth, formerly called *Wentſet* and *Wents-land*, and by the Britans *Guent*, from an antient city of that name. It is bounded on the north by the river *Munow*, which divides it from Herefordſhire, as does the *Wye* on the eaſt from Gloceſterſhire, and the *Remney* on the weſt from Glamorganſhire; and on the ſouth is the Severn ſea, into which thoſe rivers fall, together with the *Uſk*, which runs through the middle of the county. Its produce is not only equal to its own conſumption, but plentifully ſupplies its neighbours. The eaſt part is covered with herbage and wood; the weſt is ſomewhat mountainous and ſtony, but does not ill requite the huſbandman's pains. "The people," ſays Giraldus, ſpeaking of his own time[a], "are practiſed "in martial exerciſes, of approved bravery, and the "beſt archers of all the Welſh borderers."

Ewias. In the extreme point called *Ewias*, not far from the river *Munow*, among *Hatterell* hills, which riſing like a chair are called *Munith*[b] *Cader*, ſtands the antient abbey of *Lanthony*, founded by Walter *Lacy*, to *Lantoni.* whom William earl of Hereford gave lands here, and from whom deſcended the *Lacies*, who figured among the firſt conquerors of Ireland. I ſhall borrow Giraldus Cambrenſis' deſcription of this ſmall monaſtery, with whoſe ſituation he was perfectly acquainted. "In the deep vale of *Ewias*," ſays he, "which is "about an arrow's flight over, ſurrounded on every "ſide by a circle of mountains, whoſe ſummits pierce "the clouds, ſtands the church of St. John Baptiſt, "roofed with lead, and built of hewn ſtones, in no "mean ſtyle conſidering the place, on the ſpot "where before ſtood the poor chapel of St. David "the archbiſhop, adorned only with moſs and clinging ivy. A ſpot calculated for the purpoſes of "real religion, and moſt adapted to canonical diſcipline of all the religious houſes in the iſland of "Britain, firſt pitched upon by two hermits in honor "of an hermit, at the greateſt diſtance from all the "buſtle of the world, in ſolitude upon the river "Hodney, at the bottom of a valley, from which and "from Hodney it is called *Lanthodeny*, *Lhan* ſignifying a place for religious purpoſes. But to ſpeak "with more exactneſs, the proper name of this place "in Welſh is *Nanthodeny*, it being to this day called "by the inhabitants *Lhan Devi Nanthodeny*, q. d. *Hodny r.* "*The church of St. David upon the river Hodeney.* "The rains produced by the mountains are frequent here, the winds violent, and the fogs in "winter time almoſt continual. Yet, thick as the "air is, the temperament is ſo mild and healthy, that "diſorders are very uncommon. The monks ſitting "here in their cloyſter, when they put out their "heads for freſh air, whichever way they turn their "eyes over the lofty roofs of their cells behold the "tops of the mountains as it were reaching to "heaven, and covered with deer, of which here are "plenty feeding on the ſummits which bound the "horizon. The ſun is firſt ſeen here even in fair "weather between the firſt and third hours of the "day juſt above the tops of the hills." And a little after he goes on thus: "Report drew hither Roger "biſhop of Saliſbury then the firſt man in the king-"dom under the king; who, after he had for ſome "time with aſtoniſhment conſidered the nature of the "place, the hermit-like ſolitude of the brethren "there ſerving God without the leaſt diſagreement, "and their calm converſation, returned to the king, "and reporting all that he had ſeen and thought "worthy to be related, after ſpending the greateſt "part of the day in praiſe of the place, concluded "his encomium in theſe terms: 'To finiſh my ſtory, "the whole revenue of the crown and ſtate would "not be ſufficient to build the cloyſter only.' After "keeping the king and all the court in ſuſpence "wondering at his paradoxical expreſſion, he at laſt "explained it by ſaying he meant the incloſure of "hills defending it on every ſide." But of this enough.

On the river *Munow* one ſees *Groſſmont* and *Skin-* *Groſſmont. Skinfrith* caſtles. *frith* caſtles, formerly belonging to the *Breoſes* by grant from king John, afterwards to Hubert de *Burg*, who, to appeaſe the ſtorm of court envy, gave up theſe and two others, viz. *White Caſtle* and *Hanfeld* to king Henry III. as we read in Matthew Paris' Hiſtoria Minor, "for peace and recovery of former "favour."

In the other corner, to the north[c], the *Munow* and *Wye* meeting almoſt ſurround, and give name to the chief town of the county, it being called in Britain *Mongwy* [Mwnwy], and by us *Monmouth.* *Monmouth.* On the north, where it is not defended by the rivers, it was encompaſſed with a wall and ditch. In the middle of the town, near the market place, is the caſtle, which appears from the public records to have flouriſhed in William the Conqueror's time, though ſuppoſed to have been built by John baron of Monmouth, from whom it came to the houſe of Lancaſter, when Henry III. ſtripped him of his eſtate for his obſtinate adherence to the barons againſt him, or rather, as we read in the king's prerogative, becauſe his heirs had taken the oath of allegiance to the earls of Bretagne. The town at preſent enjoys conſiderable privileges granted by the houſe of Lancaſter. But it is diſtinguiſhed for nothing ſo much as for giving birth to Henry V. the Conqueror of France, and the ſecond ornament of the

[a] I. c. 3. p. 835. [b] Mwnyth cadir, i. e. the *chair mountains.* [c] *N. E. G.*

houſe of Lancaſter; that Henry, who by his valour ſubdued France, and brought Charles VI. king of France to a kind of renunciation of his crown. On the great ſucceſſes which attended this prince in his wars John Seward, not the worſt poet of the time, thus exultingly addreſſes the Engliſh:

Ite per extremum Tanain pigroſque Triones,
Ite per arentem Lybiam, ſuperate calores
Solis, & arcanos Nili deprendite fontes,
Herculeum finem, Bacchi tranſcurrite metas;
Angli juris erit quicquid complectitur orbis.
Anglis rubra dabunt pretioſas æquora conchas,
Indus ebur, ramos Panchaia, vellera Seres:
Dum viget Henricus, dum noſter vivit Achilles:
Eſt etenim laudes longe tranſgreſſus avitas.

Go to remoteſt Tanais' Northern lands,
Through Phœbus' power in Afric's burning ſands,
The ſecret ſources of the Nile explore,
Bacchus and great Alcides' bounds run o'er.
All that the world contains the Engliſh owns;
The Red Sea gives to England precious ſtones,
Arabia ſpice, India her iv'ry gives,
The Seres ſilk: For while our Henry lives,
England's Achilles ſhall in Henry laſt,
Who all her antient glories far ſurpaſt.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, or Ap Arthur.

Monmouth alſo boaſts of having given birth to Galfridus Arthurius, biſhop of St. Aſaph, the compiler of Britiſh hiſtory, a man very well verſed in antiquity, but not of antient veracity, having ſtuffed his work with ſo many idle tales of his own inventing that he is ranked among prohibited authors by the church of Rome.

Hence the Wye winds down to the ſouth, having a plenteous ſalmon fiſhery from September to April. It is at preſent the boundary between Glouceſter and Monmouthſhires, as formerly between the Welſh and Engliſh, according to that line of Neeham:

Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenſes, hinc reſpicit Anglos.

One way the Wye the wandring Welſhmen ſees,
Another England.

Chepſtow.

Caſtelh Gwent.

As it approaches towards its mouth it runs by *Chepſtow*, q. d. if you derive it from the Saxon, a market or place of trade, called by the Britans *Caſtle Went*. It is a conſiderable town, ſituated on a hill riſing from the river, ſurrounded with walls, which include fields and gardens within their large circuit. It has a caſtle of conſiderable extent commanding the river, and overagainſt it ſtood the priory, now for the moſt part demoliſhed, and the remainder turned into a pariſh church. The bridge over the Wye is built of timber, and very high, on account of the great riſe of the tide in this river. The lords of this town were the earls of Pembroke, of the houſe of Clare, commonly called from the neighbouring caſtle of *Strighull*, where they reſided, earls of *Strighull* and *Pembroke*, the laſt of whom, Richard, a man of an

Earls of Strighull.

invincible ſpirit, and very long arms, called *Strongbow*, from being able to bend the ſtrongeſt bow, and his amazing ſtrength, firſt by his valour opened the conqueſt of Ireland to the Engliſh. By his daughter it came to the *Bigotts*, &c. but now belongs to the earls of Worceſter. But this town is of no great antiquity; for many perſons affirm, and not without reaſon, that it roſe not many years ago out of VENTA, a very antient city four miles weſt of this, which flouriſhed in the time of Antoninus, whoſe name neither the rage of men nor time has yet extinguiſhed, it being yet called *Caer Went*, or *the city Wenta*. The city has ſuffered ſo much from one or other of theſe circumſtances, that its exiſtence is diſcoverable at preſent only from half ruined walls, teſſelated pavements, and Roman coins. It is about a mile in circumference; great part of the wall remains on the ſouth ſide, and ſomething more than the ruins of three towers. Of what conſequence it was formerly may be inferred from this circumſtance alone, that before the name of *Monmouth* was known, the whole country was called from it *Guent*, *Went-ſet*, and *Wentſland*. It was further, as we read in the life of Tathaus a Britiſh ſaint, an univerſity, or place appropriated to literature, over which this Tathaus preſided with great applauſe, having been invited by king Caradoc ap Inir: he alſo built a church here*.

Venta.

Caer Went.

Five miles weſt of this place ſtands at the foot of a hill *Strigull* caſtle, called by us at preſent *Strugle*, by the Normans *Eſtrighill*, built as appears from Domeſday book[d] by William *Fitz Oſborne*, earl of Hereford, and afterwards made the reſidence of the earls of Pembroke of the houſe of Clare: whence they were commonly called earls of *Strigul*.

Strighull c.

Below this, on the æſtuary near the mouth of the Wye, ſtands *Portſkeweth*, called *Portſcith* by Marianus, who relates that Harald erected here, A. D. 1055, a fortification againſt the Welſh, which they immediately razed under the command of Caradoc. The little river *Throgoy* next falls into the Severn near *Caldecot*, where I ſaw the walls of a caſtle belonging antiently to the Conſtables of England, and held by the ſervice of *being Conſtable of England* †. Near it one ſees *Wondy* and *Penhow*, antiently the ſeat of the famous family of *Saint Maur*, now corruptly *Seimor*. For William Mareſchall, earl of Pembroke, about the year 1240, was bound to aſſiſt William de *Saint Maur* to recover *Wondye* from the Welſh. From him deſcended Roger de *Saint Maur*, knt. who married one of the coheirs of the illuſtrious J. de *Beauchamp*, baron of *Hach*, who derived his deſcent from Sibilla coheireſs of William Mareſhall, that puiſſant earl of Pembroke, William de *Ferrars*, earl of Derby, Hugh de *Vivonia*, and William *Mallet*; men of great renown in ancient times. The nobility of all theſe, as well as that of others, as can be clearly proved, centered in the right honourable Edward *Seimor*, now earl of Hertford, a ſingular encourager of virtue and learning, and deſerving the higheſt praiſe on that account.

Port Skeweth.

Throgoy r.

Caldecot c.

Wondy.
Pen-how.
Family of Saint Maur, or Seimor.

* Liber Landaff.

[d] Fol. 162. where it is ſpelt *Eſtrighoiel*.

† Inq. 3 E. 1.

le Moore. Lower down for ſeveral miles extends a marſhy tract called *the Moore*, which, while I was reviewing this work, ſuffered great devaſtation. For the Severn ſea, after a ſpring tide, being driven back by a ſtrong ſouth-weſt wind that blew three days without intermiſſion, roſe to ſuch a height with a moſt violent ſea wind[e], that the ſwell broke upon this low ground and the oppoſite coaſt of Somerſet with the greateſt violence, beating down houſes, and drowning many cattle and men. At the extremity of this marſh-land, which runs out into a point, riſes *Goldcliffe*, ſo called according to Giraldus Cambrenſis[f], from the "ſparkling golden colour of its ſtones, when the ſun "ſhines upon them; nor can I (continues he) eaſily "perſuade myſelf that Nature in vain gave brightneſs "to ſtones, or that there ſhould be flower without "fruit, if any body would take the pains to pene-"trate by art into the veins there and the inmoſt "bowels of the earth." Here alſo are ſome remains of a priory, which acknowledges the *Chandos* family for its patrons.

he Inun-tion Jan. 607.

oldcliffe.

After this we come by the marſhland to the mouth of the *Iſca*, which the Britans call *Uſk* and *Wyſk*; and others *Oſk*. This, as I ſaid before, runs through the country by three ſmall towns of high antiquity.

Iſca fl.
Uſk r.

The firſt on the north-weſt edge of the county is called by Antoninus GOBANNIVM[g] at the confluence of the Uſk and *Gevenny*, whence it takes its name, and at preſent retaining the antient name intire is called *Aber Gevenny*, and contractedly *Abergenny*, which ſignifies the confluence of the *Gevenny* or *Gobannius*. It is defended by a wall and caſtle, which, as Giraldus[h] ſays, was diſhonoured by treaſon oftener than any caſtle in Wales: firſt by William ſon of earl Milo, afterwards by William *Breoſe*; both of whom inviting ſome Welſh lords hither under pretence of friendſhip and public faith, baſely murdered them. But the vengeance of Heaven followed their crimes; the latter, being ſtripped of all his eſtates and his wife and ſon ſtarved to death, died abroad; the former ſuffered at length the puniſhment due to his crimes by a ſtone falling on his head when *Breulais* caſtle was on fire. The firſt lord of Abergevenny or *Gobannium* that I have met with was one Hameline *Balun*[i], who left Brian of Wallingford or Brientius *de L'iſle* ſurnamed *Fitz Count*[k] his heir. He built an hoſpital here for his two ſons who were lepers, and left the greateſt part of his eſtate to Walter ſon of Milo earl of Hereford[l]. To him ſucceeded his brother Henry, ſlain by the Welſh who invaded his lands, which were defended by the king's officers with great difficulty. But by a ſiſter of Henry[m] it came to the *Breoſes*, and from them by marriage by the *Cantelupes* and *Haſtings* to Reginald *Grey* of Ruthin[n]. William de *Beauchamp* however recovered it from Grey by virtue of a conveyance and agreement, and he again in default of iſſue male made it over to his brother Thomas earl of Warwick and his heirs male. William de *Beauchamp* lord of Abergavenny had a ſon named Richard created for his valour earl of Worceſter, and ſlain in the French wars[o], leaving an only daughter[p] married to Edward *Nevill*. From that time the *Nevilles* bore the title of baron *Abergavenny*, though the caſtle was long kept from them by virtue of the conveyance abovementioned[q]. The fourth of theſe dying in our time left one only daughter Mary, married to ſir Thomas *Fane*, knt. between whom and ſir Edward *Nevill*, knt. the next male heir, to whom by will confirmed in parliament the caſtle of *Abergevenny* and the largeſt part of the eſtate had fallen, a long ſuit was vigorouſly and ably agitated before the Houſe of Lords, 2d of king James, for ſeven days together[r]. But the queſtion of right not being ſufficiently clear, and both adjudged highly deſerving of the title by the ſplendour of their family, and it plainly appearing that both the title of baron *Abergevenny* and baron *Le Deſpenſer* belonged to this family hereditarily, the lords petitioned the king to reſtore the rank of baron to both, to which he readily agreed. Upon this it was propoſed by the Chancellor, firſt, whether the heir male or the heir female ſhould bear the title of *Abergevenny*, when the majority determined in favour of the heir male. It was again propoſed, whether the barony of *Le Deſpenſer* ſhould be reſtored to the heir female and her heirs, to which they all agreed: and this being laid before the king, he confirmed it by his aſſent. Edward *Nevill* by the king's writ was immediately ſummoned to parliament by the title of baron *Abergavenny*, and introduced in his robes of parliament between two barons according to cuſtom, and ſeated above baron *Audeley*. At the ſame time were read in the Houſe of Lords the king's letters patent "reſtoring, advancing, preferring, &c. Mary *Fane* to "the ſtate, degree, title, ſtyle, name, honour, and "dignity of baroneſs *Le Deſpenſer*, to have and to "hold the ſtate, &c. aforeſaid to the ſaid Mary and "her heirs; and that her heirs ſhould be ſucceſſively "barons Le Deſpenſer, &c." A new queſtion ariſing about precedence, the lords referred it to the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl marſhal of England, who after mature conſideration determined under their hand and ſeal in favour of the barony of *Le Deſpenſer*, which was read before the Houſe of Lords, and by their command entered in their journals, whence I have taken this abſtract. I muſt not forget to obſerve, that this caſtle was held by J. *Haſtings*, "by homage, ward, and mar- 6 E. II.
"riage, and whenever it happened (as the inqui-"ſition ſets forth) that there was war between the "king of England and the prince of Wales, he was "to defend the country of *Over-went* at his own "expence in the beſt manner he could for his own "and the king's advantage and the defence of the "realm of England."

ords of bergavenny.

The ſecond little city, which Antoninus calls BVRRIVM, and places twelve miles from Gobannium, ſtands where the *Birthin* joins the *Uſk*, called by the *Brydhin* r. BVRRIVM.

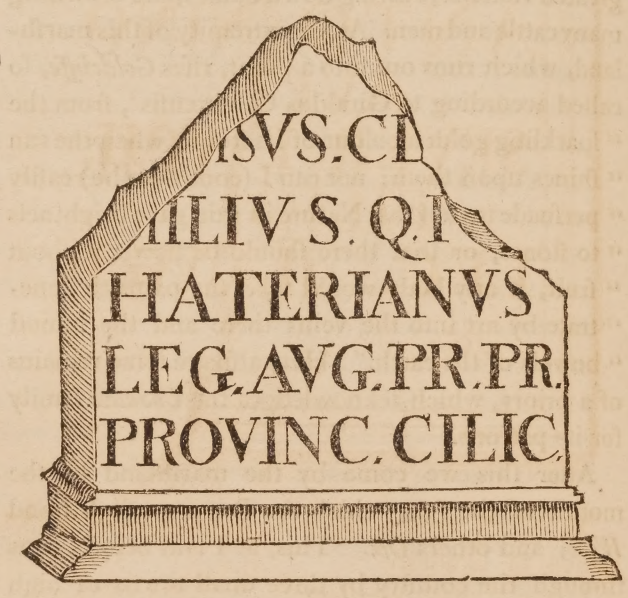
[e] *vehementiſſimo Altano.* Sea wind. G. very ſtrong *pirry* from the ſea. H.
[f] I. c. 5.
[g] More properly *Gebannium.* Baxter and Harris.
[h] He ſpeaks of the caſtle, I. 3. but uſes not theſe words.
[i] Dugd. Bar. I. 453.
[k] his nephew. Dugd. I. 468.
[l] Dugdale I. 536. and Vincent, 237, differ.
[m] Dugdale differs, I. 414.
[n] Dugd. I. 716. 732.
[o] 5 Hen. V. Dugd. I. 244.
[p] Elizabeth. Dugd. I. 309.
[q] Dugd. I. 242.
[r] Ib. 311.

preſent

Brynbiga. *Uſk.* *Oilwy* r. *Ragland* c. Isca. *Caer Leon.*

preſent Britans by a tranſpoſition of letters *Brunebegie* for *Burenbegie* and *Caer Uſke*, by Giraldus[s] *Caſtrum Oſcæ*, and by the Engliſh *Uſke*. At preſent it exhibits only the ruins of a large and ſtrong caſtle, pleaſantly ſituate between the river Uſke and the little rivulet *Oilwy*, which runs under it from the eaſt by *Ragland*, a beautiful and caſtle-like ſeat of the earl of Worceſter.

The third city Antoninus calls ISCA, LEGIO II. ſituated on the other ſide of the Uſk, exactly twelve Italian miles, as he obſerves, from Burrivm. It is called by the Britans *Caer Leon* and *Caer Leon ar Uſk*, q. d. the *City of the Legion on the river Uſk* from the *Legio II. Auguſta*, called alſo *Britannica II.* This legion formed by Auguſtus, and ſent by Claudius out of Germany into Britain under the command of Veſpaſian, whom it ſupported in his deſigns on the empire, and ſecured it to him with the legions in Britain, ſeems to have been at laſt ſtationed here under Julius Frontinus[t] againſt the Silures. How conſiderable a place this Iſca was at that time Giraldus will tell us in his Itinerarium Cambriæ[u]: "This was an ancient and highly privileged city, "admirably built in former times by the Romans "with walls of burnt brick. You will ſee here "many traces of ancient grandeur, immenſe pa- "laces whoſe roofs once gilded imitated the Roman "ſplendor, it having been firſt built by the Roman "emperors, and adorned with handſome ſtructures. "Here was a prodigious high tower, noble baths, "remains of temples and theatres with grand walls "part of which are ſtill remaining. You will every "where find both within and without the walls "ſubterraneous buildings, water-courſes, and paſ- "ſages underground, and what you will think more "extraordinary, ſtoves everywhere wonderfully con- "ſtructed, ſecretly conveying a concealed heat from "certain narrow brick flews. In this city are bu- "ried two eminent perſonages next to Alban and "Amphibalus, the principal protomartyrs of Great "Britain, and here crowned with martyrdom, viz. "Julius and Aaron, who have each a noble church "in the city. That dedicated to the martyr Julius is "graced with a choir of virgins devoted to God; the "other is dedicated to his companion Aaron, and fur- "niſhed with an excellent company of canons. Am- "phibalus alſo, the teacher and faithful inſtructor of "St. Alban in the faith, was a native of this place. "The city is well ſituated on the river *Oſke* which is "navigable to the ſea, and is beautified with woods "and meadows. Here the Roman ambaſſadors came "to the great Arthur's court. Here Dubritius the "archbiſhop reſigned that honour to David of Me- "nevia, and the Metropolitan ſee was tranſlated from "hence to that place." Thus Giraldus. But in proof of its antiquity I have added ſome ancient inſcriptions lately dug up here, kindly communicated to me by the right reverend father in God Francis Godwin biſhop of Landaff, a ſingular lover of venerable antiquity and polite literature. In the year 1602 was found by labourers in an adjoining meadow on a teſſelated pavement an image in tuckt-up garments with a quiver, but without head, hands, or feet; and a fragment of an altar with this inſcription in letters three inches long, erected by Haterianus the emperor's lieutenant and proprætor of Cilicia.



Next year was dug up near it the following inſcription, which proves the ſaid image to have repreſented Diana, and that her temple was repaired by Titus Flavius Poſtumius Varus, probably a veteran of a cohort of the ſecond legion.

T. FL. POSTVMIVS VARVS
V. C. LEG. TEMPL. DIANAE
RESTITVIT.[x]

And this year was found a votive altar, on which the name of Geta Cæſar ſeems to have been eraſed when he was taken off and declared an enemy by his brother Antoninus Baſſianus; yet ſo as ſome traces of letters ſtill appear.

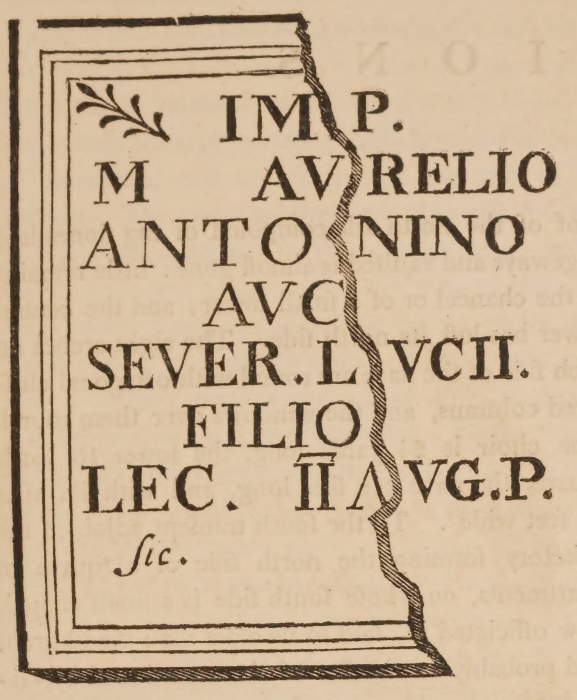
PRO SALVTE
AVGG. N. N.
SEVERI ET ANTON-
NI ET GETAE CAES.
P. SALTIENVS P. F MAE.
CIA THALAMVS HADRI.
PRAEF. LEG. II. AVG.
C. VAMPEIANO, ET
LVCILIAN.

Some books make *Claudius* Pompeianus [*Pompeius*] and *Lollianus* [*Lollius*] Avitus Conſuls A. C. 210[y].

[s] I. c. 5.
[t] Rather by Severus after his wall was finiſhed; for the inſcriptions ſpeak of him and his ſons. Horſley, p. 78.
[u] I. c. 5.
[x] V. C. LEG. is for *Vir clariſſimus* or *conſularis legatus*. Horſl. 321.
[y] So Horſl. 321.

The

The following beautiful broken altar was alſo found there, which I think is to be thus ſupplied[z]:



Theſe inſcriptions are at *Mathern*, a houſe of the biſhop of Landaff.

Likewiſe theſe fragments.

Centurio. * 7. VECILIANA.

VIII.
7. VALER.
MAXSIMI.

Here about the arrival of the Saxons was "a "ſchool of 200 philoſophers verſed in aſtronomy "and other ſciences, who diligently obſerved the "motions of the ſtars," as is related by Alexander Elſebienſes, a ſcarce author, out of whom much was tranſcribed for me by Thomas James of Oxford, a learned man and true lover of books, who devotes himſelf entirely to learning and books, and whoſe public ſpiritedneſs in examining the libraries in England has engaged him in a deſign that will be of ſingular ſervice to the republic of letters, and in which I moſt heartily wiſh him ſucceſs.

In the reign of Henry II. when Giraldus wrote, this place ſeems to have been very ſtrong. For *Yrwith*[a] of *Caerlon*, a ſpirited Britan, held it long againſt the Engliſh, till he was defeated by the king, and diſlodged. At preſent, as a proof how ſubject cities as well as men are to fate, it has dwindled to a little town which was formerly ſo large and extended on both ſides of the river that St. *Julian's*, a houſe of the honourable ſir William *Herbert*, knt. no leſs eminent for his accompliſhed genius and judgement than his noble birth, is reported to have been within the city, and the church of St. Julius the martyr to have ſtood there, though now near a mile from the town. From its ruins roſe *Newport*, called by Giraldus[b] *Novus Burgus*, a modern town, ſomewhat lower at the mouth of the Uſk, conſiderable for its caſtle and commodious harbour, where was formerly a military way mentioned in the following lines by Necham. *Newport.*

Intrat, & auget aquas Sabrini fluminis Oſcâ
Præceps; *teſtis erit* Julia Strata *mihi.*

Uſk furious ent'ring Severn's ſtream augments
As *Julia Strata* ſhews.

There is no reaſon to doubt that this *Julia Strata* was a way, and if I may be indulged a conjecture I ſhould think it not improbable that it was raiſed by Julius Frontinus the conqueror of the Silures. "In "the confines of this *New Burgh*," ſays Giraldus[c], "creeps a rivulet named *Nantpencarn*, impaſſable *Nantpencarn.* "except at certain fords, not ſo much by the depth "of its ſtream as for the hollowneſs of its bed and "marſhy muddineſs: and it had anciently a ford "called *Rydpencarn*, or the ford under the head of *Rhydpencarn.* "the rock." This being hardly known when king Henry II. accidentally croſſed it, the Welſh (who place great faith in prophecies) gave up every proſpect for loſt, becauſe Merlin Wyldht had foretold that the Welſh would be cruſhed whenever a ſtout and freckled prince (ſuch as Henry was) croſſed that ford.

In the Saxon heptarchy this country was ſubject to the Welſh mountaineers whom they called Dunſettan, who yet as appears by antient laws were ſubject to the Saxon government. In the early Norman times the Lords Marchers grievouſly harraſſed it, particularly Hameline *Balun* already mentioned, Hugh *Lacy*, Walter and Gilbert de *Clare*, and Brien *Wallingford*, to whom our kings having granted the propriety of all they could conquer from the Welſh in theſe parts, ſome of them gradually reduced the upper part called *Over-went*, others the lower called *Nether-Went*. *Dun-ſettan.*

This county contains 127 pariſh churches.

[z] Ward MS. n. Woodford has no more of this than appears on the left of the crack.
[a] f. Jowereth. [b] I. c. 5. [c] I. c. 6.

ADDITIONS.

MONMOUTHSHIRE is about 29 miles long by 20 broad, and 80 in circumference. It contains 127 pariſhes and ſeven market towns, and ſends three members to parliament, two for the ſhire, and one for Monmouth. It was conſidered as a Welſh county till the time of Charles II. when it began to be reckoned in England becauſe the judges kept the aſſizes here in the Oxford circuit.

" The ſoil of all *Venteland* is of a dark reddiſh " earth full of ſlaty ſtones, and other greater of the " ſame color. The country is alſo ſomewhat moun- " tainous, and well repleniſhed with woods, alſo " very fertile of corn, but men there ſtudy more to " paſtures, which be well encloſed[a]."

Kader. *Kader*, which is the name of many mountains in Wales, as *Kader Arthur, Kader Vervin, Kader Idris, Kader Dhinmael, Kader yr Ychen*, &c. is by the learned Dr. Davies ſuppoſed to imply, that theſe mountains were fortified places, or conſidered as naturally impregnable by thoſe who gave them this name. The Britiſh word *Kader*, as well as the Iriſh *Kathair*, antiently ſignified a fort or bulwark, whence probably the modern word *Kaer* of the ſame ſignification might be corrupted[1]. Leland calls theſe mountains *Cathedrales*. See in Brecon. But why might not their elevated ſituation, and ſometimes their double ſummit, ſuggeſt the idea of a throne or chair?

Lanthony. " *Llan Nanthonddye* a priori of blake chanons " ſtondith in the vale of Ewias, then called *Honddye* " *Slade* 14 miles from Breknok. This priori was " faire, and ſtood betwixt two great hilles[b]."

This abbey was firſt founded about A.D. 1103 by Erviſtus a prieſt and William a ſoldier, whoſe reluctance to be enriched by the liberality of their lord and patron Henry de Lacy, ſerved only to procure them greater benefactions. However, they retained their happy moderation to the time of Giraldus, who draws a ſtriking contraſt between this houſe and its daughter and nameſake near Gloceſter. At firſt the two hermits would accept no more than was ſufficient to build a ſmall church 1108; but at length Erviſtus by the advice of Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, perſuaded his companion to form a convent by the aſſiſtance of their generous benefactors, and they choſe the order of canons regular of St. Auſtin, which Giraldus calls the prevailing order of the times. The preſent church beſpeaks a later date. Its magnificence conſiſts in the great and ſolid as that of Tintern does in the light and beautiful. It was till within a few years thatched for a barn: at preſent the body has no roof; the ſouth wall is down; the roof of the north aile compoſed of rag ſtones laid edgeways and vaulted is almoſt gone: little remains of the chancel or of a ſmall tower; and the central tower has loſt its north ſide. The eight arches on each ſide of the nave are round with octagonal cluſtered columns, and the windows over them round. The choir is 24 yards long, the tower 10 yards ſquare, the nave 212 feet long, and with its ailes 35 feet wide[c]. To the ſouth tranſept adjoined the refectory forming the north ſide of a ſquare of apartments, on whoſe ſouth ſide is a ſmall chapel, now officiated in, ſaid to be older than the church, and probably on the ſite of that mentioned by Giraldus. The abbey gate ſerves as a barn. It was valued at near £. 100. *per annum*[d]. Nothing can be more romantic than the country hereabouts. The road from Abergavenny hither is through ſtony, hollow ways: at about four miles from the abbey it winds along a precipice having the river Hodney covered with trees and meandering through meads to the right, and beyond that St. Michael's and other mountains riſing perpendicular with large maſſes detached from them by rains. Skerid vawr is full of cracks aſcribed to the earthquake at the Criſixion. Juſt above the little pariſh of Cwmioy four miles below Llantony is a remarkable mountain, whoſe ſides have been broken off and lie in immenſe fragments below having left a long perpendicular precipice above 150 feet high[e].

Mr. Lluyd obſerves that *Llan* in compoſition properly ſignified a yard or ſmall incloſure; thus *Gwinlan* is a *vineyard, Per-lan* an *orchard, Yd-lan*, a *hay-yard, Korph-lan*, a *church-yard, Kor-lan*, a *ſheep-fold*. However, as Giraldus obſerves, it denotes ſeparately a church or chapel, and is commonly uſed in that ſenſe throughout Wales, probably becauſe ſuch yards or incloſures might be places of worſhip in times of heatheniſm, or on the firſt planting of Chriſtianity when churches were ſcarce. *Llan* denoting *incloſure* was eminently applied to places ſet apart from profane for ſacred uſes.

" *Money* river riſing in Eweſland gettith a pretey Mwny r. " bottom at *Trewen* a gentleman's place 10 miles " from Monemuth, *et tandem non procul ab urbe ſue* " *nominis Vagam petit*[f]."

" *Greſmont* caſtle five miles from Monemuth, not Groſmond. " far from the ripe of Money[g]." It gives title of viſcount to the duke of Beaufort.

Near it at *Llangwin* was a cell of Black monks Llangwin. from the abbey of Lyra[h].

" *Skinford* caſtle on the river of Money three Skinfrith caſtle. " miles above Monemuth[i]."

[a] Lel. V. 5. [1] G.
[b] Lel. V. 68.
[c] Wyndham's Tour in Monmouthſhire, p. 202, 4to.
[d] Tan. 328.
[e] Wyndham, Ib. 203.
[f] Lel. V. 9. [g] Ib.
[h] Tan. 330.
[i] Lel. V. 9.

" *White*

hite *caſtle.* " *White* caſtle a four miles from Monemuth and " a myle from Money river [k]."

onmouth. " *Monmuth* town is walled and ſtandeth in the dio- " ceſe of Hereford between two rivers Wy and Mone, " of which it taketh name [l]." The town ſtands low among hills pleaſantly ſituated and neatly built. It was a free borough, in the juriſdiction of the duchy of Lancaſter, and not ſubject to the reſt of the county. The principal ſtreet running eaſt and weſt is well-built, long, and ſpacious, terminating weſt at an old gate and bridge over the Mwnwy. Its walls built where it was not defended by the rivers were much ruined in Leland's time. It had four gates and a ſuburb with a chapel of St. Thomas in Landaff dioceſe, formerly parochial. All the ſuburb except next the river was defended by a deep ditch. In the town is one pariſh church, a modern building, except the ſquare tower. On the north ſide ſtands a ruinous ſquare building, in whoſe very thick walls are niches and windows and three round arched doors. It ſeems to have belonged to the Benedictine priory founded by Wihenoc de Monmouth in Henry I. and valued at £.56. *per annum* [m]. Here were alſo two hoſpitals founded by John de Monemue about 1240 [n]. In the caſtle, reduced to a ſmall piece of wall, ſituate on a hill near the market place, Henry V. was born, and thence had his name. " Monemuth " caſtelle the king's ſometime of Lancaſter dition [o]." The market-place with the town-hall over it is a handſome building, but disfigured by an awkward figure of Henry V.

Here is a long bridge over the Wye on the eaſt ſide, and a beautiful view of the woody hills on its oppoſite bank.

Without the north or Monk gate lay Herchenfield, which Leland tranſlates *Campus Erinaceus*, a ſmall tract owning the earl of Shrewſbury for its lord [p].

Geoffrey of Monmouth was a Benedictine monk, archdeacon of Monmouth, and biſhop of St. Aſaph 1151. Being obliged to quit Wales in the troubles, he had the cuſtody of Abendon abbey from Henry I. but reſigning his biſhopric with a view to that abbey he loſt both. The time of his death is uncertain [q]. Leland [r] obſerves of him, that though he ſeems to follow hiſtorical verity in his hiſtory, he has interwoven many ſilly ſtories, which he perhaps borrowed from others; and Mr. Lluyd and biſhop Tanner are of opinion the fabulous part of his hiſtory was prior to his time. As to the regard due to his hiſtory in general, Mr. Lluyd ſays, the judicious reader may conſult Dr. Powell's epiſtle " De Britan- " nica Hiſtoria recte intelligenda," and Dr. Davies' Preface to his Britiſh Lexicon, and balance them with the arguments and authority of thoſe who wholly reject it.

In the garden of the rev. Mr. Crowe, head maſter of the freeſchool at Monmouth, were found 1767, two coins of Conſtantine the Great.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.
MARTI PATRI PROPVGNATORI T. F. P. TR.
Mars Gradivus; dextra haſta, ſiniſtra ſcutum.

The other,

IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
SOLI INVICTO [s].

" *Old Troy*, the ſeat of the Herberts, about half Old Troy.
" a mile from Monmuth ſuburb [t]."

The roads between Chepſtow and Tintern are very indifferent, but, excluſive of this, the water paſſage ought in every reſpect to be preferred. The views from the Wye are exceedingly magnificent. The rocks on each ſide ſeem to be from 300 to 600 feet high. They are ſometimes perpendicular and wholly naked, and ſometimes the very precipices are covered with woods from the river's brink to their ſummits for continued miles. Theſe views are once only interrupted by the beautiful peninſula of *Llancot*, which projects and ſeems as it were to be Llancot. tied by a narrow iſthmus to the mountains on the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the river. The Wye almoſt ſurrounds this ſpot, and the encircling hills caſt their conſtant and gloomy ſhades over ſome part or other of it. The whole is about two miles in circumference, and conſiſts of a pleaſing variety of coppices and meadows interſperſed with large timber trees and orchards of the Stire apple [u].

" *Venceland* is divided into Low, Myddle, and Gwentland.
" Hy. The principal town of *Low Venteland* is
" *Chepſtowe*, two miles from Severn ſhore. Some
" ſay that the old name of this town is *Strigulia*.
" Some think that Strigulia ſhould be ſome other
" place, becauſe the lord Herebert writeth himſelf
" lord of Chepſtow and Strigul as of two diverſe
" places. There appere 5 or 6 Engliſh miles from
" Chepſtow in a great wood ſide under a hill very
" notable ruins of a caſtle called *Trogy*, whereby Trogy *caſtle.*
" runnith a little brook of the ſame name. The
" name of this caſtle ſomewhat cometh to the name
" of Strigulia, but it ſtands as they ſay ther in *Mid*
" *Venceland* [x]."

" *Wye*, a very great and famous river paſſes Wye *r.*
" through Ventland, and at St. Terendake's chapel
" enters into Severn [y]."

The Wye takes its riſe near the ſummit of Plinlimmon, and dividing the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, paſſes through Herefordſhire; from thence becoming a ſecond boundary between Monmouth and Glouceſter it falls into the Severn a little below Chepſtow. To this place from Roſs, a courſe of 40 miles, it flows in a gentle uninterrupted ſtream, and adorns through its various reaches a ſucceſſion of the moſt picturesque ſcenes, the beauty of which ariſes chiefly from two circumſtances, the lofty banks of the river, and its mazy courſe through rocks and woods [z]. Its courſe through Roſs to Monmouth is through corn fields and paſtures [a]. The coracle is uſed on it as on the Severn [b].

[k] Lel. V. 9. [l] Ib. 8. [m] Tan. 331. [n] Ib. 329.
[o] Lel. Ib. 9. [p] Ib. [q] Tan. B. B. 305. Cave, &c. [r] Coll. II. 21, 22.
[s] Ant. Soc. min. 1774. [t] Lel. V. 8. [u] Wyndham, ubi ſup. p. 5.
[x] Lel. V. 5. [y] Ib. 9. [z] Gilpin's Obſervations on the river Wye, &c. p. 7.
[a] Ib. 29. [b] Ib. 25.

" The

"The ferry from Auſte in Glouceſterſhire to a "village on the farther ripe of Severn, not far from "St. Terendacus chapel, yn the mouth of Wy ryver, "is a three myles over[c]."

Chepſtow. "The town of Chepſtow has been very ſtrongly "walled as yet well doth appere. The walls "began at the end of the great bridge over the "Wy, and ſo cam to the caſtle, which now ſtandith "fair and ſtrong, not far from the ruin of the "bridge. In it is one tower, as I hard ſay; by the "name of *Longin*. The town now hath but one "pariſh church. The cell of a blak monk or two of "Bermondſey by London was lately there ſuppreſt. "A great part of compace which ſtands within the "walls is now converted to little meadows and gar-"dens[d]." Here are large remains of its caſtle, which is ſituate on a rock, and held out laſt againſt the parliament. Henry Martin the regicide died a priſoner in it[e]. The doors and windows of the church have round zigzag arches, and a monument of Henry Somerſet earl of Worceſter 1549[f]. The priory was founded for Benedictines in Stephen, valued at £.32.[g] cell to Cormeil abbey in Normandy, or, as Leland, to Bermondſey[h]. In the north ſide of the chapel are Roman bricks. The weſt gate of the town is ſtanding. Chepſtow gives title of lord to the duke of Beaufort. The bridge, built entirely of wood, except a ſtone pier in the centre (probably ever ſince Leland's time) is 52 feet high from the water when the tide is out, which has riſen above four feet within the memory of perſons now or lately living. The tide runs rapid, and riſes above ſix fathoms at the bridge. The diviſion of the two counties is in the centre of this bridge. The Wye is a narrow river, but capable of bearing coaſting veſſels. Its bed yellow mud, deep and ſhelving: the cliffs moſt romantic. Its water diſcovers effects of a tide about Tintern.

Piercefield. Two miles weſt of Chepſtow is *Piercefield*, the ſeat and gardens of the late Valentine Morris, eſq. now of Col. Wood, formed out of woods three miles in extent, with walks terminating in ſtupendous winding precipices overhanging the Wye, and producing ſome extraordinary echoes, and affording many romantic and extenſive views of the Severn and greateſt part of Gloceſterſhire.

Offa's dike terminated weſt at the mouth of the river Wye below Chepſtow[i], three miles from Chepſtow by Wye ſide[k]. Between Chepſtow and Monmouth, five miles from the latter, ſtood *Tintern* abbey, founded for Ciſtercians by Walter Clare 1131, and valued at £. 192.[l] The ſhell of the church is entire except the roof, preſerved by the good taſte of the duke of Beaufort, and in it the monument and figure of the founder's brother Gilbert de Clare who died 1148. The nave is 230 feet by 33, the croſs aile 160 feet long, and the whole preſents a very charming piece of ruin mantled with ivy in maſſes uncommonly large, and intermixed with varieties of moſſes and other humble plants. Within half a mile of this tranquil ſolitary ſcene, which forms the moſt beautiful and pictureſque view on the river, are carried on great iron works among grand woody hills.

Tintern *abbey*.

Two miles ſhort of Newport ſtands *Chriſt Church*, on a conſiderable eminence, commanding a moſt extenſive and agreeable proſpect. It was here I hoped to find ſome memorial of the family of that extraordinary perſonage lord Herbert of Cherbury, who lived at St. Julian's in this pariſh, but none remains. In the middle of the chancel is a large flat ſtone, which I was told belonged to ſome ſaint, whoſe name I could not learn; but whence this fancy ſhould riſe is not eaſy to gueſs; for the inſcription, which is tolerably plain, only ſays that a man and his wife are buried under it; their figures are ſlightly traced on the ſtone, and are very perfect though 400 years old. The inſcription round the border is, Chriſt Church.

"✠ Hic jacent Johannes Colmer et Iſabella uxor "ejus qui obierunt anno Domini MCCCLXXVI qũm "aĩabus ꝓpicietur Deus, Amen."

Upon this ſtone, every year on the Wedneſday eve before Trinity Sunday, men, women and children who are weak in their limbs are brought from diſtant parts to lie from ſunſet to ſun riſing, the pariſh clerk continuing with them all night with candles. In 1774 there were but eight patients (ſometimes there is double that number) and ſome of them, my informant very modeſtly ſaid, got better, and ſome not. Mr. Donovan was witneſs to this ceremony in 1803, when there was but one patient[m].

Venta Silurum is univerſally and very juſtly agreed to be *Caergwent*, where there are large remains and ſure evidences of a Roman ſtation, the diſtance very exact, nine miles in the Itinerary and ſix computed in Monmouthſhire, the uſual ratio here and the military way eaſtward from hence very remarkable[n]. Venta Silvrvm. Caergwent.

"*Caerguent* in *Baſe Venteland* is four miles from "Chepſtow in the way to Cairlion. It was ſometime "a fair and large city. The places where the four "gates was yet appere, and the moſt part of the "wall yet ſtandeth, but al to minichyd and torne. "In the lower part of the wall toward a little valey "ſtandeth yet the ruin of a ſtrong . . . . . Within "and about the wall now be 16 or 17 ſmall howſes "for huſbondmen of a new making, and a pariſh "church of St. Stephen. In the town yet appear "pavements of the old ſtreets, and in digging they "find foundations of great bricks, *teſſelata pavi-"menta & numiſmata argentea ſimul & ærea*. A great "likelihood is that when Cairguent began to decay "then began Chepſtow to floriſh. For it ſtondeth "far better as upon Wy there ebbing and flowing "by the rage coming out of Severn, ſo that to "Chepſtow may come great ſhyppes[o]."

The Roman ſtation at Caerwent is ſituated on the higheſt part of the ridge which riſes gradually at Chepſtow, and continues nearly weſt toward Newport. It is five miles from Chepſtow in the road to Newport

[c] Lel. V. 5.
[d] Ib.
[e] Wyndham, 3.
[f] See Sandford, p. 343.
[g] Tan. 330.
[h] Lel. V. 12. Tanner doubts this.
[i] Tan. 329. Lel. V. 8.
[k] Lel. V. 5.
[l] Horſl. 464.
[m] Donovan's Excurſions, I. 176.
[n] Lel. V. 5.

and

and Caerleon, which, eſpecially near the ſtation, is the old Roman one croſſing the middle of the camp at right angles, and parts of it remain beyond Caerwent near Creek. The camp is on a ſmall eminence not preciſely on the banks of the Throggy as Dr. Gale imagined. The foundations of the wall are eaſily traced on every ſide, and deſcribe a parallelogram of 450 yards by 350, the longeſt ſides pointing eaſt and weſt. Great part of the Saxon walls, eſpecially to the ſouth, have Roman bricks interſperſed, and are in ſome places of conſiderable height. The moſt conſiderable part of the wall remains on the weſt, 15 or 16 feet high with the facing intire riſing from the bottom and inner ſide of the foſs, which is very deep on the north and weſt. Some parts of the facing of the ſouth wall and of the three octangular baſtions or towers are intire, each ſide meaſuring about eight feet; the ſtones placed in the rubble of the wall are in a zigzag or herring-bone poſition[o]. Within the walls of the camp about 100 yards from the weſt gate are foundations of buildings, and in a kind of cellar or incloſure in Mrs. Williams's orchard, probably the prætorium, were ſome conſiderable remains of a teſſelated pavement 18 inches below the ſurface. Mr. Thomas the curate remembered it having the figures of a lion, tiger, and ſtag, and that four pedeſtals, ſeven capitals, and ſome ſhafts of pillars had been dug up at different times about 100 yards weſt of the ſteeple. The church appears to have been built with Roman materials. Coins are frequently found here from Severus to the Valentinians[p].

In 1689 three teſſelated pavements were diſcovered in Francis Ridley's garden, but being expoſed to the air in froſt were utterly defaced by diſſolving of the cement with the thaw, and nothing remained but the teſſelæ which were ſcattered in the earth at the depth of about half a yard. Mr. Lluyd was informed by the owner that one of theſe pavements was compoſed of flowers, at each corner was ſomething like a crown and a peacock holding in his beak a ſnake, which he trod under foot. Another had an armed buſt and ſeveral heads as of emperors. In the year 1693, one Charles Keinton ſhewed Mr. Lluyd part of a Roman brick pavement in his yard, the bricks ſomewhat above a foot long, nine inches broad, and one inch and an half thick, all having this mark 6[q]. In an orchard adjoining to the ſtreet was diſcovered a few years ago a teſſelated pavement about a yard ſquare with an animal under a tree in lively colours[r]. The church and village ſtand within the walls near the centre of the camp, built moſtly of ſtones collected from the ruins[s]. Braſs coins are frequently met with in the gardens and other parts of the village; and George Kemeis, eſq. of Llanvair in the neighbourhood, had a large collection of them: among the reſt a counterfeit Antoninus Pius of braſs covered with thin ſilver, which being rubbed off the letters diſappeared, which Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſed of equal antiquity with the reſt. He had alſo a Julia Mæſa of baſe metal like tin: others of Valerian, Gallienus, Diocleſian, Conſtantius Chlorus, Conſtantine the Great, Criſpus, Conſtans, and the Valentinians.

Gwent was the name of almoſt all this country with part of Gloceſter and Hereford ſhires before the diviſion of Wales into counties. But it ſeems hardly to admit of a queſtion whether that name be owing to the city of Venta, or whether the Romans might not call this city Venta Silurum as well as thoſe of the Iceni and Belgæ from their more antient Britiſh names. Had the country been denominated ſince the Roman conqueſt from the chief city, it had more properly been called *Gwlad Gaer Lheion* than *Gwlad Gwent*[t]. Gwent.

At Caerwent, the firſt Roman ſtation among the Silures, began the *Julia Strata* mentioned by Necham as quoted by Mr. Camden, pointing to Caerleon, not in a ſtrait line like the Roman roads in England, but following the nature of the ſoil; not diſtinguiſhed by a ridge or cauſeway, but by the camps on or near it[u]. Julia Strata.

At *Llanvair is coed* one mile from Caerwent was found about 50 years ago an urn containing aſhes and a few coins of the lower empire[x]. "Llan Vair "a caſtle in Baſe Venteland two miles almoſt north "from Caerguent[y]." Llanvair is coed.

Portſkewit, Leland *Porteſkwin*[z], between Chepſtow and Cairguent, or as it is ſpelt in Hondius's map of this county *Porteſkuet*, q. d. *Porth is coed* or *Portus Ventæ infra boſcos*, was the only port in this part of Netherwent, before the building of Chepſtow, whoſe names beſpeak it of Saxon origin. In this pariſh in the new paſſage acroſs the Severn, and half a mile below it is part of a ſquare camp cloſe to the Severn (which has waſhed the reſt away) and in its centre the ruined church of *Sudbrook*, probably *South Burgh*. This ſeems to have been the firſt camp of the Romans after their landing in Wales. From it to Caerwent is three miles[a]. Mr. Ward thinks *Old paſſage* not ſo antient as the Roman *Trajectus*, which was rather below the mouth of the Wye, and not near ſo high as Oldbury[b]. Portſkewit. Sudbrook.

"The church of Sudbroke called Trinity chapel ſtandeth ſo near the ſea that the vicinity of ſo tyrannous a neighbour hath ſpoiled it of half the church-yard, as it hath done alſo of an old fortification lying thereby, which was compaſſed by a triple ditch and three rampiers as high as an ordinary houſe, caſt in form of a bow, the ſtring whereof is the ſea cliff. That this was a Roman work, the Britiſh bricks and Roman coins there found are moſt certain arguments, among which the reverend father in God Francis biſhop of Landaff, by whoſe information I write this, imparted unto me of his kindneſs one of the greateſt pieces that ever I ſaw coined of Corinthian copper by the city of Elaia in the leſſer Aſia, to the honour of the emperor Severus with this Greek inſcription: ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Α. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΣΕΒΗΡΟϹ. ΠΕΡ. *i. e.* "The emperor Cæſar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax;" and on the reverſe an horſeman with a trophy erected before him, but the letters not legible, ſave under him ΕΛΑΙΑΩΝ, *i. e.* of the

[o] Horſl. 464. [p] Strange in Archæol. 48. 51. 55, 56. [q] Lluyd in Gibſon. [r] Mr. Strange, Archæol. V. 49.
[s] Harris, Archæol. II. p. 3. [t] Strange, ubi ſup. [u] Harris, ubi ſupra, p. 3. [x] Ib. p. 4.
[y] Lel. V. 5. [z] Ib. [a] Harris, 2, 3. [b] Horſl. Brit. Rom. p. 469, 470.

Elaians[b], which kind of great pieces the Italians call Medaglions, and were extraordinary coins, not for common uſe, but coined by the emperors, either to be diſtributed by way of largeſs in triumphs, or to be ſent for tokens to men well deſerving, or elſe by free cities to the glory and memory of good princes. What name this place antiently had is hard to be found, but it ſeems to have been the port and landing place for Venta Silurum which is but two miles from it[c]."

Caldecot caſtle. "The caſtle of *Calecoyth* longing to the king is in "*Baſe Venteland* towards the Severn ſhore not far "from Matthern. At this caſtle as ſome ſay was "king Henry VII. begotten[d]." Caldecot caſtle gives title of baron Beaufort to the duke of Beaufort[e].

Matthern. "*Matthern* is a pretty pile in Baſe Venteland "longing to the biſhop of Landaf[f]."

In the church-yard of Matthern, near St. Pier, the ſeat of Morgan Lewis, eſq. is a tomb-ſtone with this old French epitaph for Sir Urian de St. Pere, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and died 1239, 23 Edward I. or for his ſon and nameſake[g].

ICI GIT LE CORS V DE SENE PERE
PREEZ PVR LI EN BONE MANERE
VE IESV PAR SA PAISVN
DE PDECEZ LI DONE PARDVN. AMEN. P.R.

By the ſide of this is another ſtone adorned with a hand holding a croſs fleure with birds and beaſts at the ſides and 10 pellets at the top[h]. (See Plate VI. fig. 1, 2.)

Goldcliffe. "At *Goldcliffe* three miles from Newport on the "Severn ſhore was a priory of monkes of the French "order, ſuppreſſed, and the landes given to Eton "college[i]." "Chaundois had lands in and about "Herefordſhire, and he was founder as I remem-"ber of Goldclyve priory in Wales, and here as I "think was his firſt and chief houſe; and dying "1120 he was buried there. He gave it to Tewkſ-"bury[k]." "Robert de Chandos founded it 1113 for 12 Benedictines a cell to Bec[l]." It was valued at £.144. *per ann.*[m] The cliff is a high ſingle rock riſing abruptly from the extremity of an extenſive marſhy flat; the ſide next the ſea is marly, perpendicular about 100 feet, conſiſting of many horizontal ſtrata of limeſtone, under which is a body of hard reddiſh brown grit full of yellow micæ continuing along the ſhore. Mont d'Or near Lyons, and another a few leagues from Clermont in Auvergne, may have their name from ſimilar circumſtances[n].

Abergavenny "*Abergeveny* is a fair walled town, metely well "inhabited having a pariſh church. There is a "fair caſtle[o]." "A priory of black monks of the "French order; Hameline de Barham [or Balon] a "Norman, the founder. It ſtood a late by the eaſt "gate in the ſuburbe[p]." Mr. Ward was informed of ſeveral Roman bricks with LEG. II. AVG. found about the caſtle, and he ſaw ſeveral Roman coins found probably here, as was a gold Otho; and a Roman ſudatory was once to be ſeen at the caſtle[q]. Mr. Strange could find no Roman remains[r]. The priory was valued at £.129. 5*s.* 8*d. per annum*[s]. Abergavenny is a handſome well-built market town, in a delightful country, the proſpect on every ſide terminated by mountains; on the ſouth is the *Blorenny* a moſt fruitful hill; to the eaſt *Skiridvawr* or *St. Michael's mount*, on the weſt point of which is a notch or break, pretended to have been made by the earthquake at the Crucifixion, and much reſorted to by the Catholics, who bring away the earth in white handkerchiefs, and even in carts, to lay on their fields. To the north-eaſt is *Penywale* hill, and at the back of the town a large chain of mountains. The hiſtory of the abbey ſays Balun built the caſtle[t]. There are ſome ſmall remains of it which ſeem to be of the time of Henry II. after it was deſtroyed by the Welſh[u]. The three churches are now reduced to two. Of theſe St. John's is almoſt a ruin, and only uſed by the Welſh on Fridays. St. Mary's or the principal church ſtands without the eaſt gate, a handſome ſtructure with monuments for two heireſſes of Braioſe lords of Abergavenny, William firſt earl of Pembroke of that name, taken at the battle of Banbury and beheaded at Northampton 1469, his brother ſir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, his ſon ſir Richard of Ewias, and the earl's father and mother, Edward Neville, firſt lord of Abergavenny, &c.

"In the priory church in Abergavenny in the ſouth iſle belonging to the family of Herbert are the monuments of the ſaide family.

"Two alter monuments with the effigies or portraitures in aleblaſter in their armour. The firſt is ſir William Thomas as there ſaide who married the daughter of ſir David Jones, but I believe it is Thomas ap Gwillim ap Jenkin father to ſir William Thomas, becauſe that at the head of his wife that lies on his right hand in full portraiture in an eſcochon is the black lion rampant crowned Or, beeing the armes of Morley, who was as divers books being in my cuſtody doeth evident the wife of Thomas Gwellim ap Jenkin: ſhe indeed was the daughter and heireſs of ſir John Morley of Raglan, by whom the inheritance of Raglan and a greate eſtate belonging to it firſt came to that family.

"Q. whether the daughter and heireſs of ſir John Morley was wife to Thomas Gwillim Jenkin, or wife to ſir William Thomas his ſon, it is by tradition diverſly reported.

"The armes on this monument at the man's head is paly B and G. three lions rampant Or, the creſt, the prior's head with a wreath above it.

"The next monument of that family is the like monument in alablaſter and the effigies or portraitures

[b] Elæa was a maritime city of Eolis in Aſia Minor. This may be the coin in Vaillant's Numiſm. Græc. Imperator, p. 80. ΕΙΠΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΛΟΥΡΙΟΥ ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ. Imperator eques ante trophæum ad cujus imum captivus.
[c] Holland. [d] Lel. V. 5. [e] Strange, Archæol. V. 61. [f] Lel. V. 5.
[g] Strange, Ib. 77. [h] Ib. Gent. Mag. vol. XXXV. p. 72. 1765. [i] Lel. V. 7.
[k] Lel. VIII. 70. [l] Ib. VI. 83. [m] Tan. 328. [n] Strange, Archæol. V. 61.
[o] Lel. V. 7. [p] Ib. 12. [q] Horſley, 319. [r] Archæol. IV. 34. [s] Tan. 328.
[t] Monaſt. Ang. I. 556. Dugd. Bar. I. 453. [u] Groſe's account under his view of it.

of

of ſir Richeard Herbert of Colbrooke, (ſecond ſon to ſir William Thomas and brother to the firſt earl of Pembrooke) and his wife was the daughter of Griffith ap Nicholas as is well known and as it appears by her armes in her eſcochion at her head beinge Or a chevron between 3 ravens proper being the armes of Griffith ap Nicholas; ſhe was ant as ſaid to ſir Rice ap Thomas knt. of the Garter.

" Sir Richeard Herbert's armes, per pale B and G. 3 lions rampant Or; the creſt a ſheaf of arrows the heades downwards on the helmet.

" In a monument in the ſouth ſide of the walle of that chappell is a faire monument in marble in full portraiture in armour with his coate of maile, beinge the monument of Richard Herbert of Ewias, eſq. The armes per pale B and G. 3 lions rampant Or, a battoon over; the creſt a greene dragon on a helmet under his head. Hee was the natural ſonne of William Herbert firſt earl of Pembroke, and he was father to the ſecond William earl Pembroke. The ſaide Richard Herbert married the daughter and heireſs of ſir Matthew Cradoc, knt. by whom hee had iſhue as appeers on the ſeconde monument (the portraitures of them being upon the monument) and over them thus written, Margarett Herbert, Mathew Herbert, William Herbert, George Herbert, and his wife, John Herbert, Walter Herbert, William Herbert, Jane Herbert.

" The inſcription about the monument is " Hic " jacet Richardus Herbert ar. qui obiit ij. die " Septemb anno Dom̃. 1520 et anno r. r. H.VIII. " 11."

" In the ſaide chappel between the monument of ſir William Thomas and ſir Richeard Herbert is a faire great ſtone flatt on the ground with this inſcription; " Underneath this ſtone lieth buried the body " of William Herbert of Colbrook, eſq. ſon and heire " of Rees Herbert, eſq. ſon and heire of ſir William " Herbert, knt. ſon and heire of ſir Richard Herbert, " knt. which William Herbert had 3 wives (viz.) " Denis, Jane, and Anne; by the firſt he had a ſonne " and a daughter; by the ſecond 6 ſonnes and 5 " daughters, which William departed out of this " world anno Dom. 1579." On this ſtone is in braſſe the portraiture in little of the ſaid William with the firſt wife on the right hand and the portraiture of the 2 children under her, and on the left hand his other 2 wives, and under the firſt of them the portrature of the 11 children hard by her. Non by the laſt there mentioned.

" In the ſaide chappel is there on the ſouth ſide a monument in free ſtone beeinge in full portrature in armour and marked with his armes, croſſe leged, the right leagg upermoſt croſſing the left lying ſomething ſidlonge, on the left ſide his ſword lying by his ſide; he had another ſword in his right hand, his headpeece and creſt lying by him which is not well to be dytermined, but I am confident it is a Haſtings, by what is to be dytermined and that very well in the window above him and in many places in the windows the armes of Haſtings is there; they were ſometime lordes of Abergavenny.

" On the north ſide of the ſaide chappel is there a monument in full portrature of the like ſtone, in maile under his armour and ſurcot, with a great ſhild on his arme, and his ſword lying by his ſide, but not croſſe leged, his helmet under his head, the creſt thereon beinge as appeeres by it one of the lordes of Abergavenny.

" In a window in an iſle of the north ende of the quire of the ſaide church is there a very ould monument in Iriſh oake lying croſſe leged, the left legg upermoſt croſſinge the right, with gilt ſpurs on, and on his armour his ſurcoate, but there is neither any expreſſion of armes or creſt. Whos it is I could not learne, moſt probably to bee one of the auntient lords of Abergavenny; for in the window over him and in the border of the window is Valence: his armes were Haſtings, and probably he belonged to the family of Valence, for they have bin auntiently lordes of Abergavenny likwyſe.

" In the windows in ſeverall places in the ſaide church are the armes of Mortimer, Haſtings, Herbert, and theſe armes in the window in Herbert's chappel. Barre of 7 Vaire Erm. and G. and Az. Next 3 towers Or. Cheque or bendy Azure on a feſſe Gules 3 mullets Or. Az. 6 eſcochions Sable, each charged with a lion rampant Or. O. a maunch. In the window on the north ſide of the croſſe iſle is firſt Haſtings, next Mortimer, next paly of 6 pieces B and Or, on a feſſe Gules 3 mullets Or. Q. whoſe it is[x]."

This town gives title of earl and lord to the Nevilles deſcendants of that Edward mentioned by Mr. Camden, of whom Henry the 16th lord and 2d earl now enjoys the title. Edward Nevil was ſucceeded in the title of Abergavenny by his ſon and nameſake, and he by his ſon *Henry* and grandſons *John* and *George*. This laſt was ſucceeded by his ſon *George*, who dying without iſſue 1694 the title deſcended to George ſon of George Neville of Sheffield, c. Suſſex, great grandſon to lord Edward[z]. His lordſhip's father being the ſecond baron of England was raiſed to the title of viſcount Neville, of Berling, c. Kent, and earl of Abergavenny 1784.

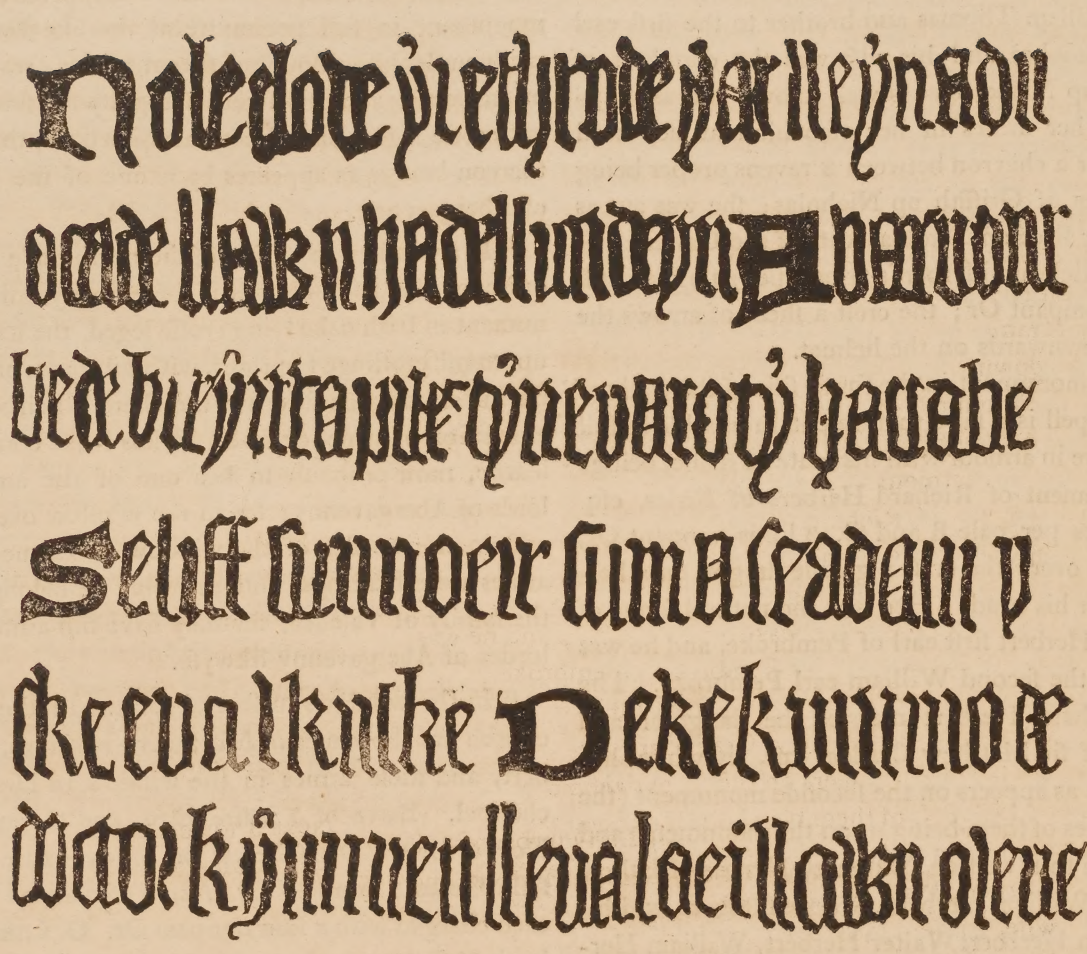
" Some would that *Cairuſke*, otherwiſe called Caer Uſke.
" *Brenbygey*, ſhould be the principal place of Mydle " Venteland. The caſtle there hath been great, " ſtrong, and fair. The town by ſemeth not to have " been of any renown. There was a late an abbey " of nuns. Caer Uſk ſtandeth on the further ſide of " Uſk[y]." Leland writes it frequently *Wiſk*, which ſeems the true pronunciation, and more correſponding to *Iſca*.

Salmon fixes Isca at Uſk, but Ward in Horſley, Uſk.
p. 363. 365. makes Burrium the ſame with Bulleum, and places it at Uſk, and the latter name may be traced in the little river *Byrdhin* which joins the Uſk at this ſpot[z].

No Roman remains have ever been found at Brynbiga or Uſk: but in the church is the following curious antient epitaph on a braſs plate now chained to the wall within the church[a].

[x] MS. pen. me dated July 8, 1646.
[a] G.
[y] Lel. V. 6.
[z] Strange, Archæol. IV. 38.
[a] See Archæol. II. 19, 20.

Thus



Thus read and explained by Dr. Wotton:

Nole clodde[b] *yr Ethrode Caerlleyn advocade*
Lawnhade Lhundeyn a barruour hede
Breynt aput Ty'n ev aro ty havalie
Selif ſunnoier ſum a ſeadam Uſke
Eval kulke deke kummode
Doctor Kymmen lleva loe i llawn oleve.

" Noli effodere profeſſorem Caerlegionenſem, " advocatum digniſſimum Londinenſem & judicem " ſacri privilegii[c] apud fanum Aaronis & fanum " Julii[d], Salomonem aſtrologum ſummum vel " præpoſitum civitatis Uſke tenentis circiter decem " commotes, lunam lucidam in plenilunio lu- " centem."

Uſk. *Uſk* is a neat town, with the ſhell of a caſtle by no means ſo large as Mr. Camden repreſents it. " A " nunnery on the river ſide a flight ſhot from the " caſtel[e]," founded by the Clares, and valued at £.55.[f] Here was alſo an old hoſpital[g]. A mile and an half north-weſt from Uſk is a large camp called *Craig y Gaerkig*, near which ſtands Stavernen houſe, where Roman coins have been found[h].

Ragland. *Ragland* caſtle, which Leland calls " a fair and " pleaſant caſtle with two goodly parks: the town " by it bare[i]," is one of the fineſt remains in South Wales. Leland was told that one of the laſt lord Herberts builded all the beſt lodges of this caſtle[k]. " After the deth of Herbert earl of Pembroke, one " ſir Walter Herbert was heir in appearance, and he " being in diſpleſure made his ſiſter as heire to the " land, and ſhe was married to ſir Charles Somerſet[l]." It came to the firſt earl of Worceſter of the name of Somerſet by marriage with the daughter of Henry Herbert earl of Huntingdon. Henry, the 4th in deſcent from Charles Somerſet, whom Henry VIII. created earl of Worceſter, defended it in a gallant manner for Charles I. againſt general Fairfax, after all the reſt of Wales had been reduced, and ſurrendered it upon honourable terms after a ſiege of three months, being the laſt that held out in the kingdom. He had the honour of entertaining Charles I. with extraordinary greatneſs and freedom three weeks 1645 in this caſtle. It was probably reduced to its preſent ſtate by the ſiege; but it ſtill retains marks of great magnificence. The great hall 65 feet by 28 is intire except the roof, and divides the two courts. The arch in the kitchen chimney which is hexagonal conſiſts of two ſtones, and meaſures near 12 feet[m]. The grand entrance was to the weſt by a gate flanked by two ſquare towers. A double moat ſurrounded the whole: the main bridge over the innermoſt is entire. The extenſive outworks were added by the marquis of Worceſter during the civil war, and he fortified them in ſuch a manner that he was enabled to hold out till the king's impriſonment at Holmby[n]. The whole owes its preſervation to its preſent proprietor. In the church of the adjoining town, to which Leland gives the epithet of *bare*, is a monument for an earl and counteſs of Worceſter, either William who died 1588, or his ſon Edward who died 1628. Ragland gives title of lord to the deſcendants of *Charles* earl of Worceſter, natural ſon of Henry duke of Somerſet (who had been beheaded by Edward IV. 1463), of whom *Henry* was by Charles II. a. r. 34, advanced to the title of duke of

[b] y or *elode*. [c] *vel* Cancellarium. [d] potius forte *Avaloniæ*. [e] Lel. V. 12.
[f] Tan. 33. [g] Ib. [h] Harris, Archæol. II. 21. [i] Lel. V. 7.
[k] Lel. VI. 30. [l] Lel. Ib.
[m] See an account of the marquis's manner of living here at the end of the Northumberland houſehold book, p. 419.
[n] Wyndham, 206.

Beaufort,

Beaufort, and his great-great-great-grandſon *Henry-Charles* now enjoys the honour, being the ſixth duke.

e Trogy. "The ruins of *Caſtle Trogy*, within a Welſh myle "of ſum part of Wyſk river, a ſix miles from "Chepſtow, and almoſt as much from Cairlion, in "the way to Monemuth. The caſtle of *Trergreg*, a reg "two miles from Cair Uſke, in Middle Venceland. "Yt is communely called *Lankiby*, bycauſe it is in "the paroche of St. Kiby[o]."

leon. "*Caerleon* ſtandeth magnificently on the farther "ſide of *Wiſcke*[p], one of the principal rivers of South "Wales, ſo that very great ſhips might well come "now to the town as they did in the Roman times, "but that Newport bridge is a lett. Nevertheleſs "bigge boats commeth to the town. The ruins of "the walls of the town yet remain, and alſo of the "caſtle. There is opinion that the old Roman "chirch was abowt Mr. ——— houſe, where I lay. "There in digging appeared certain paintings on "ſtones. There were found a late hard by the "caſtle certain paynted incruſtamentes. In the town "is now but one paroche chirch, and that is of "St. Cadocus[q]."

Caerleon ſtands chiefly within the wall of the Roman ſtation, except a ſmall ſuburb on the ſouth ſide. The buildings mentioned by Giraldus may be traced in ploughing the hilly grounds to the north and weſt, at the diſtance of a mile or more. But he miſtakes in deſcribing the walls as *coctiles*, they being limeſtone as at Caerwent. The ſtation ſeems to have formed a parallelogram of about 530 yards by 460. The north-weſt and ſouth-weſt walls are ſtill conſiderable, ſeveral feet with the facings being preſerved on the ſouth-weſt by the owners of the ground. Mr. Morgan, an attorney there, has collected all the antiquities found on the ſpot, and has a great number of Roman braſs and ſilver coins of the lower empire, fibulæ, rings, ſeals, fragments of ſmall bronze figures (the arm of one in a very good ſtyle), lamps, and ſurgeons inſtruments. Mr. Strange has engraved a gold ring with an intaglio of Hercules ſtrangling the Nemean lion[r].

The preſent town of Caerleon lies more to the eaſt than Iſca Silurum, and perhaps occupies its eaſtern ſuburbs. It ſeems to have extended from the preſent town to the weſt, and over the river beyond the houſe of St. Julian, the road to the right on the weſt ſide of the town abounding with Roman bricks, &c. and the modern name of the pariſh in eccleſiaſtical viſitations is *Langattoc juxta Carleon*. Roman bricks are viſible in the Saxon walls, and coins, fibulæ, &c. found annually in the gardens. Mr. Burgh, lord of the manor, has a great collection of theſe curioſities, and a curious cornelian ſeal of Ceres was found here about 20 years ago. The only inſcriptions in the town are on bricks LEG. II. AVG. There are ſome camps near the town, particularly a ſquare one on a hill, half a mile off. Mr. Horſley ſaw a ſmall bronze Jupiter, the left hand broke off, but the thunder in the right plain[s]. Mr. George had then a valuable collection of local antiquities. The vaults and caverns, which Dr. Gale mentions[t], eſcaped Mr. Harris's ſearch, unleſs they were in the ſouth rock on the other ſide the preſent bridge, or in the hill near St. Julian's houſe. But near the wall is an oval cavity like an amphitheatre, now level with the ſurface of the field, except to the eaſt, where the bank is ſix or ſeven feet higher. Its diameter from eaſt to weſt is full 74 yards, and from north to ſouth 64. It is ſeven yards deep in the middle, the ſides and bottom covered with graſs; the ſides have an eaſy ſlope, and Mr. Williams, the preſent proprietor of the ground, remembered to have ſeen on opening them a piece of wall, which he judged might have been part of the ſeats, though Mr. Strange could find none. The inhabitants call it *King Arthur's round table*. A Roman ſudatory was diſcovered 1755 in a field by the river weſt of the bridge, formed of pillars of round bricks, four inches thick, and 14 in diameter, and in an adjoining room a teſſelated pavement. The room was ſhut up, and the floor left whole. Bricks burnt black and leaden pipes which conveyed the water from the north hill were taken up ſeveral years ago: and Mr. Harris was told a Roman bath was diſcovered in the next field[u], but the proprietor would not allow it to be opened. Mr. Aubrey ſays one was opened near St. Julian 1654.

In 1692 a teſſelated pavement was diſcovered in the grounds of Henry Tomkins of Caerleon, eſq. by workmen ploughing in a field cloſe to his houſe. The pavements are not buried ſo deep here as in the church-yard at Woodcheſter, c. Glouceſter, that being three feet under ground, and this no deeper than the plowſhare, and that above-mentioned at Caerwent not much lower. Mr. Tomkins removed a conſiderable part into his garden in the ſame order in which it was found, and ſent a draught of the whole to biſhop Gibſon, from whoſe plate it is here engraved, Pl. V. fig. 7. It is about 14 feet diameter, all the arches and that part of the border which they touch were compoſed of white, red, and blue ſtones, varied alternately: the bills, eyes, and feet of the birds were red, and they had a red ring round their necks, and one or two of the longeſt wing feathers red and blue: the inſide of the cups was alſo red: the reſt of the area was formed of brown and white teſſelæ.

The circuit of the walls is about three miles[z]. The church of St. Julius (which gave name to St. Julian's houſe) and that of Aaron were gone in Leland's time. Biſhop Godwin[x] ſpeaks of theſe churches as then viſible on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the town. The 3d was probably the preſent church of Langatoc or St. Cadoc[y]. Here was a Ciſtertian abbey in the reign of John[z].

VECILLIANA the firſt of the fragments mentioned by Mr. Camden in the church-yard wall was in the wall of the ſchool, but now razed out[a]: the ſecond was in Moin's court garden walls, but has loſt the N° VIII. and the centurial mark[3]. The houſe ſince belonged to Thomas Lyſter, eſq.[4] and they are now fixed in the wall of a farm-houſe.

[o] Lel. V. 6. [p] Uſk. [q] Leland V. 6. [r] Archæol. V. 66, &c.
[s] Horſley, 320. [t] Itin. 95. [u] Archæol. II. 5—7. [z] G.
[x] de præſ. Landav. [y] Harris in Arch. II. 5. 7. [z] Tan. 327. [a] Horſl. 321.
[3] G. [4] G.

Dr. James Davies of the Devizes ſaw the laſt 1741 much defaced; but to be read, TEMPL..M and DIANAE. Mr. Woodford in his MS. collection of inſcriptions records an inſcription,

DEAE
DIANAE SA
CRV. AEL.
TIMO P.
VS TLM

Several more Roman monuments have been diſcovered here. Mr. Aubrey communicated to biſhop Gibſon the following inſcription from an altar of freeſtone, four feet long, and three feet broad.

IOVI. O. M. DOLICHV.
I. ONI. O. AEMILIANVS
CALPVRNIVS
RVFILIANVS EC
AVGVSTORVM
MONITV.

which the biſhop read thus:

Jovi optimo maximo Dolicheno
Junoni optimæ Æmilianus
Calpurnius
Rufilianus fec
Auguſtorum
monitu.

The laſt letter in the firſt line is an N, and the E before it is loſt in the crack of the ſtone[b].

The epithet of *Dolichenus* here given to Jupiter is found on an inſcription in Reineſius[c]. "Jovi optimo "maximo Dolicheno, ubi ferrum naſcitur, C. Sem- "pronius Rectus, cent. Frumentarius, D. D." From the words *ubi ferrum naſcitur* antiquaries ſuppoſe this deity to have ſuperintended mines, and directed where to find them. There were probably iron mines or works in the foreſt of Dean, or in this neighbourhood. Stephanus Byzantinus mentions Ζευς Δολιχαιος worſhiped at Doliche a city of Commagene. A marble figure habited like Mars ſtanding on a bull, under whom is an eagle found in the port of Marſeilles 1654, ſubſcribed DEO DOLICHENIO, &c. is by P. Martin[d] referred to the Sun, but the epithet ſeems rather confined to Jupiter. *Auguſtorum monitis* is alſo in Reineſius. What follows after DOLICH is read by Gibſon *Junoni optimæ*. It may as well be *et numinibus Aug.* as in Horſley's Northumberland inſcription VII. where Jupiter Dolichenus occurs, or any thing elſe; for this inſcription is now loſt.

The pavement on which lay the ſtatue of Diana was gone in Mr. Horſley's time. *Temple ſtreet* leads to *Arthur's round table*, which he was not aware was an amphitheatre[e]. Very little remains of the caſtle except the lofty keep[f].

On the inſcription from whence the name of Geta is ſaid to be eraſed Mr. Horſley obſerves, that he does not recollect any inſcription in Britain in which that prince has the title of *Auguſtus*, unleſs it may have been in ſome of thoſe in which the name is eraſed, and then perhaps for that very reaſon it has been ſtruck out. On this Mr. Ward obſerves[g] that Geta is here ſtyled only *Cæſar:* had he been Auguſtus the inſcription would have run AVGGG. NNN.

At *Tre Dynogg*[h] church, three miles from Caerleon, and half way from it to Uſk, is preſerved a fair and entire monument of a Roman ſoldier, of the ſecond legion. The ſtone is a kind of blue ſlate; the four oblique lines are grooves, or canaliculi, and the ſmall ſquares without the lines are holes bored through the ſtone to faſten it by iron pins to the church wall near the font. It was diſcovered faſtened by four pins to the foundation of the church, by which one would think ſome good Chriſtian intended it ſhould paſs for a memorial of *St. Julian.* (Pl. V. fig. 6.[i]) Tre Dynog.

On the bank of the river Uſk, near Caerleon, was ploughed up a ſtone with the inſcription, Pl. V. fig. 5. which Mr. Horſley ſaw in London. It is to be read thus:

"Diis manibus Gaius Valerius Gaii filius Galeria "[*tribu*] Victor Lugduni ſignifer legionis ſecundæ "Auguſtæ ſtipendiorum 17 annorum 45 curam "agente Amnio Perpetuo bene [merenti]."

Lugdunum relates to Lyons, and if *Victor* is not a name placed out of the common order, it may refer to ſome victory he gained at Lyons[k]. Hearne[l] takes the laſt letter for *beneficiario*, but this is not uſually applied to an enſign[m]. Hearne adds, *curam agere* is in Livy. So ſays Ainſworth without citing the place. It occurs in eight inſcriptions in Gruter[n].

Mr. Wyndham, 1774, ſaw in the caſtle wall a ſtone 27 inches diameter, having a rude female ſitting holding a dolphin in her right hand, incircled by a border of foliage; and in his ſecond tour he purchaſed a rude figure ſeated between two dolphins in a border of ſimilar foliage in terra cotta. He ſaw about the town many bricks inſcribed LEG. & LECLAVG. II. AVG.[o] and ſome ſepulchral tiles. Roman bricks are frequently dug here like thoſe near Brecon, inſcribed LEG. II. AVG. the letters in relief as if formed by a ſtamp.

Among other Roman antiquities dug up at Caerleon were ſeveral curious earthen veſſels, ſome of them plain round pateræ, others adorned with elegant reliefs. A relief on half of a bowl here engraved from Gibſon is by Mr. Lluyd ſaid to repreſent the Roman Piety; but if this groupe is juſtly repreſented, it ſeems only two perſons embracing. In another part is a figure of Cupid looking up towards birds in the character of an aruſpex: next a woman ſacrificing at an altar, and, as Mr. Lluyd thinks, caſting frankincenſe on vervein, the uſual offering of women to Lucina according to Plautus, Truc. A. II. ſc. 5. and on other occaſions, as Virgil, Ecl. VIII. 64. Behind the altar a naked figure, which Pl. V. fig. 8.

[b] Horſley, 322, 323.
[c] Synt. Inſc. cl. 1. n. 15. This was at Rome where there are ſix inſcriptions to the ſame deity in Gruter XX. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
[d] Religion des Gaulois, I. 407—418. This is a votive offering to the God *juſſu ejus*, & Patin (Imp. Rom. Numiſm. p. 228.) from Gruter, gives a Greek inſcription καλα κελευσιν Θεϐ Δολιχηνου, &c.
[e] 321. [f] Wyndham. p. 14. [g] MS. n. [h] *Tredonock.* Ecton.
[i] Horſl. 320. [k] Phil. Tranſ. 359. where *Lugdunum* is referred to *Luckton*, a place on a hill on the ſide of the river *Lugg*.
[l] Pref. ad G. Neub. lv. [m] Ward, MS. n.
[n] *Cura agente, agent. b.* XLV. 2. CCLXXX. 1. CCCCLXV. 5. 6. CCCCLXXII. 6. MXXVII. 5. *curam agente legatis.* MLXXXI. 2. *cura egit.* CMXL. 7. [o] P. 15—18.

Fig. 1. p. 104.

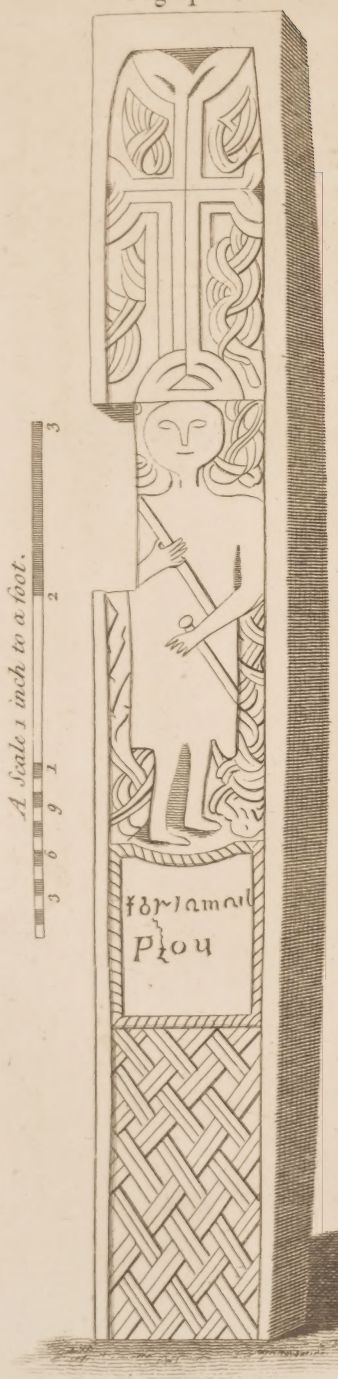


Fig. 3. p. 102.

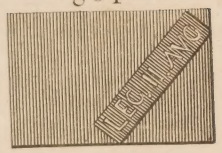


Fig. 2. p. 102.

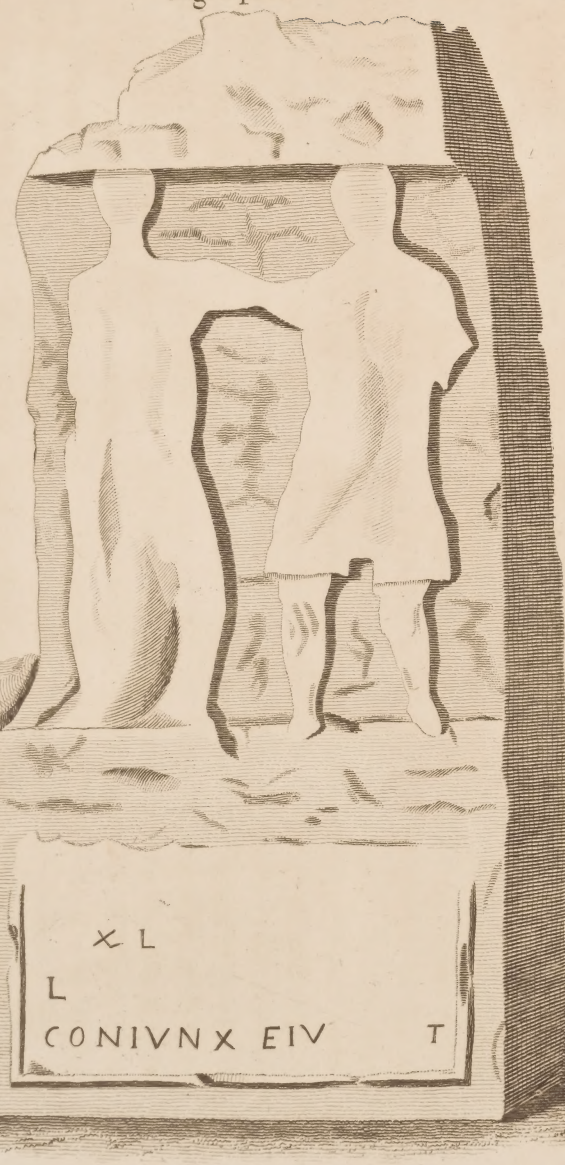


Fig. 4. p. 119.

Fig. 9. p. 119.

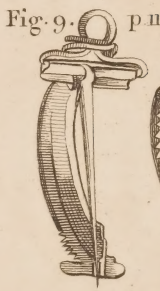


Fig. 10. 119.

Fig. 7. p. 117.

Fig. 8. pag.

Fig. 5. p. 118.

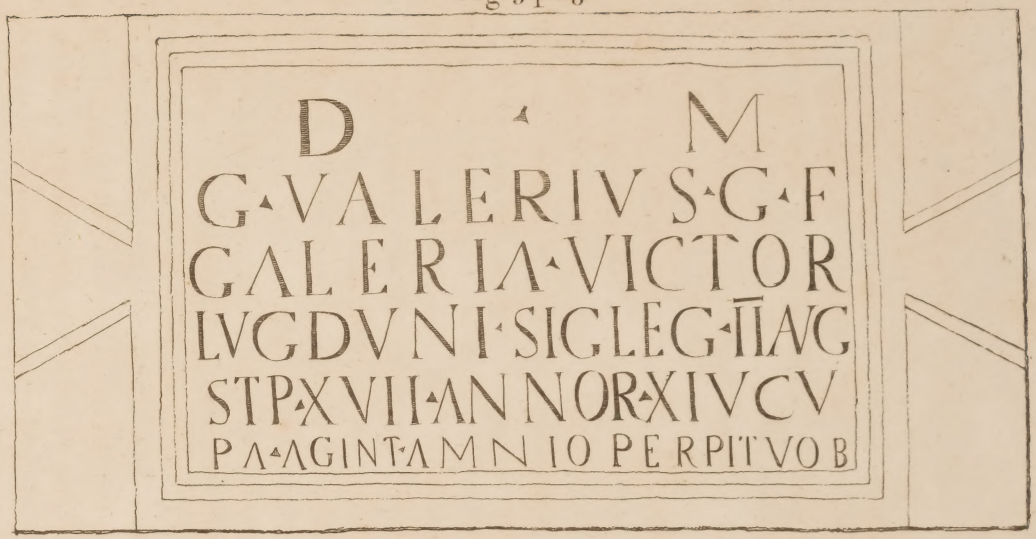
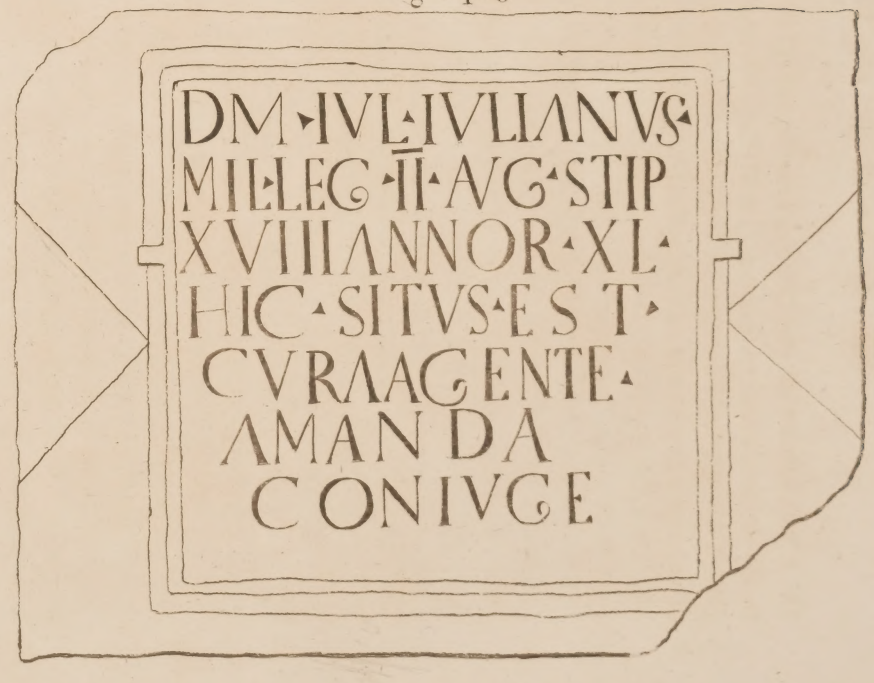


Fig. 6. p. 118.



F. Cary sculp.

the ſame antiquary takes for her huſband: but it ſeems rather to repreſent a ſacrifice in general; though he is for confining it to the Matronalia, a feſtival obſerved on the calends of March by married women in the honour of Juno. He ſuppoſes it one of the veſſels called *Phiala*, becauſe the only name for ſuch in Welſh is *Phiol*, which ſeems derived from the Greek and Latin *Phiala*, and one of the many words left among us by the Romans, and we may preſume ſtill preſerved in their original ſenſe. Among other curioſities found here muſt be reckoned a ram's horn of bronze, nearly of the natural ſize, broken off at the root as if formerly united to an head of the ſame metal. Such an one, ſomewhat different, is to be ſeen in Moſcardi's Muſæum, who ſuppoſes they ſerved as ornaments to their temples, and types or emblems of ſacrifices. An elegant and well preſerved fibula alſo found here is exhibited in our Plate V. fig. 9, 10. in two views. It is of braſs, curiouſly enamelled on the back with red and black chequer-work. A ſimilar one, but leſs, was found 1691 near Kingſcot, c. Glouceſter[s].

Aaron and Julius are allowed to have ſuffered martyrdom, A. D. 303, along with St. Alban and others[p], but Amphibalus is generally ſuppoſed to have been no other than St. Alban's *cloak*. Bede only ſays that when the ſoldiers came to apprehend Alban, he put on his *caracalla*, or cloak, with a cowl belonging to his gueſt and inſtructor in the Chriſtian faith. Geofrey of Monmouth firſt gives this gueſt the name of Amphibalus. One would ſuppoſe the unlettered legend writers would as eaſily have miſtaken the name of the *cloak*, as of the wearer. Perhaps after all Alban only put on his own cloak, and the firſt hiſtorian of the martyrdom miſtook the words of ſome Greek narration αμφιβαλων καρακαλλιν[q]. Julius being a co-martyr with Alban had the honour of a church at Verulam. The church of Caerleon is dedicated to St. Caradoc, vulgarly called *Cattoc* or *Gattoc*.

Some labourers digging, 80 years ſince, in a quarry between Kaerleon bridge and Chriſt church, near a place called *Porth Sini Cran*, diſcovered a large freeſtone coffin, in which they found a ſheet of lead wrapped about an iron frame, curiouſly wrought, and within the frame a ſkeleton. Near the coffin lay a gilded alabaſter ſtatue of a perſon in a coat of mail, holding in the right hand a ſhort ſword, and in the left a pair of ſcales: in the right ſcale was a female buſt, in the left, which was outweighed by the former, a globe. Captain Mathias Bird, who was on the ſpot at the time of diſcovery, gave this ſtatue to the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford. The feet and right arm and ſcales have been broken ſome years ſince; but the reſt is tolerably well preſerved, and ſome of the gilding remains in the interſtices of the armour[r]. The biſhop at firſt ſight thought it repreſented Aſtræ. It ſeems rather a Chriſtian figure, perhaps from the ſide of ſome tomb, repreſenting St. Michael weighing a human ſoul againſt the world, as on Glaſtonbury Torr he is weighing the devil againſt the bible. It has the ſcaly or feathery appearance uſual in paintings and carvings of angels, and the right hand may probably have held a ſword or ſpear. Both the coffin and the ſtatue may have been found on the ſite of an antient church yard.

See it Pl. V. fig. 4.

"*Wentlug* is divided from Ventiſſa by eaſt by the river of Wiſke, by the ſouth with the Severn ſea, by weſt with the river of Romny to the very head of it, and toward the north-north-eaſt lie the hills of High Wenceland. The length of Wentlugh is from the Severn ſea to the lordſhip of Meridith, that is to ſay, from ſouth to north about 20 miles. Where it is moſt broadeſt from eaſt to weſt it is not countid by eſtimation above eight miles, and in diverſe places leſs. The ſoil by ſouth towards Severn is ſomewhat low, and full of dikes to drain it. There is lightly great plenty of benes, and in divers it bereth al other manner of corn. And this low ground is from the cauſey or highway that goith from Newport to Pont Remny by ſouth to the Severn ſea. There is very little wood in this low part of Wentlugh, except at *Park Vehan* or *Behan*, or Little park, three miles out of Newport, through which the high way lieth, to Caerdiff. This park hath neither deer nor pale, now it is the king's by the lordſhip of Newport, and at Tredegar, wher Mr. William Morgan, a man of 300 marks of landes by year hath a very fair place of ſtone. It is a mile and half from Newport ſouth-weſt on the hither ſide of *Ebouith* river. Caſtelle Behan is a little without the ſouth ſide of this park, and is in ruin. It longed to the duke of Bukkingham. Such part of Wentlugh as lieth up toward Caerleon is well paſtured and woody: ſuch parts as lieth from Pont Remney along on the eaſt ripe of Remny to *Bedwes* paroche, ſix miles off by land, is much woody, and in ſome places betwixt, as firſt in Llanvichangle paroche, and then in Maghen paroche joining to it is metely good corn. Pont Remny is two miles from the Severn ſea. There is a village by it called *Remmy* in Engliſh, in Welſh *Tredelerch*. Thence in Remney ripe, a mile upper, is a fair valley called *Deffrin Riſca*, going three or four miles upward on the water, plentiful of wood as it were a foreſt ground mingled with fields, having litle corn, and from the head of this valley it is upward on Remny four miles to *Egglins Tider uab Hohel*, by rough hills and wild vallies, and plenty of wood. The head of Remny river is three or four miles above this in the hills of High Wenceland; thens come many ſprings and take in one bottom; the brook is called *Kayach*, and thence going into Diffrin Riſka, it is augmented with *Riſca* a brook coming into it out of a paroche called *Egglins Ilan*, and then doth it all bear the name of Riſca. Egglins Ilan is in Singehenith in Glamorganſhire, four miles from Diffrin Riſca, and coming to *Bedwes* paroche it is called Remny, and by the ſame name into the Severn ſea. In the middle ground betwixt Remny and Ebouith river on the north ſide of the highway to Pont Remny the ground for the moſt part is hilly, better for cattle than corn, and there is a very high hill called *Tumbarlum*. The river of *Ebouith* riſith flat north in a mountain of High Wenceland, and ſtrait comith into a valley called *Diffrin Serowy*. Wentlug.

[s] G. See before, vol. I. p. 404.
[q] See Biog. Brit. Alban. (P.)
[p] See Bede I. c. 7. Flor. Worc. ad an. 303.
[r] See the figure, Pl. V. f. 12. from the Marmora Oxon.

Ebouith

" Ebouith goith into Wiſk one mile and half be-
" neth Newport, and half a mile from the haven
" mouth of Wiſk. There is a bridge of timber over
" Ebouith called *Pont Beſſaleg*, two miles above the
" confluence of Ebouith and Wiſk, and over this
" bridge lieth the high way from Newport to Cair-
" taph. This bridge is ſcant two miles from New-
" port town. Newport is but two miles from
" Caerleon; from Newport to the place where
" Ebouith goith into Wiſk haven a good mile and a
" half, and then more than half a mile to the haven
" mouth. The bridges of Caerleon and Newport be
" both of wood. From the haven mouth of Wiſk
" to the mouth of Remny, where is no haven or
" coming in mete for ſhips, are ſix miles. On this
" there is no very notable thing. The banks of it
" be clived enough to defend the ſea for raging into
Newport. " the low ground of Wenceland. *Newport* is a bigg
" town, whereof that part where the paroche
" church is ſtandeth on a hill. The church is St.
" Guntle Olave[s] in Engliſh. There is a great ſtone
" gate by the bridge at the eaſt end of the town:
" another in the middle of the town as in the high
" ſtreet to paſs through, and the third at the weſt
" end of the town, and hard without it is the paroch
" church. The faireſt of the town is al in one ſtreet.
" The town is in ruin. There was a houſe of reli-
" gion by the key beneth the bridge. The caſtle is
" on the eaſt ſide of the town above the bridge[t].

" Newport is in Wentlugh a mile and more by foot
" path from Cairlion, and ſtandeth on Uſk, having a
" prety ſtrong town, but I markt not whether it were
" walled or no. There is a very fair caſtle longing
" ſometime to the Bukkinghams. But this great
" lordſhip the Welſhmen ſay is no part of the three
" Vencelands, yet it is called in Welſh *Guentluge*.
" Wherefore it might in deſcription be well joined
" with Myddle Ventland[u]." This town has flouriſhed conſiderably ſince Mr. Camden's time, and is walled round. Its ſituation equals if not exceeds Caerleon. It has a wooden bridge like thoſe at Chepſtow and Caerleon, and conſiderable remains of a noble caſtle on the river[x], with three ſtrong towers next the river[y]. Here was a religious houſe by the key below the bridge, probably of friars preachers[z].

On the north ſide of the town within leſs than half a mile on a hill are remains of a camp double trenched, which Mr. Harris ſuppoſes the æſtiva of the ſecond Legion. He thinks the road hence to Jupapania[a] went round by Malpas to Newport on the eminences above the former, where was a cell of Cluniacs from Montacute, c. Somerſet, valued at £.14.[b] However, at *St. Woolas* church are remains of antient fortifications called *Caerau*, incloſing the church; and he was told a road had lately been ſtopped up which led from Malpas by Crunden houſe, and a little weſt of Newport to St. Woolas church, and within ſix yards of the works is a lofty tumulus commanding an extenſive proſpect.

" Morgan, the chiefeſt of lands, hath a very fair Tredegar.
" place at *Tredeger*, and another in the town of
" Newport[c]." The ſeat of this family at *Ruperra* in Glamorganſhire, was conſumed 1784, with ſeveral antient family pictures in it, by fire occaſioned as ſuppoſed by lightning. Now the ſeat of ſir Charles Gould Morgan, bart.

" There is another of the Morgans, a man of
" mean lands dwelling at Newport. The other of
" the Morgans dwelling by Remny at *Mayher*, having Mayer.
" a fair houſe. He had bene a man of fair lands if
" his father had not divided it partly to other of his
" ſons. John Morgan of *Lampedu* pariſh in Low Lampedu.
" Wenllugh[d]."

Gracedieu, or Trody, a ſmall Ciſtertian abbey, Gracedieu abbey.
founded 1226 by John of Monmouth, lord of Monmouth, valued at £.19. 14*s*.[e] ſtanding in a wood, and having a rill running by it between Wiſk and Ragland, three miles from Cairwiſk, and four from Ragland[f].

Llantarnam, a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.71.[g] Llantarnam.
in a wood two miles from Caerleon[h].

Sir William Dugdale[i] recites a ſucceſſion of lords Lords of Monmouth.
of Monmouth from the Conqueror to 41 Henry III. when they ended in heirs female. Charles I. in the firſt year of his reign created *Robert* lord Carey earl of Monmouth. He was ſucceeded 1639 by his ſon *Henry*, who, dying without iſſue male 1661, James Fitzroy was, among other honours, created duke of Monmouth 15 Charles II. and beheaded 1685, 1 James II. 1 William and Mary, Charles, ſon of John earl of Peterborough, by Elizabeth of Thomas Carey, ſecond ſon of Robert earl of Monmouth, was created earl of Monmouth in right of his mother, which title is enjoyed by his grandſon Charles earl of Peterborough[k].

[s] S. Woolos, *alias* Gunlin. St. Gunleus. Ecton. [t] Lel. IV. 52, 53. [u] Lel. V. 6.
[x] Strange, Archæol. V. 76. [y] Groſe's account under his view of it. [z] Tan. 332. [a] Caerdiff.
[b] Tan. 330. [c] Lel. IV. 53. [d] Lel. Ib. [e] Tan. 331. Lel. IV. 176. Dugd. Bar. I. 442.
[f] Lel. V. 12. [g] Tan. 331. [h] Lel. V. 7. 12. [i] Bar. I. 442.
[k] Dugd. II. 398. Ib. 432.

Rare Plants found in Monmouthſhire.

Gnaphallum *margaritaceum*. American Cudweed; on the banks of *Rymney* river.

Vicia *ſylvatica*. Tufted Wood Vetch; in a wood near *Caerwent*.

GLAMOR-

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME III. PART II.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III. PART II.

SILURES continued		Glamorganshire	121.
DIMETÆ	135	Caermarthenshire	135.
		Pembrokeshire	143.
		Cardiganshire	145.
ORDOVICES	161	North Wales	161.
		Montgomeryshire	161.
		Merionethshire	169.
		Caernarvonshire	179.
		Anglesey	179.
		Denbyshire.	207.
		Flintshire.	221.

PLATES IN VOL. III. PART II.

Plate VI.	126.
VII.	130.
VIII.	131.
IX.	172.
X.	210.
XI.	214.
XII.	214.

Map of North Wales . . . . . 161.

Printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Morganwg, Gwlad Morgan, Gwlad Vorganwg.

THE furtheſt territory of the Silures I take to have been what we now call *Glamorganſhire*, the Britans *Morganuc*, *Glath morgan*, and *Glad Vorganuc*, i. e. the *country of Morganuc*, from prince *Morgan* as moſt think, or as ſome from *Morgan* abbey. If I ſhould deduce it from *Mor* the Britiſh word for *ſea*, I know not whether I ſhould be far from the truth. I have, however, obſerved that a maritime town of Bretagne, now called *Morlais*, is by Ptolemy and the antient Gauls called *Vorganium* or *Morganium* (M and V being frequently put for one another in this language), and whence can that be derived but from the ſea? And this our *Morganuc* is alſo entirely on the ſea; for being long and narrow it is waſhed by the Severn ſea on the ſouth. On the land ſide it adjoins eaſt on Monmouth, on the north on Brecknock, and on the weſt on Caermarthenſhires.

The northern part is rough with mountains, which as they decline ſouthward gradually grow more improveable, at whoſe foot a plain extends open to the ſouth ſun in ſuch a ſituation as Cato preferred to all others, and for which Pliny ſo much commends Italy. For this is the richeſt part of the county, and thick ſet with towns.

The conqueſt of Glamorganſhire.

Juſtin[a], petty prince of this country in the reign of William Rufus, revolting from his ſovereign Rhys, and finding himſelf not a match for his power, by a raſhneſs which he repented of when too late, invited over to his aſſiſtance from England by means of one Ivo[b], a nobleman to whom he had married his daughter, Robert *Fitz Haimon* a Norman, ſon of *Haimon Dentatus* earl of Corbul, who preſently raiſing troops, and aſſociating with him twelve knights, firſt engaged and ſlew Rhys, and then allured by the fertility of the country, of which he had before inſured to himſelf the poſſeſſion in proſpect, turned his arms againſt Juſtin himſelf for not keeping his word with Ivo, ſoon diſpoſſeſſed him of the patrimony of his anceſtors, and divided the country between his own followers. The barren mountains he granted to Ivo, but reſerved the richer lands to himſelf and thoſe twelve whom he called *Peers*, to hold of him as their lord, and mutually defend one another, and each their reſpective poſt in *Caerdiff* caſtle, and to attend at his court for the adminiſtration of juſtice when ſummoned. It may not be amiſs to ſet down their names from a book written on this ſubject either by ſir Edward *Stradling* or ſir Edward *Manſell*, for it goes under both their names, both of antient family and well verſed in matters of antiquity. They are as follow:

William de Londres
Richard Granvill
Paine Turbervill
Oliver St. John
Robert de St. Quintin
Roger Bekeroul
William Eaſterling, ſo called becauſe he was a native of Germany, whoſe deſcendants are ſtill called *Stradlings*.
William Humfranvill
Richard Siward
John Fleming
Peter Soore
Reginald Sully.

The river *Remny* falling from the mountains is the eaſtern boundary dividing this county from Monmouthſhire; and *Remni* in Britiſh ſignifies to *divide*. Near its courſe through inacceſſible places among the mountains in a marſhy place one ſees the tottering walls of *Caer Philli* caſtle, which was of ſuch vaſt extent and ſtupendous workmanſhip that it is almoſt univerſally allowed to be a Roman work. Nor do I deny it, though I have not yet found by what name it was known to them. It ſeems, however, to have been repaired, as it has a chapel in the Chriſtian ſtyle, as I was informed by the learned and judicious J. *Sanford*, who examined it with attention. It belonged to the *Clares* earls of Gloceſter, but no mention is made of it in our chronicles before Edward II. At that time the *Spenſers* having by their wicked arts fomented a variance between the king, queen, and nobles, Hugolin *Spenſer* was beſieged a long time in this caſtle to no purpoſe. On this river alſo, but whereabouts is unknown, Fauſtus, the good ſon of the worthleſs Vortigern, built as Ninnius[c] relates a great place, where with other holy men he ſpent his time in prayer to God that he whom his abandoned father had inceſtuouſly begotten on his own daughter might not ſuffer for his father's ſins, that his father might at laſt be brought to a ſerious repentance, and that his country might be delivered from the Saxon war.

Rhymny r.

Caer Philli caſtle.

Somewhat lower Ptolemy places the mouth of the river RATOSTABIUS or RATOSTIBIVS, a name corrupted for *Trait Taff*[d], q. d. the ſandy frith of the river *Taff*. This river falling from the mountains there enters the ſea by *Landaff*, q. d. the *Church on the river Taff*, a ſmall city[e] in a low ſituation, but dignified with an epiſcopal ſee, to which are ſubject 154 pariſhes, and a cathedral church dedicated to Teleanus[f] its biſhop. It was founded by Germanus and Lupus, French biſhops, after ſuppreſſing the

Ratoſtibii oſtium.

Landaff.

[a] *Jeſtin ap Gwrgant.* [b] or *Ino*, or rather *Enion ap Kadwor.* [c] c. 52. on the bank of the river *Renis.*
[d] *Traeth Taw.* [e] *urbecula.* [f] St. *Teiliau.*

Pelagian hereſy then ſpreading itſelf over Britain*; and Dubricius, a moſt holy man, was appointed firſt biſhop, to whom Meuric a Britiſh petty prince gave all the country between the rivers *Taff* and *Elei*.

Caerdiff. From hence the Taff comes to *Caerdiff*, called by the Britans *Caerdid*[g], as neat a town as any in this county, having a commodious harbour. *Fitz Haimon* after his conqueſt made it the ſeat of war and juſtice, fortifying it with walls and a caſtle, in which beſides a choice band thoſe knights beforementioned were bound to defend each his poſt. Notwithſtanding all this in a few years *Yvor Bâch* a Britiſh mountaineer, a little man of great ſpirit, ſurpriſed the caſtle in the night time, carried off William earl of Gloceſter, *Fitz Haimon's* daughter's ſon, with his wife and ſon, and detained them till he obtained full ſatisfaction for the wrong that had been done him. How Robert *Curthoſe*, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, a perſon of fooliſh intrepidity and courage, being ſupplanted in his pretenſions to the crown by his younger brothers, and deprived of his eye-ſight, ended his days in this caſtle, may be ſeen in our hiſtorians; whence may be learnt how little eaſe or ſecurity attends royal birth.

Robert *Curthoſe* duke of Normandy.

Scarce three miles from the mouth of the *Taff* in the turn of the ſhore lie two ſmall but pleaſant iſlands, divided from each other as well as from the main land by a narrow ſtrait. The hithermoſt is called *Sully* from the town overagainſt it, to which Robert de *Sully*, to whom it fell in the diviſion of the country, gave his name, unleſs one ſhould rather ſuppoſe he derived his name from it. The furthermoſt is called *Barry* from Baruch a holy man there buried, who left his name both to the place and the ſucceeding lords of it. The illuſtrious family of the viſcounts *Barrè* in Ireland derive their name from thence. "On a rock in the ſea here," ſays Giraldus[h], "is a "ſmall cleft, to which if you put your ear you will "hear a noiſe as of a forge, ſometimes the blaſts of "the bellows, ſometimes the ſtrokes of the hammer, "ſometimes the loud gratings of the grindſtone and "the iron, the hiſſing of the ſteel and the roaring "of the fire. I could eaſily ſuppoſe theſe ſounds "to be occaſioned by the ſea which enters theſe "cavities unſeen, were it not that the ſame noiſes "are heard when the tide is out and the ſhore left "bare as when it is in." Somewhat like this place was that mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus in the 7th book of his Stromata. "Hiſtorians ſay there is "in the iſland of Britain a cavern under a mountain "having a cleft at the top; and when the wind "blows into the cavern and whiſtles in its receſſes "the ſound of a number of cymbals is heard. For "the repercuſſion of the wind makes a very great "noiſe."

Sully perhaps from the *Silures*.

Barry.

From theſe iſlands the ſhore runs due weſt, and opens for one river, on which higher up ſtands *Cowbridge*, called by the Britans from its ſtone bridge *Pont-Uan*[i], a market town, and the ſecond of the three that Fitz Haimon after his conqueſt reſerved for himſelf. As Antoninus hereabouts and at this diſtance from Isca places Bovivm, corruptly written alſo Bomivm, I thought it a fortunate conjecture that this place might be *Bovium*. But finding three miles off *Boverton*, which exactly correſponds in ſound with *Bovium*, my regard to truth prevented me from ſeeking Bovivm anywhere elſe. Nor is it uncommon to have places named from *Oxen*; witneſs the Thracian *Boſphorus*, *Bovianum* a town of the Samnites, and *Bauli* in Italy quaſi *Boaliæ*, if we may believe Symmachus. But what ſerves inſtead of every other proof is, that 15 miles from Bovivm Antoninus places a town, whoſe Latin name alſo is Nidvm, which our antiquaries have long ſearched for, though *Neath* a town of conſiderable note preſents itſelf with its name ſtill entire; and here at *Lantwit* (q. d. St. *Iltut's church*) adjoining are to be ſeen foundations of many buildings, and it had antiently ſeveral ſtreets. Not far from hence in the turn of the ſhore ſtands the caſtle of St. *Donat*, the ſeat of the antient and famous family of the *Stradlings*, near which were lately dug up ſome antient Roman coins, chiefly of the thirty tyrants, and ſome of Emilianus and Marius, which are leſs common. A little higher the river *Ogmor* makes its way into the ſea falling from the mountains by *Coitie*, antiently belonging to the *Turbevilles*, afterwards to the *Gamages*, now by marriage to Robert *Sidney* viſcount L'iſle; and *Ogmor* caſtle which from the family of Londres came to the houſe of Lancaſter.

Bovivm. Boverton. Nidvm. Neath. Llantwit. St. Donat's caſtle. J. Stradling. Antient coins. Ogmor r. Koity caſtle. Ogmor caſtle.

"A few miles from hence (as the learned J. Strad- "ling writes to me) at *Newtown*, a little town on "the weſt bank of the river *Ogmor*, about 100 "paces from the ſhore of the Severn in a ſandy "plain, is a ſpring not of the cleareſt water, but "tolerably pure and fit for uſe. It never runs over, "but you go down ſome ſteps to the well. In "ſpring tides in ſummer time you can ſcarce take "up a diſhful of water, but when the tide is out "there is enough to fill a large veſſel. The ſame "uncertainty continues in winter, but far leſs viſible "by reaſon of the adventitious ſupplies from rain "and other cauſes. This had been confidently "affirmed to me by many creditable perſons in the "neighbourhood. But giving little credit to com- "mon report, I lately paid ſeveral viſits to this "ſacred ſpring, as I wiſhed to write to you about it. "When I came there I ſpent above a quarter of an "hour in examining every particular, and the tide "being in the Severn without anybody coming to "carry away the water it ſunk about three inches. "I then left it, and ſoon after coming back to it I "found it riſen a foot. The lower diameter of the "ſpring within the walls is near ſix feet broad. "My muſe ſuggeſted the following lines on it:

Sandford's well, a ſpring with a flow and ebb.

"Te, Nova Villa, fremens odioſo murmure nympha
Inclamat Sabrina; ſoloque inimica propinquo,
Evomit infeſtas nutu violenter arenas.
Damna pari ſentit vicinia ſorte; ſed illa
Fonticulum cauſata tuum. Quem virgo legendo
Litus ad amplexus vocitat: latet ille vocatus

Cowbridge.

* Hiſtoria Landavenſis.

[g] corruptly I ſuppoſe for *Caer Dydh*.

[h] I. c. 6.

[i] *Y Bon vaen.* Lluyd.

Antro,

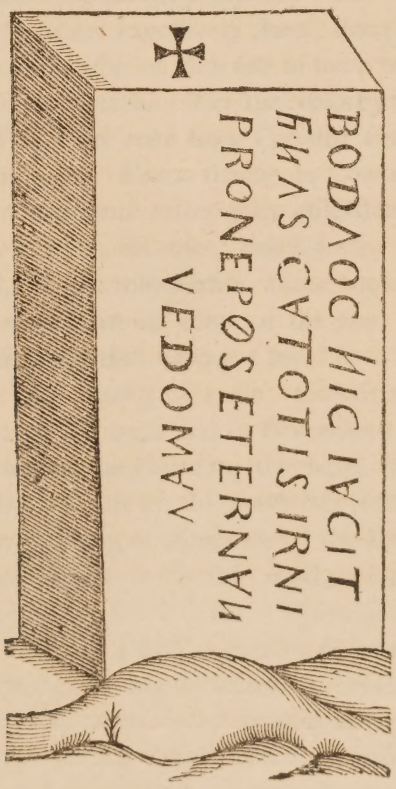
Antro, & luctatur contra. Namque æſtus utrique eſt
Continuo motu refluus, tamen ordine diſpar.
Nympha fluit propius: fons defluit; illa recedit;
Iſte redit. Sic livor ineſt & pugnor perennis."

Thee, New town, noiſy raging Severn duns,
And on the neighbouring land miſchievous throws
With violence heaps of ſand: the neighbours feel
Their ſhare of miſchief; but alone for it
Accuſe thy little ſpring, whoſe fond embrace
The ſea nymph courts oft as this ſhore ſhe laves.
He in his cavern hid her ſummons ſcorns,
And ſpurns reluctant. For in both a tide
Continual changes, but at diff'rent times;
As ſhe approaches he retreats. Again
She ſhuns as he returns. Continual ſtrife,
Continual emulation, both exert.

Spring at Gades. Polybius mentions ſuch a ſpring at Gades, and gives this ſolution of it; that the wind wanting its uſual vent returns inward, and ſtopping up the paſſages of the ſpring confines the water; that afterwards the water quitting the ſurface, the ſpring is no longer obſtructed, and then the water riſes up plentifully.

Kinfeage. *Margan.* Proceeding along the ſhore from hence we meet with *Kinfeage*, formerly Fitz Haimon's own caſtle, and *Margan* on the ſea, antiently an abbey, founded by William earl of Gloceſter, now the ſeat of the illuſtrious and knightly family of the *Maunſells*. Near this laſt place on the top of a mountain called *Mynydd Margan* is a block of hard ſtone four feet long and one broad, with an inſcription which the ignorant vulgar in its neighbourhood firmly believe whoever reads will die ſoon after: with this aſſurance let the reader, therefore, attempt it if he dares.

Mynydd Margan.



The laſt words I read *Æternali in domo*; ſepulchres being in the language of that age ſtyled ÆTERNALES DOMVS. Between *Margan* and *Kinfeage* by the road ſide lies a ſtone four feet long with this inſcription:

PVNP ЄIVS
CARAN TOPIVS.

This, as the right rev. the biſhop of Landaff, who procured me copies of both theſe inſcriptions, informs me, the Welſh by adding and altering read and explain thus[k]: PIM BIS AN CAR ANTOPIVS, q. d. *The five fingers of our friends or neighbours ſlew us:* believing it to be the ſepulchre of Morgan, the prince from whom the country took its name, and who they ſay was ſlain 800 years before the birth of Chriſt. But antiquaries know theſe letters are of later date.

From *Margan* the ſhore runs out to the north-eaſt by *Aber-avon*, a mean market town on the river *Avon*, whence its name, to the river *Neath* remarkable for its quickſand, on which ſtands a town of the ſame name, called in Antoninus's Itinerary NIDVM. After Fitz Haimon reduced the country this fell to the ſhare of Richard *Granville*, who, after founding a monaſtery below the town and conſecrating his portion to God and the monks, returned to his much better eſtate in England. *Aber-avon.* *Neath* r. NIDVM.

All the country beyond the river *Nid* to the river *Loghor*[l] the weſt boundary of the county is called by us *Gower*, by the Britans and Ninnius *Guhir*[m], wherein as that author ſays "the ſons of "Kaianus[n] the Scot ſpread themſelves," till driven out by Cuneda[o] a Britiſh petty king. In the reign of Henry I. Henry[p] earl of Warwick reduced this country, but by agreement between Thomas[q] earl of Warwick and king Henry II. it paſſed to the crown*. King John gave it to William de *Breos* to hold "by "the ſervice of one knight in lieu of all other ſer-"vice," and his poſterity held it to the time of Edward II. For then William de *Breos* having mortgaged[r] this eſtate to ſeveral perſons, and afterwards to the prejudice of all the reſt to oblige the king made it over to *Hugh Spenſer*, this was one of the many cauſes of the inveterate hatred which the nobility bore to the *Spenſers* and of their raſhly renouncing their allegiance. It is now divided into eaſt and weſt. In the eaſt the chief town is *Sweinſey*, ſo called by the Engliſh from the porpoiſes, by the Welſh *Aber-Taw*[s] from the river *Taw* running by it. It was fortified by Henry earl of Warwick aforeſaid. But much older than this is the town on the river *Loghor* called by Antoninus LEVCARVM, by us, retaining the name intire, *Loghor*, where after the death of Henry I. *Howell ap Meredic* coming on a ſudden with his mountaineers on the Engliſh cut off many perſons of diſtinction among them. Weſt *Gower* lies below this, and by the ſea inſinuating itſelf on both ſides is made a peninſula, more famous for its corn than its towns, *Lochor* r. *Gower land.* *Eaſt Gower.* *Sweinſey.* *Aber Taw.* LEVCARVM. *Loghor.* *W. Gower.*

* Liber Mon. Neth. 5 Joh.

[k] PVMP. BVS CAR ANTORIVS.
[l] Britiſh *Lhychwr.*
[m] *Gwyr. Guihur cet. Gualig*, q. *Guchur* in Gwalig, i. e. Wallia, c. 8. Ed. Gale.
[n] *Keian.*
[o] *Kynedhaw.*
[p] Dugdale, Bar. I. 69, from Rous ſays it was his ſon *Roger.*
[q] *William.* Ib.
[r] ſold. G.
[s] *Aber Thawan*, Leland. II. 63.

and

and antiently for Kineth, who was canonized after leading a ſolitary life here, of whom the reader that deſires further information may conſult our countryman Capgrave, who dwells largely on his miracles.

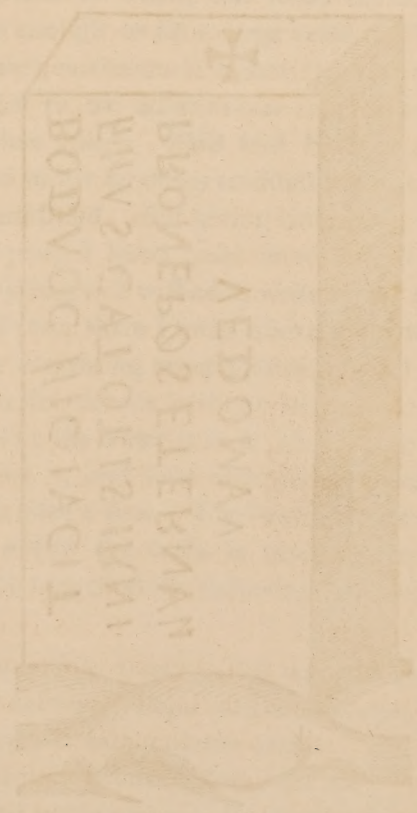
Lords of *Glamorgan.*

From the conqueſt of this province the lineal deſcendants of *Fitz Haimon*, the Clares and Spenſers earls of Gloceſter, were lords of it: afterwards ſeveral of the *Beauchamps* and *Nevilles*, and by a daughter of Nevill deſcended from the Spenſers, Richard III. king of England, on whoſe death Henry VII. became poſſeſſed of this country, and granted it to his uncle Gaſpar duke of Bedford, who dying without iſſue the king reſumed the entire right, and left it to his ſon Henry VIII. whoſe ſon Edward VI. ſold the greateſt part of it to William Herbert, whom he had created earl of Pembroke and baron *Caerdiff*[t].

Of the iſſue of the twelve knights remain in this county only the *Stradlings*, diſtinguiſhed by a long ſeries of anceſtors; the *Tubervilles* and ſome of the *Flemings*, the chief of which laſt lives at *Flemingſton*, now by corruption *Flemſton*, which took its name from them quaſi *Flemings'* town. But in England remain baron St. *John* of *Bletſo*, the *Granvilles* in Devonſhire, the *Sewards*, as I am informed, in Somerſetſhire. The male line of the reſt has long been extinct, and their eſtates parcelled out among females.

This ſhire contains 118 pariſhes.

[t] which title his deſcendants ſtill enjoy.



ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Glamorgan is 48 miles long from eaſt to weſt by 27 from north to ſouth, and 116 in circumference.

" *Glade* is in Welſh a country or a land, and this " province or country is often called *Morganhog*. I " take *Moregan* to have the name of *More*, that is " to ſay the ſea, unto the ſhore whereof it lyeth. " The confine of Glamorgan lieth thus. *Remny* is " the march on the eaſt ſide of it. *Cremline* a little " brook is the march of the weſt part. The Severne " ſe boundith from the mouth of Remny to the " mouth of Cremlin. The rootes of the black " mountain marcheth it by north[a]."

On the north and north-eaſt ſides it is very mountainous, the ſoil of the hills extremely varied. In ſome parts they are abſolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The ſurface over theſe mines produces plenty of fine wood. What corn grows in the county is principally between the ſouth ſide of the mountains and the ſea in a ſpacious vale or plain open to the latter. Between Pontypool and Caerfilly is a long deep winding vale, ſuch as the Welſh call a *dingle*, between a range of very ſteep hills, thoſe on the right covered with coppices, thoſe on the left rich in mines, which in ſome places have been uncovered by letting looſe the ſprings on the hills. A ſtream winds through this vale, and ſupplies the iron works. From the hills at Caerfilly are extenſive but barren proſpects. The roads over the mountains are exceſſively ſteep, ſtony, ſtrewed as well as the heaths on each ſide of them with ſtones of various ſizes detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The lower road from Caerdiff through the county is good. From thence to Cowbridge and Margan the diſtance relieved by mile-ſtones. The ferries at Brutton, Swanſea, and Lwchur, if better managed, or the information about fords to be relied on, would cut off ſome of the way. The ſea ſhores are delightful, having a level ſand beach and romantic cliffs moſtly of marle. Caſtles are planted thick along the coaſt and in Gowerland: the former to ſecure the Norman, the latter the Engliſh conqueſts. The air on the north ſide is ſharp, occaſioned by the long continuance of the ſnow on the hills; but on the ſouth ſide mild and temperate, improved by the ſea breezes. There is no where perhaps ſouth of Tweed a greater air of miſery and ſavageneſs than among the inhabitants of the Glamorganſhire mountains, always employed in coal, iron, and copper-works, almoſt naked, exceſſively naſty, their long ſtraight hair hanging about their tawny faces. The women outdo the men in hard labour, their feet and legs bare almoſt above their knees. Their huts like their hedges of ſtones confuſedly piled up and wedged together without cement or earth. Mr. Wyndham[b] obſerves, that though Caerphylli is but two miles from Monmouthſhire, and ſeparated from it only by a ſimple brook, the buildings, manners, and dreſs of the inhabitants are as ſtrictly Welſh as thoſe of Merionethſhire, and the Engliſh language is as little underſtood here as among the mountains of Caernarvonſhire.

Such is the profuſion of coal and lime-ſtone in this county that lime is the general manure of it, and there is ſcarce a cottage that is not white-waſhed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal and the conveniency of exportation have brought a large copper work to Swanſea[c].

" Juſtine lord of Glamorganſhire had great trouble " of Theodore prince of Wales. Juſtine deſired " help of one Inon a Welſhman borderer unto him, " promiſing to him his daughter with great landes. " Inon got help of Haymo erle of Gloceſter, and " had 12 or 13 knights of his, and bette the prince " of Wales. Juſtine kept no promiſe with Inon, " wherefore Inon and the 12 knights drove Juſtine " away and occupied his landes. Inon had all the " Walſcherie for his parte, as up into the mountains " by North in Glamorganſhire, as Glin Rutheney, " Miſkin Sighenith, Glin Neth, and other parts " towards the Black mountains. The lands of the 12 " knights were in the beſt part of Glamorganſhire, " as towards the ſea, and this land went to heires " undivided. Inon's part in the Walſcherie was " divided by heirs into peces, and ſo ſoon ſparkelid. " Lounders, Stradling, and Fleming be countid as " three of the 12 knights. Lounders' part came to " the dukedom of Leinſter. Fleming's part to the " male infants, and of late time Gaſpar duke of " Bedford being lord of Glamorganſhire, the lands " of the male infants for lak of due iſſue cam by " exchete unto him as lord of the country. Now " they be the kinge's[d]."

" The river of *Remny* limes Morganiæ[e]." Remny *r.*

" Singhenith of ſome is divided into Iſkaihac and " Huhekaihach. In *Iſkaihac* is *Cair Filly* caſtle ſett Cair Filly *caſtle.* " emonge mariſches, where be ruinus walls of a " wonderfull thicknes, and toure kept up for pri- " ſoners as to the chief hold of Singheneth. It is " three miles N. E. from Landaff and two from the " E. ripe of Tave[f]."

The village of *Caerphilly* ſtands among the chain of hills which run through the middle of Glamorganſhire and ſtretch north towards Brecknockſhire, from whoſe top may be ſeen all the north part of South Wales and part of North Wales, and all the ſouth and eaſt parts to the ſea and the Severn. It is a mean irregular village, with a church dedicated to St. Helen of no better appearance. The caſtle is probably one of the nobleſt remains of antient

[a] Lel. IV. 54. [b] Tour, p. 18. [c] Wyndham, p. 37. [d] Lel. IV. 76.
[e] Lel. V. 6. [f] Ib. IV. 57.

architecture now in Britain. It conſiſts of one large oblong court, which had an entrance by a gateway with two round towers to the eaſt and weſt, the firſt being the principal. On the north ſide was a dead wall with loop holes. On the ſouth the hall. At each angle was a round tower of four ſtories, all which towers communicated with each other by a gallery in the ſecond ſtory. The ſouth-eaſt tower in the ſingularity of its ſituation is ſuppoſed to exceed any leaning tower in Italy or elſewhere, having been removed probably by gunpowder in the civil wars eleven feet[g] from its perpendicular, and reſting only on part of the ſouth ſide. The hall before mentioned, which Mr. Sandford miſtook for a chapel, is a ſtately room about 70 feet by 30 and 17 high. On the ſouth ſide we aſcend to it by a direct ſtaircaſe about eight feet wide, the roof of which is vaulted and ſupported by twenty arches riſing as you aſcend. This ſtaircaſe leads not exactly into the middle but nearer the weſt end of the room, and oppoſite to it on the north ſide is a chimney about 10 feet wide. On the ſame ſide are two ſtately windows (two on each ſide the chimney) continued down to the floor and reaching above the ſuppoſed floor of this room. [They do not appear to have been open antiently within more than a yard of the floor though they are ſo now.] The ſides of theſe windows are adorned with [a double row of] certain three-leaved knobs or huſks, having a fruit or ſmall round ball in the centre, an ornament common on buildings of the 14th century[h]. On the ſide walls of the room are ſeven equidiſtant cluſters of round pilaſters, about four feet long, from the bottom of which to the floor may be about 12 feet and an half, each pilaſter ſupported by three buſts varied alternately; a bearded old head and two young ones all with flowing hair; a female buſt with a cloth under the chin and about the forehead between two younger ones with only forehead cloths, all with braided hair. There are alſo in the ſouth wall ſix equidiſtant grooves about nine inches wide and eight or nine feet high, four whereof are continued from the tops of the pilaſters, but the two middlemoſt are about the middle between the pilaſters, and come down below the reſt, having neat ſtones projecting at bottom as if intended to ſupport ſomething placed in the grooves. [Above the top of theſe grooves may be about three feet of wall, which was evidently no more than a parapet, the roof having ſprung from the top of the pilaſters and from wooden uprights placed in the grooves; it being highly improbable that only the upper part and almoſt the point of the windows ſhould have been cut off for an upper room.] On the north ſide near the eaſt end is a door about eight feet high opening into a ſpacious green [the court of the caſtle] about 70 yards by 40. At the eaſt end are two low arched doors within a yard of each other [and a window.] [Over one of theſe doors they pretend to ſhew a lamb in proof of its being a chapel; but it is only a rude animal at the foot of the arch.] On the ſouth ſide was a third door and another oppoſite [or at right angles] with that on the weſt end. To the deſcription in biſhop Gibſon thus corrected I ſhall add, that at the eaſt end of the hall are two ſmall ſquare rooms communicating with it by the two doors beforementioned. Theſe may have been a kitchen and buttery. Beyond them is an area equal to both together, which does not appear to have been roofed. At the weſt end of the hall is a room 12 feet and an half long by the width of the hall, having one long narrow pointed window on the north ſide lately filled up; but the tracery of later date than any in the caſtle. From the weſt wall of this room project ſingle ſtones like thoſe in the hall, but with characters on them, probably only maſon's marks. This room alſo, expreſsly contrary to its ſituation, is vulgarly called a chapel. Beyond this is another narrower room, but of the ſame length from north to ſouth, which was only a paſſage with ſtairs into the covered way on the ſouth ſide. On the eaſt ſide of the hall ſtairs is a low round tower of one ſtory called the *Mint houſe*, having three pointed arches with flues on the ſouth ſide, and on the weſt a ſquare place like a well with benches round it. In the great court near the eaſt entrance was a ſquare deep well, now filled up. The inner building or main body of the caſtle is entirely ſurrounded by an immenſe wall, ſupported with ſtrong buttreſſes and defended by ſquare towers communicating with each other by an embattled gallery with a walk over it[i]. In this wall is a narrow gateway, not exactly correſponding with the eaſt gate of the caſtle, and having two hexagonal towers. At right angles with this gateway is a ſquare tower with three ſlits for portcullíſes and an oven. At this the entrance opens into the gallery in the eaſt wall, and juſt under that near this tower is an arched paſſage formerly fortified with portcullíſes. Between the outer wall and the moat were the offices; the mill-houſe ſtill remaining.

See Plate VI. fig. 3.

See Plate VI fig. 4.

The preſent caſtle within its old deep moat is not ſo large as that at Caerdiff, but the outworks are of great extent: thoſe to the eaſt are of later erection, and on the outſide of the old moat. On the north-weſt ſide of the old moat is a pentagon intrenchment of earth with circular baſtions at the angles; and farther north-weſt and only divided by another moat is a large triangular field moated round, with a circular mound at each corner. The works that lye to the north-eaſt have a moat of a modern faſhion before them; the gate on that ſide ſeems more recent, and does not run parallel with the inner gate and the eaſtern drawbridge. Theſe additional works might poſſibly have been erected by the younger Spenſer[k], lord of Glamorgan, who was beſieged in this caſtle by the queen and barons 1326. Great part of the outworks are unfiniſhed.

Caerphilly, or as Mr. Lluyd reads it in the nominative caſe *Caer Vol*, q. d. *Kingſton*, appears by the name of *Caer* to be the Roman ſtation of *Ad Latus* or *Bullæum Silurum*, though no remains of them have ever been found here. If, ſays he, there were no other ground to place it at Bualht but the affinity

[g] Mr. Horſley 10 feet.

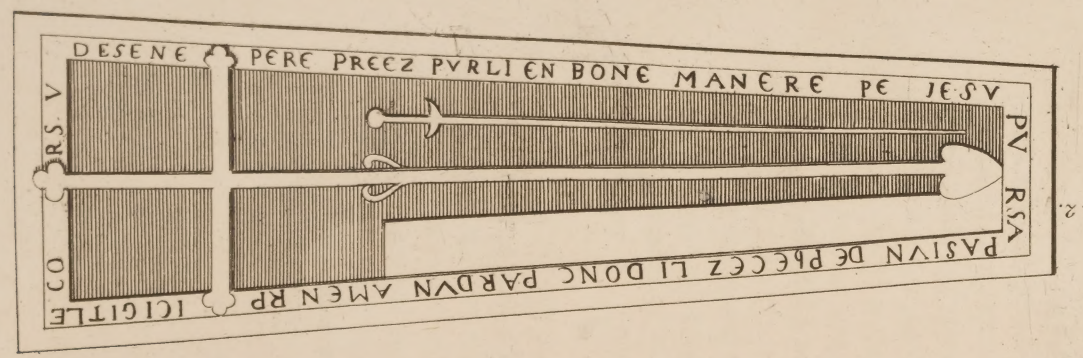
[h] See Grantham ſteeple, eaſt end of St. Alban's lady chapel, &c.

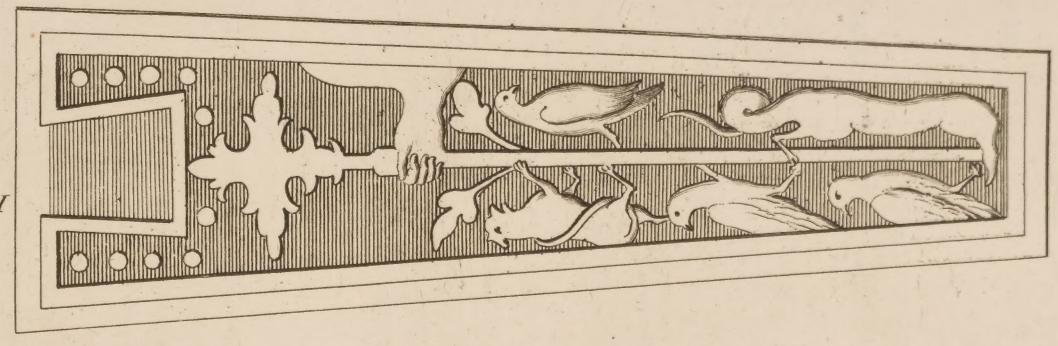
[i] Mr. Wyndham remarked, that the long eaſt wall on the ſouth ſide of the principal entrance is concave between the large upright buttreſſes: theſe buttreſſes reſemble towers, and had battlements on their tops, from which the intermediate wall might be protected. Ubi ſup. 21.

[k] ſon of the younger Spenſer. Walſingham.

of

E. Cary fecit





Figs. Fig. 2. p. 114.

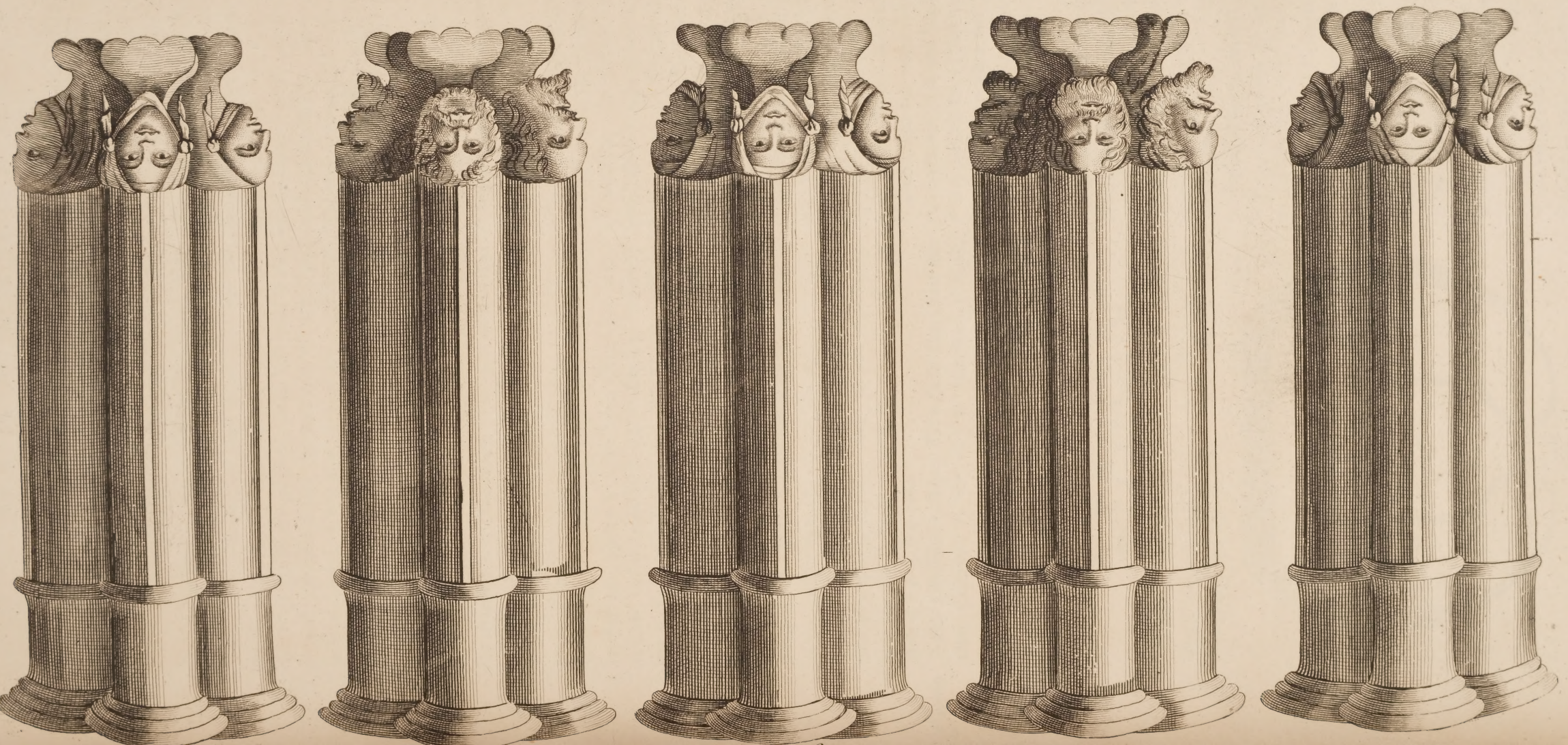
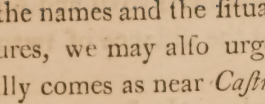


Fig. 1. 2. 6.

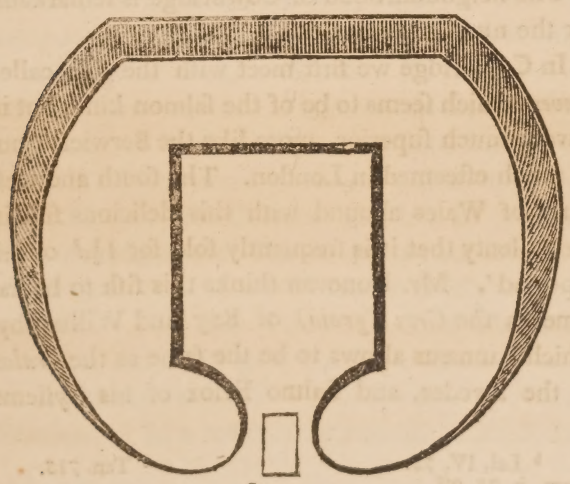
of the names and the ſituation in the country of the Silures, we may alſo urge that the name of Caerphilly comes as near *Caſtrum Bullæi* as Bualht: for they who underſtand the Britiſh tongue will readily allow that Bullæum could not be otherwiſe expreſſed in that language than *Kaer Vwl* or *Vul*, which muſt be pronounced *Kaer Vyl* or like ſome other names of places from the genitive caſe *Kaer Vyli*. In old Welſh MSS. it is termed the *Blue* caſtle, from the colour of the ſtones, as Powis caſtle in North Wales is called the *Red* caſtle. It occurs in Wynne's improved edition of Caradoc of Lancarvon's hiſtory[l] under the name of *Senghenneth*, which name is alſo given to the hundred in which it ſtands, to the north gate of Cardiffe leading to it, and to the eaſt wind as blowing from that hundred. This name may be derived from St. Kenneth or Chineth, from whom the monaſtery of Langennith in the weſt part of this country. The antient caſtle having been razed by Rhees Vychan 1217, the preſent was erected by its owner John Bruce ſon-in-law to prince Llewellin ap Jorwerth. The Flemings, who were the beſt artiſts in that age, appear to have been employed here; and the coins found here and at Landaff cathedral are to be aſcribed to them. Mr. Lluyd mentions one of ſilver of the ſize of a ſixpence but thinner with the image of our Saviour, and GLORIA + TIBI K... and on the reverſe two figures with MVANATIR....ON**. This he ſuppoſes Venetian[m]. The braſs coin reſembles the French pieces of the middle age, and on one ſide a king crowned ſtanding and holding a ſceptre in his right hand with this inſcription, XAVI:: M + xRSaI *Ave Maria*, &c. on the reverſe a croſs florè and + ✠ + + A + + V + + a + *Ave*[n].

Kil Gheven Gaer.

On a mountain called *Kevn Gelhi Gaer*, not far from Caerphili in the way to *Marchnad y wayn*, Mr. Lluyd obſerved a remarkable monument called *Y maen hir*, a rude ſquariſh ſtone pillar about eight feet high, ſomewhat inclining, with this inſcription to be read downwards:



At the bottom on the ſide to which it leans is a ſmall intrenchment incloſing about ſix yards, and in the centre this ſquare area.



Stone.

He reads the inſcription *Tefroiti* or *Deffroiti*, anſwering to *Dyvrod*, Latin *Dubrotus* or perhaps *Dubritius*, and ſuppoſes ſome perſon buried within the area[t]. Two miles from the caſtle is a farm called *Caer Vol* or the *Prince's field*, and another *Caer Marchag* or the *Knights farm*. Alſo a third *Ynis y bwl* or *vol*, q. d. the *Prince's iſland* in a low flat ſituation. On *Eglwys Slan* common two miles from Caerphyli were ſeveral tumuli open 1753, when burnt bones were found in urns incloſed in a ſquare cavity of flat ſtones[o]. Several barrows are viſible on one of the mountains to the north of the caſtle.

" There is within half a mile eaſt of Caerfilly a
" fair place called *Vanne*, where Mr. Edward Lewis Vanne.
" dwellith[p]."

" The water of *Taphe* comith ſo down from Taf *r*.
" woodey hills, and after bringeth down ſuch logs
" and trees that the country were not able to make
" up the bridges if they were ſtone they ſhould be
" ſo often broken[q]."

Over this river, which like many others in Wales is almoſt dry in the ſummer, but in winter paſſes all bounds, was erected 1750 at *Pontytypridd*, a ſtupendous bridge of one arch 145 feet wide and 35 feet high, by one William Edward a country maſon, who failed in his effort three times till by lightening the abutments it has ſtood now above thirty years. About half a mile above it is a natural fall of the Taff. Pontytyprid bridge.

Mr. Ward takes Ptolemy's RATOSTIBIUS for the *Wye*, though he wonders why the *Uſk* is omitted[r]. RATOSTIBIUS.

" *Lantriſſent*[s] caſtle longing to the king as principal Lantriſſent.
" houſe of Miſkin, ſtands on the top of a hill and is
" in ruin. It hath been a fair caſtle, and had two
" wards, and the inner diked, having among other
" towers one great and high called *Giguran*; and at
" this caſtle is the priſon for Miſkin and Glin Rode-
" eney. There were two fair parks by ſouth of
" Lantriſſent, now unpalid and without deer. There
" is now iron made in one of theſe parks named
" *Glinog*[t]."

Lantriſſant is a miſerable village in the mountain road through Glamorganſhire having ruins of a caſtle, where Hugh Spenſer was taken after his father was beheaded at Briſtol[u]. Here is annually a great fair Auguſt 11th, where the Welſh cattle are bought up for England.

" Two miles ſouth-eaſt from Lantriſſent at *Caſtle* Caſtle Creg.
" *Crege* are tokens of buildings on the top of a
" hill[x]."

" The caſtle of *Talevain* in *Rithin* lordſhip ſtand- Talvan *caſtle*.
" ing on a level ground is clerely in ruin, and is
" diſtant two miles and an half north-eaſt from
" Cowbridge[y]."

" Caſtle *Gogh* [*Gough*] ſtands on a high rok of Caſtle Gogh
" red ſtone or ſoile two miles from Landaf on Tave
" al yn ruin, no big thing but high. It longeth to
" the king, and ſtandith by Kevin On[z]."

" The town of *Cairtaphe* as the principal of all Cardiff.
" Glamorganſhire is well walled, and is by eſti-
" mation a mile in compace. In the wall be 5 gates.

[l] 1697, p. 200. 239. 244. 247.
[m] The inſcription on the reverſe may be read, MONETA VENETA, or VENETE Reipublicæ.
[n] Harris. Lluyd in G. [o] Harris. [p] Lel. IV. 57.
[q] Lel. IV. 74. [r] Horſley, 375. [s] *Fanum trium ſanctorum*. Leland. [t] Lel. IV. 60.
[u] Kennet's Paroch. Ant. p. 406 ex MS. Dodſw. [x] Lel. IV. 58. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. IV. 57.

" The

" The caſtle is in the north-weſt ſide of the town " wall, and is a great thing and a ſtrong, but now in " ſome ruin. There be two gates to enter it, whereof " the biggeſt is called Sherehaul gate, the other the " Eſcheker gate. There is by Sherehaul gate a " great large tower called White tour, wherein is " now the king's armory. The dungeon tower is " large and fair. The caſtle toward the town by " eaſt and ſouth is plain, but it is diked by north, " and by weſt is defended by *Taphe* river. There " be certain places in the caſtle limited to every one " of the 12 peres or knights that came with Haymo " earl of Gloceſter in king William the Conqueror's " days, and wan Glamorgan country, and eche of " theſe be bound to the caſtle's guard. There be " two pariſh churches in the town, the principal " lying ſomewhat by eaſt, the other of our lady by " ſouth on the water ſide. There is beſides a chapel " in Shoemaker-ſtreet of St. Perine, and another hard " within Meſkin gate ſide. Ther was a late a goodly " manſion in the town called Place Newith. The " biggeſt ſuburb of the town is called Crokerton, " and ther was a houſe of Gray friars[a]. There is " another ſuburb but leſs without Port Llongy. " The Blak friers houſe was without Meſkin gate, " and beſides this there is a little building there[b]." The priory was founded by Robert firſt earl of Gloceſter, who died 1147, and there was alſo a houſe of White friars[c].

Cardiff is a populous but illbuilt town, ſituate on a low flat near the mouth of the Taff. Its old walls very conſiderable and extenſive. The keep ſeems very antient, and the caſtle is of great circumference, and muſt have been of conſiderable ſtrength[d]. On the keep is a large octagon tower[e], wherein they pretend Robert Curthoſe was confined in a dark vault: but Vitalis[f] and Malmſbury[g] ſay his confinement was enlivened by all the feſtivities of an elegant table. The high tower of the church is very beautiful. The town gives title of baron to the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Bute, ſo created 1777. The fortifications on the eaſt ſide were once to all appearance conſiderable. That portion of the wall which is ſtill ſtanding is of great extent, and remarkable for its thickneſs and ſubſtantial maſonry. The moat, by which the wall was further ſtrengthened, having been converted into a navigable canal, the original lineaments of this defence are obliterated, or at leaſt cannot be perceived.

Cardiff emulates the importance of one of the greateſt cities of South Wales; being ſcarcely inferior to any of them at this time, and promiſing to become of far more conſequence, whenever the intended improvements of the place are completed. What tends materially to promote the trade of Cardiff is the facility with which a conſtant intercourſe is maintained between the inhabitants and thoſe of the interior of Glamorganſhire, the great centre of the celebrated iron works of their country, the canal communicating with Merthyr Tydvil and Aberdaur, both of which lie at the diſtance of twenty-five miles from Cardiff[h].

At Caerdiff Mr. Baxter places the JUPANIA, or as he corrects it JUPAPANIA of Ravennas, though it has no Roman remains except the name of *Caer* and a coin of Trajan in large braſs found with others not attended to in the caſtle garden. Mr. Ward makes PUNCTUOBICE in Ravennas *Cowbridge*[i]. He places BOMIUM at *Axbridge*[k], and BOVIVM at *Bunbury* or *Bonebury* near Beeſton caſtle, Cheſhire[l], and NIDUM, or as he writes it NIDUS, at *Portbury*, c. Somerſet[m]. Jupania.

Two miles ſouth of Caerdiff and within 400 yards of the road is a fine entire camp of 10 or 12 acres called *Caireu* or *fortifications*, which occupies the whole hill, and includes a pariſh church of the ſame name. The hill is an oblong ſquare ſurrounded by earthworks, ſingle but very lofty to the ſouth, where is the ſteep narrow entrance. The Porta Decumana is viſible to the weſt, where and on the north the ramparts are double, and treble north-eaſt of the prætorium which is at the eaſt end of the camp, deep and entire and circular, with a very narrow entrance from the camp[n].

Near Caerdiff is *Henſol*, the ſeat of the Talbots. Of this family Charles was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain Nov. 29, 1723, on the reſignation of Peter King, lord King, and created the ſame year lord Talbot, baron of Henſol. He died Feb. 14, 1737, at his houſe in Lincolns-inn-fields, deſervedly diſtinguiſhed by his great eloquence and eminent abilities in his profeſſion. His ſon Charles-Richard dying ſingle, he was ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his ſecond ſon William, who was created 1761 earl Talbot, and conſtituted lord ſteward of the houſehold the ſame year, and 1780 baron Dinevawr of Dinevawr, c. Caermarthen, remainder to his daughter lady Cecil Rice, and her heirs. He died 1782. Henſol.

" As much of *Cowbridge* as is encloſed with the " wall ſtandith on the eaſt ripe and the bridge of " ſtone there. The great ſuburb is *cis pontem*, the " wall is three quarters of a mile about with three " gates. There is a church in the town, which " ſtands in a vale[o]," and conſiſts of one broad handſome ſtreet[p]. Cowbridge.

The neighbourhood of Cowbridge is remarkable for the number of caſtles[q].

In Cowbridge we firſt meet with the fiſh called *Sewen*, which ſeems to be of the ſalmon kind, but in flavour much ſuperior, more like the Berwick trout ſo much eſteemed in London. The ſouth and weſt parts of Wales abound with this delicious fiſh in ſuch plenty that it is frequently ſold for $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $2d.$ a pound[r]. Mr. Donovan thinks this fiſh to be the ſame as the *Grey (graia)* of Ray and Willughby, which Linnæus allows to be the ſame as the *gralax* of the Swedes, and Salmo Eriox of his Syſtema Sewen, a fiſh.

[a] Saxton's and Speed's maps call it the Spittle.
[b] Lel. IV. 73.
[c] Tan. 715.
[d] Harris in Archæol. II. 10.
[e] Wyndham, p. 25, 26.
[f] 17 annis in carcere ſervavit, & omnibus deliciis abundanter pavit. XII. p. 827. Vitalis calls Cardiffe *Carduilis*.
[g] Nihil præter ſolitudinem paſſus mali, ſi ſolitudo dici poteſt ubi & cuſtodum diligentia & jocorum præterea & obſoniorum non deerat frequentia. De geſt. reg. IV. ad fin.
[h] Donovan's Deſcriptive Excurſion, Vol. I. 226, 227.
[i] Horſl. 504.
[k] Ib. 464.
[l] Horſl. 416.
[m] Ib. 465.
[n] Harris, ubi ſup. 13.
[o] Lel. IV. 70.
[p] Wyndham, p. 28.
[q] Ib. p. 29.
[r] Ib.

Natura. It is met with in the rivers and creeks of North Wales, but not ſo plentifully.

ndaff. " The commote of *Landaf* begins on the weſt ſide " of the mouth of Teve, and runs up by the marſhy " ſhore on Severne to the mouth of Ley river of " ſome in Engliſh called *Ele*. The mouths of theſe " two rivers be about a mile aſunder. In *Eſt Thawan* " commot is only the caſtle of Landaf, being the " biſhop's palace[r]."

Landaff ſtands on a gentle elevation, and though a biſhopric is but a paltry village. A biſhopric was erected here in the time of St. Dubricius, whoſe death is commonly placed A. D. 522, though ſome place it near 100 years later. Hiſtorians have preſerved the names of the biſhops from the firſt erection to the end of the 9th century, but with much uncertainty of dates. It was at firſt endowed with large poſſeſſions, which were reduced at the Conqueſt, and the church deſtroyed. The preſent church, built 1120 by biſhop Urban and dedicated to St. Peter, Dubricius, Teliau[s] and Oudoen, has of late fallen into great decay, notwithſtanding great pains are taken to preſerve it. The ſee was valued at £.154. *per ann.* and the chapter at £.87. The biſhop is dean and the archdeacon ſubdean, and here are twelve prebends and two vicars choral. The choir ſervice has been left off ſince 1692, and its revenue is applied to repairs[t]. The remains of the old cathedral are very beautiful, the door-caſes are all Norman work richly moulded. The reſt is elegant Gothic, though built ſo early. The nave is unrooſed. The remaining part on which large ſums have lately been laviſhed is made up of Roman and Gothic, and the portico of a heathen temple projects over the altar. The north-weſt tower was rebuilt in Henry V. by Jaſper earl of Bedford, ſon of Owen Tudor by Catherine, and 414 feet lower than the correſponding original one. This is deſcribed by Donovan as " an amazing lofty ſquare tower of elegant workmanſhip, two ſides of which reſt upon the walls of the main building, but on the eaſt and ſouth ſide it is ſupported only by two light arches that branch from a ſingle pillar. The butreſſes of theſe arches, both on the pillar and the wall, repreſent each a whimſically diſtorted figure kneeling, or rather bending under the enormous weight impoſed on them." The weſt windows are lancets; over them is a ſtatue of Henry I. over the door one of Dubricius. The nave is 110 feet long, 65 broad with ailes, total 263. On each ſide of the nave there has been a narrow aile ſeparated by a colonade of ſlender cluſtered pillars, ſupporting arches of Gothic form, three of which upon the north ſide are ſtill in being[u]. Here is no croſs aile. Among ſeveral antient monuments are two very elegant ones of the Mathews family[x], whoſe deſcendants own the ſcite of the biſhop's caſtle, of which only the gate remains: the reſt with the archdeacon's houſe was deſtroyed by Owen Glendowr[y]. In a tower, now ruined, 42 feet ſquare ſouth-weſt from the church hung the Peter bell now at Exeter[z].

" *Ogor* caſtle ſtands on the eaſt ripe of Ogor, on " a plain ground a mile above the mouth of Ogor, " and is meatly well maintained. It longid ons to " Lounder, now to the king. Half a mile above " Ogor caſtle cometh Wenny river into Ogor by " the eaſt ripe. *Newton Notes* is a pretty village on " the eaſt ripe of *Tidug*, and there is a ſtation or " haven for ſhips[a]." Ogor *caſtle.* Newton Notes.

Ogmore caſtle ſtands in an angle formed by the junction of the rivers Wenny and Ogmore. It was probably built by William de Londres.

On the river Ogmore ſeven miles north-eaſt of Cowbridge is *Bridge end*, a market town, divided by the river into two parts joined by a ſtone bridge. Bridge end.

Allowing the ſubterraneous noiſes mentioned by Giraldus to have been real, and not the effect of fancy or ſuperſtition, a thouſand accidents may have put an end to them ſince his time. The moſt diligent enquiry of biſhop Gibſon's correſpondent could find no ſuch thing. He found indeed ſomething like it in another ſpot; at *Wormſhead* point, a noted point ſo called becauſe the ſailors think it reſembles a worm creeping with its head erect, between the Naſh point and that of St. Goven in Pembrokeſhire. It runs from the main land more than a mile into the ſea, and at half flood the iſthmus which joins it to the ſhore being overflown it becomes a ſmall iſland. Towards the fartheſt point is a ſmall cleft in the ground into which if you throw a handful of duſt or ſand it will be blown back: but if you lay your ear to the cavity you hear diſtinctly the noiſe of a large bellows, occaſioned by the reciprocal motion of the ſea under the arched rocks here forcing out the air alternately. This was obſerved twice in ſummer and calm weather; and a rougher ſea may here produce many other ſounds for a lively fancy. But this Wormſhead ſeems too far to the weſtward to be miſtaken for Barry iſland. Wormſhead *point.*

Burry is the moſt remarkable river next to that of Swanſea for trade in all Gower land, and its mouth is cloſe to Wormſhead, which is a much later name. We may therefore conjecture Wormſhead to have been called the iſland of *Burry*, and then admitting the eaſy miſtake of *Barry* for *Burry*, the report concerning theſe noiſes might be, that near Burry or as you ſail into Burry there is an iſland with a cleft producing ſuch and ſuch noiſes[z]. Burry *r.*

Mr. Harris[b] is for removing *Bovium* to *Lantwit*, which ſeems the ſkeleton of ſome great town. Five or ſix roads lead to it, and a via vicinalis leads thence to Ewenny. Before Iltutus' time it was called the lordſhip of Boviarton alias Lantwit[c]. The road hence to Ewenny has many tumuli on the ſides, particularly the ſouth, which have given name to the village of *Broughton* in *Monk Naſh* pariſh. Pieces of ruſty iron were found on the top of one of them. On the hill above Ewenny where this road falls into Bovium. Lantwit.

[r] Lel. IV. 58.
[s] The ring of this ſecond biſhop of the ſee, a large amethyſt ſet coarſely in gold, found 1764, was given by biſhop Ewer to Dr. Keppel biſhop of Exeter, who gave it to Mr. Walpole.
[t] Tan. 712.
[u] Donovan, vol. I. 269.
[x] Willis's Landaff, 34.
[y] Groſe. Willis.
[z] Willis.
[a] Lel. IV. 66, 67.
[b] Archæol. II. p. 16.
[c] Powel's Chron. of Wales. p. 127.

the Julia Strata in Mr. Turbervill's park is an imperfect ſquare camp. Hence the great road to *Nidum* runs up to *Newton Down* leaving the preſent road on the right[c].

Ewenny. "*Wenny* a three miles from Cowbridge, a cell "longing to Gloceſter abbey, founded by ſir John "Londres, lord of Ogmere caſtle[d]."

Wenny or Ewenny, a Benedictine priory, was founded by ſir John Loundres lord of Ogmore about 1140, valued at £.87. *per annum*[e], and once ſtrongly fortified. The church venerable and antient, the columns round and maſſive, the capitals ſimple, and the arches round. In the chancel, whoſe roof is ſtone with groined arches, is a monument aſcribed to Pain Turberville, conqueror of Glamorganſhire, whoſe family long inhabited the manſion-houſe, which is antient, and has a large hall[f]. Here is another monument for Morice de Lundres. Two gateways, and part of the walls remain[g].

Laniltud vawr. In the church-yard at *Llaniltud vawr* on the north ſide of the church ſtand two remarkable ſtones. The firſt cloſe by the church-wall is pyramidal, ſeven feet long, adorned with antient Britiſh carving, ſuch as may be ſeen on the ſhafts of croſſes in many parts of Wales. It is encompaſſed with three circles in as many equidiſtant compartments, and from the lowermoſt to the ground is ingrailed or indented, but in other parts adorned with knots. Its circumference at the three higher circles is three feet and an half, at the middlemoſt above four, and at the loweſt about five; the top ſeems broken off. See Pl. VII. fig. 1. On one ſide from top to bottom it has a remarkable furrow or groove about two inches deep and four wide. It ſeems plainly to have been a croſs. The other ſtone is alſo elaborately carved, and ſerved as a pedeſtal to a croſs. On one ſide is an inſcription ſhewing that one Samſon erected it for his ſoul. The inſcription on the other ſide ſets forth, that Samſon dedicated it to St. Iltud, and that one Samuel was the workman. In the middle of the church are two grave-ſtones engraved in Archæologia, vol. VI. Pl. III. p. 3, 4.

Beſides the remains of the celebrated ſchools founded by St. Iltut, A. D. 508[h], in which ſo many nobles are ſuppoſed to have been educated, and the ruins of many other buildings, there are ſeveral ſtreets in different directions that retain their names, though the houſes on each ſide are deſtroyed. A large old building ſtill retains the name of the town hall[i].

Colhow. "*Colhow* is on the ſhore betwixt W. Thawan and "the lordſhip of Terbrennine two miles above "Thawan mouth, and hither cometh ſometime boats "and ſhippes to ſocour. *Llan Iltuit* is three quar-"ters of a mile north-weſt into land from this place. "There is a caſtle almoſt ſtanding on an even "ground half a mile from Laniltute by eaſt north-Llanvais. "eaſt called *Llanvais* almoſt all down. It longith "now to the king. It was *in hominum memoria* the "Male-in-fauntes, then commonly called the Ma-"lifauntes[k]."

"From Colehow about a mile beyond upper by "ſouth-weſt on Severn is St. *Dinothe's* caſtle. It "ſtandeth on a mean hill a quarter of a mile from "the Severn ſea, in the which ſpace betwixt the "caſtle and the Severn is a park of falow deer. "There is another park of red deer more by north-"weſt from the caſtle. The parks both and the "caſtle long to Stradeling a gentleman of very fair "lands in that country[l]."

St. Donat's caſtle. *St. Donat's* caſtle, defended by a ditch and in ſome places by a triple wall, ſtands on an eminence five miles ſouth-weſt of Cowbridge, and had a park well ſtocked with trees and deer, and gardens with terraces to the Severn. The preſent building ſeems to have been erected by the Stradlings, on the extinction of which family it came to Buſſey Manſel, eſq; 1740. In the park are ruins of a watch tower for noticing ſhipwrecks as a prey[m].

Dunraven houſe. *Dunraven* houſe or caſtle[n] ſtands about nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Cowbridge, on a rocky headland running out a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea and forming a point called by the natives the *Witches point*. William de Londres gave it to Arnold Butler his ſervant, in whoſe heirs male it continued till it fell to William Vaughan ſiſter's ſon to Arnold the laſt of the Butlers. Of the Vaughans it was purchaſed by the Windhams, and it now belongs to Thomas Windham, eſq. of Clearwell, c. Glouceſter. Many parts of the houſe have the appearance of great antiquity, and the whole ſeems to have been built at different periods. Some of the lodging-rooms are made out of what has undoubtedly formerly been a large chapel, and under one of the outhouſes is an arch walled up, ſuppoſed to have been the antient family burial-place. The entrance to the court is by a rude gate with a defaced coat of arms and other ornaments. The ſituation commands many beautiful extenſive proſpects, particularly to the weſt over the ſea which breaks againſt the lofty picturеſque rocks. The waves have formed two caverns, known by the name of the Cave and the Windhole; the former a kind of rude piazza worn in the rocks, and entered from the eaſt and ſouth; the other eaſtward of it is a deep cavern 77 yards deep, ſo called from ſeveral ſpiracles on the top of the cliff at a diſtance from its edge, up which the tide and a freſh ſouth-eaſt wind raiſe a ſtrong air[o].

"From the mouth of Alein to the mouth of Oxor "river is three miles along by ſouth, and this is "countid as a lordſhip by itſelf, and it was ſir "Maurice Lownder's lands in king Henry 2d's "days. Now it longeth to the king by the duke-"dom of Lancaſter. In this part of the ſhore is "only a maner place called *Dounreven* about the "middle way. It longid alate to Botelar. The "laſt Boteler ſiſter married to Richard Vehan of "Aberdowrde is now lord of it[p]."

Llancarvon. At *Llancarvon*, three miles from Cowbridge, and probably the ſame with *Carbani vallis*, whoſe abbot aſſiſted at a council, A. D. 560, St. Cadoc is ſaid to have founded a monaſtery about 500[q].

[c] Harris, Archæol. II. 17. [d] Lel. V. 12. [e] Tan. 713. [f] Groſe.
[g] Wyndham, p. 31. [h] Tanner, 712. [i] Strange in Archæol. VI. p. 22.
[k] Lel. IV. 65. [l] Ib. [m] Groſe. [n] Caradoc's Hiſt. of Wales. [o] Groſe.
[p] Lel. IV. 66. [q] Tan. 712.

Caradoc,

Fig. 4. p 130.

Fig. 3. p 130.

Fig. 1. p 130.

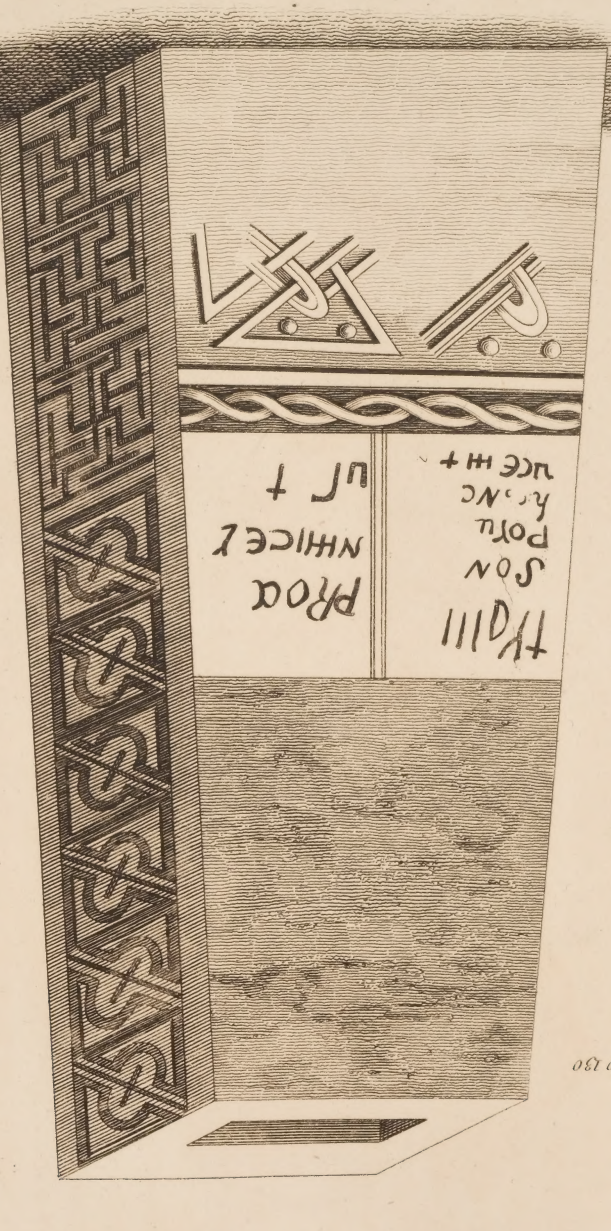


Fig. 2. p 130

F. Cary fculp.

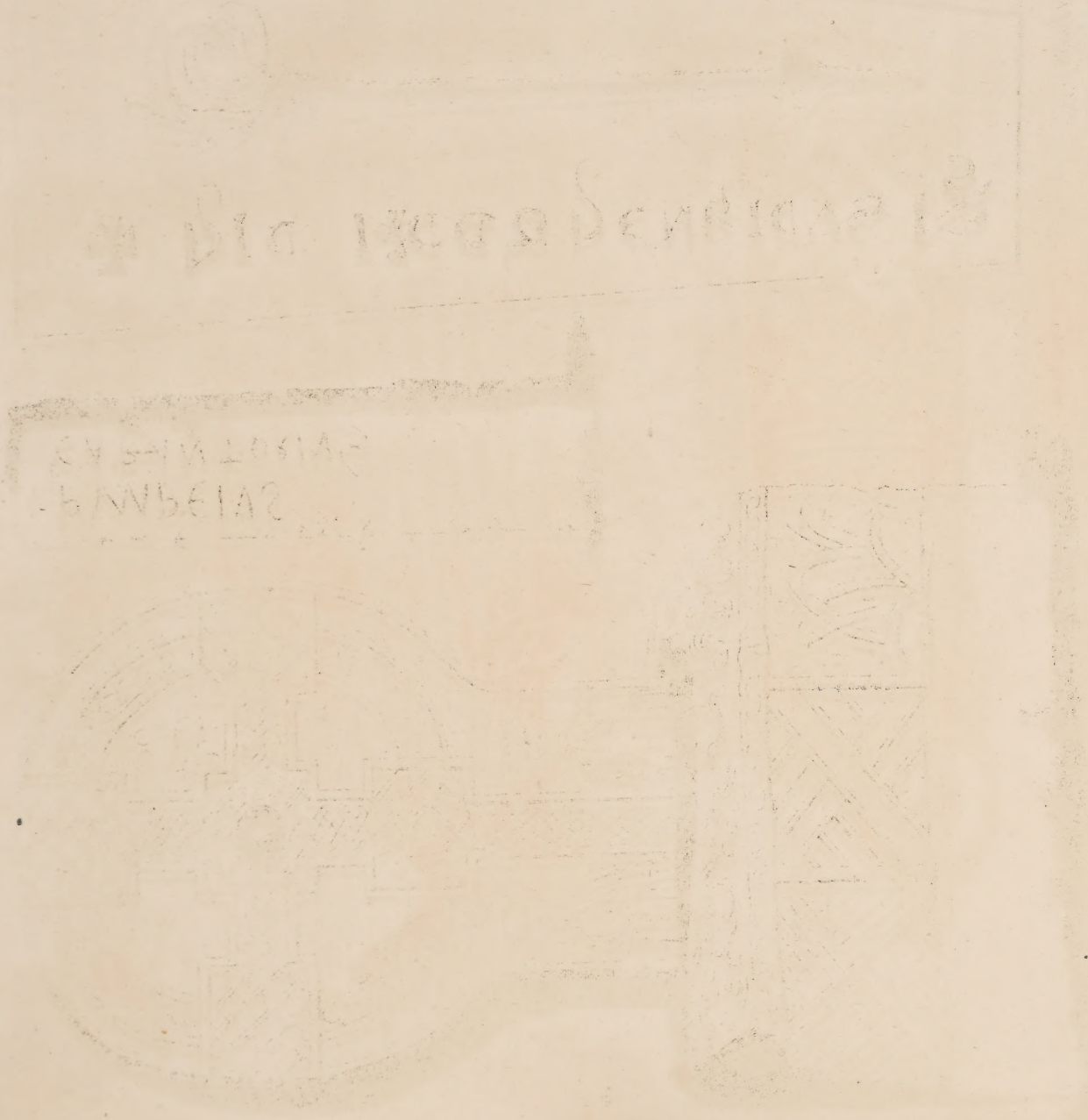


Fig. 1. p. 131.

Fig. 3. p. 132.

Fig. 2. p. 131.

Fig. 8. p. 133.

Fig. 4. p. 133.

Fig. 5. p. 133.

Fig. 6. p. 133.

Fig. 7. 133.

Fig. 9. p. 140.

Fig. 10. p. 140.

Fig. 11. p. 140.

Fig. 12. p. 160.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 19.

Fig. 18.

p. 204.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 20. p. 174.

Brafs weapons found in North Wales.

F. Cary sculp.

Caradoc, cotemporary with Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote the hiſtory of Wales from the death of king Cadwallader, was a native of this town. His work was tranſlated into Engliſh by Humphrey Lluyd, and publiſhed with additions by Dr. David Powel 1684. 4to, and by William Wynne 1697. 1702. 8vo.[r]

Coity caſtle. "The caſtle of *Coite* ſtands on a plain ground "a mile north-eaſt by Penbont, a good market "town ſtanding on Ogor. This caſtle is main-"tained, and ſome ſay that it belonged once to "Payne, called from his ruffeling there *Diable*. "Now Gamage is lord of it, and it is his principal "houſe[s]." Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter married Barbara daughter of John Gamage, eſq; lord of Coity, which he had with her[t]. It now belongs to the Edwins[u]. Somewhere hereabouts they pretend to ſhew the ruins of king Caradoc's palace. On a hill cloſe by the church are remains of *Old Caſtle*, and on an open place at the ſouth-weſt end of the town the ſite of *New Caſtle*.

Pile. At *Pile* in the road to Margam is a ſtrong handſome church with a croſs ſtory entire on its baſe.

About a mile from Pile, are two ſtone croſſes, curious relics of Britiſh ſculpture, which now anſwering the purpoſe of a footpath bridge on the ſide of a public road, acroſs a rivulet which croſſes it; they are about ſix feet in length, three in breadth, and one in thickneſs. They lay with their faces uppermoſt and bear the ſame device, a figure of an ancient croſs, confined within a circle. The carving is deep, and the figures are ſtill very prominent. The lower half of the ſtone below the croſs is charged with old characters too much defaced to be legible. They are engraved in Mr. Donovan's Excurſions, vol. ii. p. 5.

Kynfig. "There is a little village on the eaſt ſide of "*Kenfik* (a ſmall brook) and a caſtle both in ruin, "and almoſt chokid and devoured with the ſandes "that the Severne ſe ther caſtith up. Kenfik was "in the Clares' time a borow town. It ſtandeth a "little within the mouth of Kenfik water[x]." It was burnt by the Welſh 1167[y], and again by Owen Glendowr.

Cynfig caſtle ſtood on a mount about the ſize of a common keep. Scarce any traces remain of its walls ſurrounded by naked ſands[z].

Julia Strata paſſes through the remains of the antient borough of *Kynfig*, and ſo near Magdalen church and over Sandy Burrows to *Margam*, perhaps *Mairgwn*, q. d. *Vallis Mariæ*, as the church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and lies in a bottom[a].

Margam. "*Morgan* abbey and village ſtandith two miles of "Kenfik by north eaſt[b]. It is the beſt village of "Teryalth, and in it was an abbay of White monks[c], "where is a very large and fair church[d]."

Giraldus[e] calls the monaſtery founded here before 1147, *nobile Ciſtercienſis ordinis monaſterium*, and ſays that it excelled all others of the ſame order in Wales in the reputation of liberality in relieving the diſtreſſed. In his time one Conan a learned and diſcrete man was abbot. It was founded by Robert earl of Gloceſter 1147, valued at £.181.[f]. Its annals were printed by Mr. Gale inter Script. Ox. 1687, fol. On the ſite of the abbey ſtands the ſeat of Thomas lord Manſell, whoſe grandfather was ſo created by queen Anne. He died unmarried 1743, and was ſucceeded by his uncle Chriſtopher who died alſo unmarried 1744, and was ſucceeded by his younger brother Buſſy, who dying 1750 without male iſſue the title became extinct. The coheireſs of this family married Mr. Talbot of Lacock, c. Wilts, to whom it now belongs. The houſe ſeems to be one ſide of the quadrangle rebuilt. Among the offices is the beautiful circular chapter houſe 50 feet diameter with twelve pointed windows, the roof reſting on a ſingle central cluſtered column. Behind it are the cloiſters which joined it to the church; the arches of whoſe nave are round[g]. The ſtables and offices retain marks of antiquity in their doors, &c. I ſaw here 1761 the tomb of an abbot laid over a drain. Pl. VIII. fig. 1. In the gardens under the ſouth ſide of the hill is the celebrated Orangery, where the trees to the number of about 100, the largeſt 10 feet high, and in the thickeſt part of their trunks from 15 to 17 inches in circumference, ſtand in the ground, and bear well-flavoured fruit. In the ſtreet is a croſs which, with its pedeſtal, is covered with knots and fretwork, and ſome characters, and near the top two figures. On the top of this hill covered thick with trees, which humour the aſcent as if cut by art, is the ſtone mentioned by Mr. Camden, well known by the name of *Maen Lhythyrog*. The inſcription is to be read thus: *Bodvocus hic jacit filius Catotis, Irni pronepos, eternalive domau*, i. e. *eternali in domo*. Neineſius[h] gives an inſcription at Niſmes to *Boduacus*, which he ſays is the Gauliſh way of writing the Roman *Betulius*. But it ſeems rather an original Gauliſh or Britiſh name, and *Boadicea* may have the ſame original. *Domus æterna* is not unfrequent in inſcriptions for a ſepulchre. *Æternalis* ſeems a corruption of *æterna*, and occurs in Reineſius[i], as does *æterna* in the epigram.

See Pl. VIII. fig. 2.

Docta lyræ grata & geſtu formoſa puella
Hic jacet æterna Sabis humata domo.

in both inſtances ſynonimous with our *long home*.

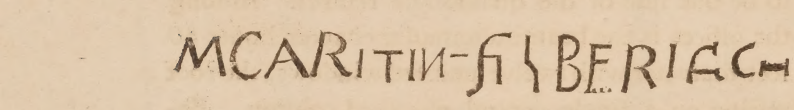
Baidon hill. On *Baidon* hill, weſt of Margan hill, is a Roman camp, and near it houſes called *Bryn a gunnan*, q. d. *Beginning of the battle*; a ſpot called *Kevan Rhydvawr*, q. d. *Sounding to arms*; another *Gaed Leos*, q. d. *Gathering of the army*; a third, *Maes y cadal Chwâr*, q. d. the *Defeat*. Theſe may relate to ſome of the battles fought between the Silures and the Romans or the Welſh and Normans. In ſome ſkirmiſh between the two firſt of theſe nations probably was ſlain the perſon commemorated in the ſecond inſcription which is plainly ſepulchral.

[r] Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 153. [s] Lel. IV. 71.
[t] At Penſhurſt is a beautiful large family picture of this lady with her three ſons and four of her eight daughters.
[u] Groſe. [x] Lel. IV. 66, 67. [y] Ib. VIII. 83.
[z] Wyndham, p. 32. [a] Harris, Archæol. II. 17. [b] Lel. IV. 67.
[c] Ib. 72. [d] Ib. V. 12. [e] I. c. 7. [f] Tan. 723.
[g] Wyndham, p. 33. 35. [h] Synt. Inſc. p. 932. [i] Ib. p. 716.

The

The ſtone on which it is inſcribed lay as a bridge over a ditch ever ſince Mr Lluyd copied it for biſhop Gibſon. The rev. Mr. Williams of Margan cauſed it to be ſet up as it now ſtands. I copied it 1761, as in Pl. VIII. fig. 3.

There is another monument, which Mr. Lluyd thinks more remarkable than either of the preceding, at a place called *Panwen Byrdhin*, in the pariſh of *Cadocſton*, or *Llan Gadoc*, about ſix miles above Neath. It is well known in that part of the county by the name of *Maen dau Lygad yr ych*, and is ſo called from two ſmall circular intrenchments like cock pits; one of which had lately in its centre a rude ſtone pillar, about three feet high, with this inſcription, to be read downwards.



which Mr. Lluyd reads *Marci* (or *Memoriæ*) *Caritini filii Berici* (or *Bericii*), and ſuppoſes a duel was fought here, and that each party having previouſly prepared his grave, this ſtone was ſet up over the perſon ſlain. The name being in the ſingular number ſeems to imply there was but one ſtone here, and that is now removed to a gate in the road. But, query, if theſe pits do not reſemble Arthur's round table near Penrith.

On a mountain called *Mynydh Gelhi Ounen* in *Llavo Gynelack* pariſh, Mr. Lluyd ſaw a monument which had ſtood in the middle of a ſmall karn or heap of ſtones, but had been thrown down and broken in three or four pieces; differing from all he had ſeen elſewhere. It was a flat ſtone, three inches thick, two feet broad at bottom, and about five feet high. The top was formed round like a wheel, and thence to the baſe it became gradually broader. On one ſide it was carved with more labour than art. The round head was adorned with a kind of flouriſh, or knotted work; below this on each ſide was a man's face and hands; and thence almoſt to the bottom neat fret work, beneath which were two feet as rude and ill-proportioned as the hands and face. It is ſurpriſing Mr. Lluyd could not ſee that this was evidently a croſs. We ſhall ſee ſuch a ſtone, but without human features at Langholm in Cumberland, and there are ſeveral ſuch in Cornwall; and at St. Burien's one leſs rude, with the wheel at top, and a human figure. That at Penrith had the wheel open. The heap of ſtones at the baſe ſeems paralleled by that at Weſt Lilford in Northumberland, where only the baſe and ſteps of the croſs remained.

Karn Lechart.

Not far from hence within the ſame pariſh (continues Mr. Lluyd) is *Karn Lechart*, a monument which gives name to the mountain on which it is erected. It is a circle of rude flattiſh ſtones, ſuch as are here called *Lechen*, pitched in a diſorderly manner in the ground, about 17 or 18 yards diameter, the higheſt ſtone now ſtanding not above a yard high. There is but one entrance into the circle, about four feet wide, and in the centre of the area is a kiſtvaen, which is common in many parts of Wales, and like St. Iltyt's cell in Brecnocſhire. This before us is about five feet long, and four feet wide, and its large top ſtone is fallen off. *Y Giſtvaen*, on *Mynnedh Drymmen* mountain by Neath, ſeems to have been a ſimilar but ſmaller monument, and the circle about it was formed of maſon's work, as Mr. Lluyd heard from a gentleman who ſaw it entire. Q. if not ſuch an one in Angleſey.

Giraldus, who with his companions was in imminent danger of being ſwallowed up by the quick-ſands of the river Neath, and loſt in them the only ſumpter mule he had, calls them *fabuloſi littoris & maris influentis alternæ viciſſitudines*. They were forced to wait till the tide was out before they could croſs the Avon. This laſt river flows from the north-eaſt with a very winding courſe parallel to the river Neath, which enters the ſea at *Briton ferry*, a parcel of houſes, with an exceeding good inn, and the ſeat of ——Manſel, eſq; proprietor of large coal works here. The mouth of the Neath is here very wide, and on the ſouth ſide the ſands come up to great blocks of a kind of iron ſtone, mixt with grit, out of the clefts of which and others detached from the reſt, and forming as it were ſo many iſlands in the river's mouth, grow alders and ſuch acquatic ſhrubs. This river conveys coals and iron from Neath. The road hither from Aberavon lies through Aberavon marſh, a ſandy plain on which the ſea is continually gaining and heaping up pyramids of ſand. Briton ferry.

"There is a poor village on the weſt ripe of "Avon, about two miles from its mouth called "*Aberaven*. The grounds about it be barren and "ſower. The village lieth in the great highway "through Glamorganſhire. There is an haven for "ſhips at the mouth of this Avon. From the "mouth of Avon to the mouth of Neth river is "about two miles and a half, chokid with Severn "ſandes and ſome marſh grounds[k]." Aberavon.

"*Neth* abbey of white monks a mile above Neth "town ſtanding alſo in the ripe of Neth. It ſeemed "to me the faireſt abbay of all Wales[l]." Neath.

"The little town and caſtle of Nethe ſtands four "miles from the mouth and on the eaſt ripe of "Neth, and on the weſt ripe a little lower than the "town was the abbey. There be coles half a mile "above the town in a more, and again a little be-"nith the town. Shiplets come up almoſt to the "town from the Severn, and boats to the timbre "bridge, ſomewhat lower on the water than the "town. At the very mouth of Neth, on the eaſt "ſide, is a little village of three or four houſes, "called *Britanne fery* to paſs to Swanſey and Pem-"brokeſhire. One Lyſan a gentleman of antient "ſtock but now of mean lands dwelleth in the town "of Nethe. The Lyſans ſay there family was there "in fame afore the Conqueſt[m]." The landſcape about Britan ferry exceedingly rich[n].

Neath is a large town, but overhung by the ſmoke of forges and coal works. The abbey, which ſeemed to Leland the faireſt abbey of all Wales, founded for White Monks by Richard Granville, valued at £.132. *per annum*[o], ſtood on the eaſt ſide

[k] Lel. IV. 68.
[l] Lel. V. 12,
[m] Lel. IV. 68.
[n] Wyndham, p. 36.
[o] Tan. 714.

of

of the river, not quite a mile from the town, and ſhews the ſhell of its church, built of rough ſtone, with lancet windows, which formed the north ſide of a quadrangle. The abbey houſe, or what ſucceeded it, is now converted into copper forges. The gates, hall, and gallery remain, and on the front of a contiguous room were in ſtone the arms of England and of John of Gaunt, and three chevrons quartering three horſemen's reſts, *Granville*. In this abbey the unfortunate Edward II. ſheltered himſelf till he was taken[p]. The caſtle on the oppoſite ſide of the river is a ſquare building entered by a lofty arch. In the coal pits near this town they find the foſſile plants, which are chiefly fern, reeds, and ſmall flowers like daiſies: they lie in the uppermoſt ſtrata, which are very flaky, and reſemble ſlate.

See Pl. VIII. fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Swanſea.

Swanſea is a pleaſant well-built ſea-port on the river Tawi, which muſt be forded or ferried over to come at it. The town makes a handſome appearance from the approach to it, built on a ſemicircular riſing bank near Tawey mouth, populous, with wide ſtreets, a conſiderable trade in coals, pottery, and copper[q]. The caſtle now the gaol and workhouſe, and burnt by Griffin prince of South Wales ſoon after its erection, was probably built by Henry earl of Warwick, when he fortified the town, of which one has a fine bird's eye view from a high round tower at one end. The market place is ſaid to be covered with the lead of St. David's cathedral, given by Cromwell to a gentleman of this town. The old manſion of the lords of the manor built round a quadrangle is converted into a malthouſe and ſtables. Over the gate the arms of William earl of Pembroke, in Henry VIII. quartering ſir George Herbert, lord of Swanſea. Here was an hoſpital founded by biſhop Gower 1332, valued at £.21. *per annum*[r]. Here is a very good harbour and dock, and a great trade in coals and culm.

Lwchwr *r.*

"*Lochor* river parteth Kidwelli lordſhip from "Weſt Gower land[s]." Ward places LEUCARUM at *Glaſtonbury* in this county[t].

Lwchwr.

Loghor, or *Lŵchur*[u], eight miles from Neath, is a poor village on the river of the ſame name, which at low water is fordable for a conſiderable breadth. It has the ſhell of a ſquare caſtle[x], fortified by a double trench. The antient church and part of the town are ſuppoſed to have ſtood nearer the river on the other ſide of the caſtle. Upon the north-weſt point of *Kevyn bryn*, the moſt noted hill in Gower, is a vaſt ſtone of alabaſter, 20 ton weight, ſupported by ſix or ſeven others, about four feet high, and ſet in a circle, ſome on end, ſome edgewiſe. They are all like the reſt of the mount of the millſtone kind, and from the largeſt have been broken off ſeveral fragments for mills. The common people call this ſtupendous cromlech *Arthur's ſtone*, aſcribing the fixing it as every other effort of extraordinary ſtrength to that hero. Under it, if we may credit the tradition of the neighbourhood, is a well which ebbs and flows with the ſea[y]. The duke of Beaufort is now lord paramount of *Gowerland*.

Robert de Bellomont, earl of Warwick, is ſaid to have conquered Gowerland, and founded a priory at *Llangennith*, dedicated to St *Kenned*[z]. Llangennith.

Cungar, or Docuin, is ſaid to have founded about A. D. 474. a monaſtery for 12 monks, or canons, dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed by Paulentus king of Glamorganſhire[a].

"*Morelay* caſtle ſtands in a good valley for corn "and graſs on the ripe of *Morelay* brook. It is in "ruin, and longeth to the king[b]." Among it ruins Mr. Strange diſcovered an entire circular room, 30 feet diameter, the ſides adorned with 12 flat arches for the doors and windows, and the roof ſupported by a central pillar like the chapter houſe at Margam. This room, which is one of the greateſt curioſities on this ſide the country, is ſo buried by the ruins that there is ſcarce any appearance of it above ground[c]. Morelay *caſtle.*

Oyſtermouth caſtle is finely ſituated on an eminence near the ſea, five miles ſouth-weſt of Swanſea. It belonged to the lords of Gower, and now to the duke of Beaufort. "There is in *Gowerland* be- "twixt Swanſey and Lochor a little promontory "called Wormſhead, from the which to Caldey is "commonly called *Sinus Tinbechicus*[d]." On an eminence by this point ſtands *Webley* caſtle late belonging to the lord Manſel. Oyſtermouth *caſtle.* Webley *caſtle.*

Pennarth caſtle ſtands in *Oxwich* bay, eight miles ſouth-weſt of Swanſea, and with its lordſhip paſſed from the lords of Gower to the duke of Beaufort. *Penriſe*, a market town, has another ſtrong caſtle near the weſt ſide of this bay, and came from the Penriſes to the Manſels, and their repreſentatives the Talbots. Pennarth *caſtle.* Penriſe.

Edward Somerſet lord Herbert of Chepſtow, Ragland and Gower obtained of Charles I. 1045, the title of earl of Glamorgan in the life-time of his father the marquis of Worceſter. See the ſucceſſion at the end of Worceſterſhire[e]. He died 1667, and was buried at Ragland, but the patent was cancelled 1660. Lords of *Glamorgan.*

[p] Walſingh. p. 124. [q] Wyndham, p. 36, 37. [r] Tan. 714. [s] Lel. V. 24, 25.
[t] Horſley, 464. [u] Britiſh *Kas Lychwr*. Lluyd. [x] Larger than Neath. Harris.
[y] Lluyd in Gibſon. [z] Tanner 714. Dugd. Bar. I. 69. [a] Tan. 712.
[b] Lel. IV. 57. [c] Archæologia I. 500. [d] Lel. V. 25. [e] G. Sandford, p. 357.

Rare Plants found in Glamorganſhire.

Adiantum *capillis veneris.* True Maidenhair; on rocks and moiſt walls, at *Barry* iſland and *Porth Kirig.*

Aquilegia vulgare, bearing white bloſſoms; near Margam.

Anterrinum album; on the walls of Margam abbey.

Aſplenium ceterach; on the walls of Bonvilſton church.

Salix repens, creeping willow, with rounded leaves; on the ſands on the ſea coaſt.

Geranium maritimum, with white bloſſoms; on the ſea ſhore.

Chironia pulchella; on the ſea ſhore.

Polypodium *vulgare* γ Cambricum. Jagged Polypody; on a rock in a wood near *Dennys Powis* caſtle not far from *Caerdiff.*

Valeriana rubra; on the walls of Margam abbey.

DIMETÆ.

West Wales. THE reſt of this country, which extends farther weſt, is called by the Engliſh *Weſt Wales*, and comprehends the counties of *Caermarden*, *Penbrok*, and *Cardigan*. Pliny ſuppoſed it to have been occu ied by the *Silures:* but Ptolomy, who was better acquainted with Britain, places here another people whom he calls DIMETÆ and DEMETÆ *, and both Gildas and Ninnius uſe the name of DEMETIA for this country; whence the Britiſh inhabitants call it at preſent [a] *Dyfed*, by a change of M into F common to their language.

If it would not appear falſe curioſity, I ſhould be for deducing this name of the Demetæ from *Deheu Meath*, q. d *the Plain to the ſouth* [b], as the Britans themſelves called all this South Wales *Deheubarth*, or the *ſouth part*, and the inhabitants of any other champain country in Britain *Meatæ*. Nor is the ſituation of the country at all againſt this derivation, the mountains as one approaches it gently ſloping down to a plain.

* Horſley agrees with Camden in the ſituation of the *Demetæ*, p. 368.

[a] Dyved.

[b] There is no ſuch word as *Meath* for a *champain* country, either in the antient or modern Britiſh language, nor is this county deſcribed as ſuch. It is more probable the Romans made the name *Dimetæ* out of *Dyved*. Lluyd in Gibſon.

CAERMARDENSHIRE.

THE county of Maridunum[a], called by the Engliſh *Caermardenſhire*, produces plenty of corn, abounds with flocks, and yields tolerable quantity of coal. It is bounded on the eaſt by Glamorgan and Brecknockſhires, on the weſt by Penbrookſhire, on the north by Cardiganſhire, from which it is parted by the river *Tivy*, and on the ſouth by the ocean, which forms ſo great a bay inland, that this county ſeems to have withdrawn itſelf for fear of it.

Kidwelly. On this bay firſt preſents itſelf *Kidwelly*, whoſe territory was a long time poſſeſſed by the ſons of *Keianus* the Scot till driven out by Cuneda [b] the Briton. It is now become the property of the houſe of Lancaſter, by the heirs of Maurice de *Londres*, who, invading it from Glamorganſhire, after a troubleſome war made himſelf maſter of it, and fortified the old town of *Kidwelly* with walls and a caſtle, which is now deſerted and decaying with age. For the inhabitants croſſing the little river *Vendraeth Vehan* built new *Kidwelly*, invited by the commodiouſneſs of the harbour, which is now, however, almoſt choaked up with ſandbanks. When Maurice invaded theſe parts Guenlian, wife of prince Griffin, a woman of uncommon intrepidity, in order to recover her huſband's declining affairs, fell furiouſly on Maurice, but was ſlain in battle with her ſon Morgan, and other noble perſonages, as Giraldus [d] relates. By Hawis, daughter and heireſs of *Thomas de Londres*, this fine eſtate came with the title of lord *Ogmor* and *Kidwelly* to Patric *Chaworth*, and by his ſon Patrick's daughter to Henry earl of Lancaſter. But the heirs of Maurice de *Londres* were, as an old inquiſition ſets forth, "bound for this eſtate whenever the king, "or his chief juſtice came into theſe parts of Kid- "welly with an army to conduct the ſaid army "with its banners and all its train through the "middle of the country of *Neth* to *Loghor*." A few miles below *Kidwelly*, the river *Tovy*, which Ptolomy calls TOBIUS [e], falls at length into the ocean, after croſſing this country from north to ſouth, firſt by *Lanandiffry* [f], ſo called, I believe, from the confluence of rivers, and deſtroyed by Hoel ap Rhys, out of hatred to the Engliſh. Thence by *Dinevor*, a royal caſtle of the princes of South Wales in their proſperity, ſituated on the top of a high mountain; then by *Caer-Marden*, which the Britans call *Caer Firdhin* [g], Ptolomy MARIDVNVM [h], Antoninus MVRIDVNVM; beyond which his Itinera are not continued, his work having here been greatly injured by tranſcribers, who have ſtrangely confounded the two Iters from Galena to Iſca, and from Maridunum to Viroconium [i]. This is the principal town of the whole county, pleaſantly ſituated among meads and woods, conſiderable for its antiquity, "nobly fortified "with brick walls, part of which are yet ſtand-

Lords of Ogmor and Kidwelli.

Tovy r. TOBIUS fl.

Lanimdyffry.

Dinevwr.

Caer Mard. MARIDU- NUM.

The heroine Gwenliana.

[a] Kaer Vyrdin. Lluyd.
[b] Kynêdhav. L.
[c] Gwendraeth Vechan. L.
[d] It. I. c. 9.
[e] So Horſley, 376.
[f] Lhan ym Dhyvri. L.
[g] Caer Vyrdhin. L.
[h] So Horſley, 372.
[i] *Viroconovium*. L.

"ing,

" ing, fays Giraldus, upon the noble river Towy," which is navigable by ſmall veſſels, though there has been for ſome time a bar of ſand at its mouth. Here was born the Britiſh Tages, our Merlin: for as that ſon of a genius antiently taught his countrymen, the Etruſcans, ſoothſaying, ſo this ſon of an incubus invented for our Britans prophecies or rather phantaſtical dreams; for which the ignorant credulous vulgar in this iſland account him a famous prophet. On the entrance of the Normans into Wales this town fell into their hands, but under whoſe conduct I know not; and long ſtruggled with many difficulties, being often attacked, and more than once burnt, firſt by Griffin ap Rhys, then by Rhys the ſame Gryffin's brother, at which time Henry *Turbervill* of England relieved the caſtle, and cut down the bridge. It was afterwards reſcued from theſe miſeries by the aſſiſtance of Gilbert de *Clare*, who repaired its walls and the neighbouring caſtles, and being freed from apprehenſions it more eaſily ſuſtained the ſucceeding ſhocks of war in future. The Princes of Wales, eldeſt ſons of the kings of England, have here their Chancery and Exchequer for South Wales.

Cantrev by chan. To this town on the eaſt adjoins *Cantred Bichan*, q. d. the *Leſſer hundred* (the Britans giving the name of Cantred to a diſtrict containing 100 villages) in *Caſtelh Careg.* which beſides the ruins of caſtle *Careg* on a ſteep craggy rock, and ſeveral large pits or cavities now overgrown with freſh turf, which in war time ſerved as retreats to the weaker part of the people, is alſo according to Giraldus " a ſpring which twice in a " day is dry and as often overflows like the ſea " tides."

Cantred Mawr. On the north ſtretches away *Cantred Maur*, q. d. the *Great hundred*, antiently a ſafe retreat for the Britans, being covered with woods, craggy, and the roads impracticable among the hills. On the ſouth are the caſtles of *Talcharn* and *Llan-Stephan*[k] on the cliffs, witneſſes of the valour both of the Engliſh and Welſh. Below Talcharn the river *Taf* runs into the ſea; on whoſe banks ſtood formerly the famous *Twy Gwin ar Taf* or *the white houſe on the Taf*, built of white hazel rods for a ſummer reſidence, where A. D. 914 Howel ſurnamed *the Good*, prince of Wales, held an aſſembly, whereat aſſiſted 140 eccleſiaſtics, beſides others, and abrogating the antient laws he enacted new ones for his people as the preamble to theſe laws ſets forth. On this ſpot was afterwards built a monaſtery called *White Land*. Not far from it is *Killmayn Lhoyd*, where the country people lately found an earthen pot containing a great quantity of Roman coins of baſe ſilver, from the time of Commodus the firſt Roman emperor that debaſed the ſilver, to the 5th tribuneſhip of Gordian III. or A. D. 243. Among them were ſome of Helvius Pertinax, M. Opellius, Antoninus Diadumenianus, Julius Verus Maximus ſon of Maximinus, Cælius Balbinus, Clodius Pupienus, Aquilia Severa wife of Elagabalus, and Salluſtia Barbia Orbiana, which are highly valued by antiquaries for their ſcarcity.

Talcharn caſtle. *Llan Stephan caſtle.* *Twy river.* *Ty Gwyn.* *White Land abbey.* *Kilmayn Lhwyd.*

I muſt juſt obſerve that on the river *Tivy*, which divides this ſhire from *Cardiganſhire*, ſtands *New Caſtle* as now called, rebuilt by Rhys ap Thomas, a great warrior, who aſſiſted Henry VII. in gaining the crown, and was by him rewarded with the honour of the garter. It was before called *Elmelin*, which name if given it by the Engliſh from *Elms*, they are not out in their conjecture who ſuppoſe it the Lo- VENTIVM *Dimetarum* of Ptolemy, *Llwiffen*[l] ſignifying Elms in Britiſh.

Teivi r. *New Caſtle.* LOVENTIVM.

As I cannot diſcover from hiſtory who of the Normans firſt wreſted this country from the princes of Wales, the order of my deſign calls me now to Pembrookſhire.

This ſhire contains 87 pariſhes.

[k] *Llanſtefan* and *Talcharn* counties on the ſea cliffs fell an eaſy prey to Rhys ap Gryffyd after the death of Henry II. the garriſon deſpairing of relief. (Gir. I. 9.)

[l] *Lhwyven.* L.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Caermarthen is 35 miles long by 20 miles broad, and 102 in circumference, contains ſix hundreds, eight market towns, and 87 pariſhes. It was reckoned the ſtrongeſt part of all South Wales, being full of high mountains, great woods, and fair rivers: and in it were achieved ſome of the nobleſt acts that the Britiſh hiſtory treats of[a]. The air is reckoned milder and more healthy than that of the neighbouring counties, and the ſoil more fruitful; ſo that it is well ſupplied with proviſions, and at a cheap rate. Coals alſo and lime are extremely plentiful. Gentlemen's ſeats ſtand thick about Caermarthen, eſpecially on the north and north-weſt ſides, where the country is beautifully wooded and hilly. The ſame landſcape preſents itſelf on the north ſide of the Tave and Towy, quite to the bottom of the dreary hills about Newcaſtle Emlyn, and all along the road from the town of Caermarthen to Brecknockſhire.

dwelly. "*Kidwely*, otherwiſe *Cathweli*, i. e. *Cattilectus*, is "a litle town now but newley made between *Ven-* "*draeth vawr* and *Vendraith vehan* rivers, but hard "upon Vendraith vehan. Vendraith vawr is half a "mile off. There is between New and Old Kid- "welly but a bridge over little Wendrath. The old "town is prettily walled, and hath hard by the "wall a caſtle, and three gates, over one of them "the ruin of a town hall, and under it a priſon. "The old town is nere all deſolated, but the caſtle "is metely well kept up. It longid to the duke of "Lancaſter, is very fair, and double walled. Alice "de Londres, wife of ....., duke of Lancaſter, lay "in the caſtle, and repaired it, and it was again re- "paired againſt the coming of Henry VII. into "Wencelande. In the new town, which is three "times as big as the old, is only a church of our "lady, and by is the cell of black monks of Shir- "burne. Ther the prior is parſon of our lady "church[b]." The priory of black monks was founded by Roger biſhop of Saliſbury 1130, a cell to Sherburn abbey, valued at £.22.[c] "Since the "haven of Vendraith Vehan decayed the new town "is ſorely decayed, and Caermarthen increaſed[d]." The intire ſhell of the caſtle ſtands on a high ground on the north weſt ſide of the river, and appears to have been very extenſive. The church on the other ſide of the river in the preſent town has a lofty ſpire and two ruined tranſepts, and large piles of ruins at its weſt end. This town is twelve miles from Lwchwr in Glamorganſhire by a different road, a long ford at the mouth of the river, and ſo along the ſands by *Penbre* a ſmall village with a large church, and a little lordſhip belonging to Kidwelli land, two miles ſouth-eaſt from it[e].

"Vendraith Vaur and Vendraith Vehan riſith both "in Eſkenning commote, the leſs an eight miles "from Kidwelly, the other about 10[e], and goith "into the ſee about a mile below the town, only a "little neſch of ſand dividing their mouth[f]."

"At *Llanethli*, a village of Kidwelli lordſhip, ſix Llanethli. "miles from Kidwelli, the inhabitants dig coles, els "ſcant in Kidwely land. Ther be ii maner of thes "coles; ring coles for ſmith be blowed and waterid; "ſtone coles be ſumtime waterid, but never blown, "for blowing extinguiſheth them. So that Vendraith "Vawr coles be ſtone coles, Llanethle coles ring "coles[f]. In Kidwelli is little wood, but in the "very little foreſt of Kidwelli, within a mile of the "town, on Vendraith Vehan towards the ſe ſide in "Kidwelli land is good corn[g]."

Some place at Kidwelli the battle which Bede[h] ſays was fought at *Catgwaloph* between Aurelius Ambroſius and Vortigern. A. D. 458.

"*Towe* riſith four miles ſouth from Llintyve, and Towy *r.* "runs 22 miles eer he come to *Llanamdevery*[i]."

Llanimdovery, 13 miles from Caermarthen, is a neat Llanim- town on the river Towy, of which, as well as of dovery. the town, we have a beautiful view opening from the end of the road which lies between hedgerows. It has a handſome ſtone bridge over the river, which in ſummer is almoſt dry, and two ſides of a ſmall caſtle on a mount with one trench at the back of the town. The pariſh church ſtands at a little diſtance on a hill, at the eaſt end of which have been found Roman bricks, &c. In Leland's time it had but one ſtreet, and that poorly builded of thatcht houſes, and a poor market much ſtanding by repears that carry fiſh from Caermarthen to the lower parts of Wales. One church within and another four miles out of the town[k]. The caſtle hath on one ſide *Brane* river, on the other *Every* brook.

Llandilovaur, "a lordſhip of the biſhop of St. Llandilo- "David's, a mile from Dinevor[l]," is a conſiderable vawr. market town, pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground on the river Towy, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge. The pariſh is 13 miles long, and ſeven or eight broad. There are two good inns in the town, and a very good one called the New Inn a mile off. The deciſive battle between Edward I. and Llewellin is ſuppoſed to have been fought here[m]. A mile further on the ſummit of a woody hill which commands an extenſive and delightful proſpect, and is hid with beautiful woods, ſtand the poor remains of *Dinevaur* caſtle, built by prince Dinevawr Rhys ap Theodore, in William the Conqueror, who *caſtle.*

[a] Price's Deſcription of Wales, p. xix. [b] Lel. It. V. p. 12. 24. [c] Tanner, 701.
[d] Lel. V. 24. [e] Lel. Ib. [f] Ib. 25. [g] Ib. [h]
[i] Lel. V. 79. [k] V. 73. [l] Lel. V. 23. [m] Wyndham, p. 46.

removed hither from Caermarthen the reſidence of the princes of South Wales, whoſe kingdom took its name from it[n]. It is circular, fortified with a double moat and rampart, and on the left ſide of the aſcent is an outwork with a lodge whoſe arch fell down about 20 years ago. On the ſouth ſide of the caſtle they ſhew the ruins of the chapel between two round towers, and on the eaſt ſide a dungeon at bottom of a ruined tower. The view from the walls to the north and weſt preſents a country diſpoſed into agreeable landſcapes, and on a leſſer hill *Druſwllyn* or *Dryſton* caſtle, whoſe name imports a place of difficult acceſs and defiles[o], belonged to the antient princes of this country, but is now a ſmall heap of ruins. Dinevaur caſtle ſtands in a park belonging to lord Dinevaur, a lineal deſcendant of theſe princes. His ſeat called *Newton*, built as ſuppoſed of brick, with ſmall vaulted roofs and earthen floors, at the time the ſovereignty ceaſed in the family, was rebuilt by his grandfather, but very lately caſed and modernized. The eſtate being ſeized by one of our kings on a falſe charge of treaſon, only this caſtle and the lands about it were reſtored. The ruin of the caſtle was completed in the late civil wars by a third battery after two had been erected without ſucceſs. Near Dinevaur Giraldus mentions a ſpring dry and filled twice a day. He adds, that the artifice of a prieſt ſaved this caſtle from being taken by Henry II.[p] Here was ſometime a long ſtreet, now ruinous[q]. The ſcenery around this caſtle is very beautiful, conſiſting of a rich profuſion of wood and lawn. The woods, which are clumped with great beauty, conſiſt chiefly of the fineſt oak, ſome of them of large Spaniſh cheſnuts, and a few young plantations[r].

Dryſlyn c.

Newton.

William the firſt earl Talbot was created baron Dinevawr Oct. 17, 1780, with remainder to his iſſue female; he was ſucceeded in the barony by his daughter Cecil, who married George Rice, eſq. of Newton in Caermarthenſhire; ſhe died 14th March, 1793, and was ſucceeded by her eldeſt ſon George-Talbot Rice de Cardonnell, the preſent lord.

Caraigcennin.

Caraigcennin caſtle three miles from Dinevaur, occupies ſcarce an acre of ground on the point of an inſulated rock inacceſſible on three ſides, four miles eaſt from Llandilovawr. Mr. Wyndham[s] compares its ſituation to one deſcribed by Salluſt[t]. Inſtead of a gateway as uſual between two towers in front, the approach to it from the eaſt is by a ſtrong covered way on the brink of the rock leading to the gate on the ſouth ſide. In this caſtle is an extraordinary well, 150 feet deep, deſcended to not perpendicularly but by a large winding cave bored through the ſolid rock, from ſix to twelve feet wide; an arched paſſage 84 feet long on the northern edge of the precipice leads along the outſide of the caſtle to the opening, but the well contains very little water. At the foot of the rock were lately ploughed up 150 coins of Elizabeth and Charles I. Rhys Fychan 1248 won this caſtle from the Engliſh, to whom his mother had privately delivered it[u]. It was given by Henry VII. to ſir Rice ap Thomas, whoſe grandſon forfeited it, and it was given to Richard Vaughan, earl of Carbery.

Caermarthen, nine miles from Kidwelly, is a populous well-built market and borough town, though its trade has been greatly reduced by the violence of party. The caſtle ſtood on a ſteep rock commanding the river Towy. The gate, which is all that remains of it, is uſed as the county gaol. No part of the town walls remains, except the eaſt gate. The church is a large building without the town, and further eaſt in the ſuburbs are ſome remains of the priory of black canons, founded before 1148, valued at £. 164. *per annum*[x], down in Leland's time[y], delightfully ſituated on the river Gwily, on the oppoſite ſide of which is a range of well-wooded hills following its courſe till it falls into the Towy, over which laſt river is a beautiful but narrow ſtone bridge. Here was alſo a houſe of Grey friars, cell to Briſtol[z].

Caermarthen.

Merlin, or, as the Britiſh writers call him, *Merdhin Emrys*, flouriſhed A. D. 480. The firſt of our hiſtorians who mentions him is Nennius[a], who ſuppoſes him to have been called *Embreys Gleutic*. He ſays nothing of his fabulous diabolical birth; but tells us expreſsly that his mother [being a nun in a nunnery there, whoſe ſite was ſhewn to Leland[b]], was afraid of owning his father, leſt ſhe ſhould be put to death, but that the boy confeſſed to king Vortigern that his father was a Roman. He adds that Vortigern's meſſengers found him *ad campum Electi in regione quæ vocatur Gleviſing*, which by no means fixes his birth to this place. All our monkiſh writers make him either a prophet or a magician. But H. Lluyd[c] repreſents him as a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he lived in, and that his ſkill in mathematics gave riſe to certain fables which were tranſmitted in writing to poſterity[d]. All we know of the writings aſcribed to him are certain prophecies[d].

Merlin.

They ſhew a grove called *Merlin's* on a hill about a mile from Caermarthen, and near it a cave and ſpring or ſmall lake. To this cave Spenſer[e] alludes, but places it among the woody hills of Dinevawr.

> It is a hideous hollow cave-like bay,
> Under a rock that lies a little ſpace
> From the ſwift Barry tumbling down apace
> Emongſt the woody hills of Dinevawr.

Caermarthen gave title of marquis to Thomas Oſborn, earl of Danby, ſo created 1674, 26 Charles II. and advanced to the more honourable title of duke of Leeds 1694, 6 William and Mary, which is ſtill enjoyed by his great-great-great-grandſon George-William-Frederick, 6th and preſent duke.

"*Marleis* (q. *Morlaſhe)* broke maketh no grete courſe, but coming through the park that he givith name onto goith into Tewi. In Marleis parke is a well favorid ſtone place motid, new mendid and augmentid bi ſir Rheſe ap Thomas. There now dwellith Thomas ap Jonys an eſquier[f]."

Morlaſh.

"Coming from Abremarlais, two miles towards

[n] Lluyd's Brev. of Britain. [o] Lel. V. 22. 74. Wyndham, 52. [p] I. 9.
[q] Lel. V. 22. 73. [r] Gilpin, ubi ſup. p. 62, 63. [s] Tour, p. 48. [t] Bello Jug. c. 92.
[u] Wyndham, Ib. p. 47. 51. Leland calls it *Kerikennen*, V. 22. [x] Tan. 702. [y] V. 23.
[z] Tan. 703. [a] Eulog. Brit. c. 42, &c. [b] De ſcript. in art. [c] Com. Brit. deſcript. p. 65.
[1] G. [d] Tan. Bib. Brit. in art. [e] Fairy Queen, III. 5. [f] Lel. It. V. 73.

"Cairmardine,

" Cairmardine, I ſaw on the right hand about three " miles off, the deſolate priory of White canons " communely called *Talley*[g]." This houſe was founded for Premonſtratenſes by Rheſe ſon of Griffith prince of South Wales, who died 1197. At the diſſolution it had eight canons, and was valued at £. 36. 9s. 7d.[h].

owy r. anſtefan ſtle.

" *Towe* river at *Llanſtufan* caſtle comes into the " Severn ſe, which at full water beats on the point " of Llanſtufan. It is five miles from Caermardine, " and about four miles above Llanſtufan on the rene *caſtle.* " ſame ripe is a place or cliff called *Grene* caſtle, " wherein ſhips uſe to lye at ancre[i]." It is alſo called *Caſtle Mole*, and ſuppoſed the *Humfreys* caſtle of Dr. Powel[k], and built by Uchtred prince of Merioneth 1138.

Returning from Dinevawr into the road a noble ſcene opens before you. It is a diſtant view of a grand circular part of the vale of Towi (circular at leaſt in appearance), ſurrounded by hills one behind another, and forming a vaſt amphitheatre. Through this expanſe (which is rich to profuſion with all the objects of cultivation melted together into one maſs by diſtance), the Towy winds in various meanders. The eye cannot trace the whole ſerpentine courſe of the river, but ſees it here and there in glittering ſpots, which gives the imagination a pleaſing employment in making out the whole. The neareſt hills partake of the richneſs of the vale; the diſtant hills, which riſe gently above the others, ſeem barren[l].

acharne ſile.

" *Lacharne* caſtle, at the mouth of Tave, which " a litle lower goith into Tewe. It longid ſometime " to the earl of Northumberland[m]."

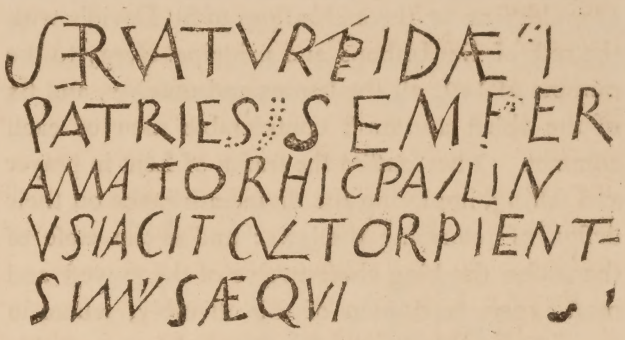
. Clere.

Ten miles from Caermarthen is the town of *St. Clere*, now conſiderable only for a good inn. It had in Giraldus's time[n] a caſtle, whoſe ruins Leland[o] ſaw hard by the church, and an alien Cluniac priory founded before 1291, but ſuppreſſed 20 Henry VI. and given to All Souls College, Oxford[p].

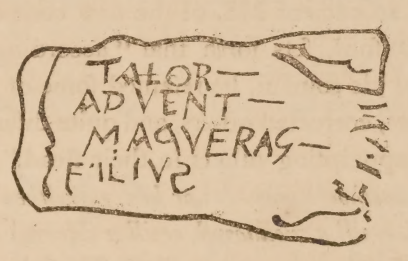
bergwilly.

About two miles north-eaſt of Caermarthen, in *Diffrin Towe*, is *Abergwily*, which had once a collegiate church of 14 prebends longing to St. David's[q], tranſlated to Brecon by Henry VIII. and here is now the only habitable palace belonging to the biſhop of St. David's. Leland ſays the collegiate church of was tranſlated hither for vitiating a maid, the canons being either killed or fleeing for it[r]. Bec, biſhop of St. David's, made this church collegiate for 22 prebends, 4 prieſts, 4 choriſters, and 4 clerks. Biſhop Gower, 1334, augmented it, but Henry VIII. annexed it to his new college at Brecknoc. It was valued at £. 42. *per annum*[s].

The caverns mentioned by Mr. Camden in *Cantred mawr* are ſuppoſed to have been copper mines worked by the Romans. The place where they are is called *Kaio* (Q. if *Kynvil Gaio* four miles from Caermarthen, where 3000 coins of Allectus, &c. were found[t]), and as *Caer Gai* in Merionethſhire was a Roman ſtation, and the places whoſe names terminate in *i* or *io* as *Bod Vari, Kevn Korvyni, Lhannio, Keidio, Kaio*, are ſuppoſed to have been viſited by the Romans, the above conjecture receives additional confirmation[u]. Mr. Saunders alſo of Jeſus college, Oxford, communicated to biſhop Gibſon the following inſcription, which he copied from two ſtones at a place called *Pant y polion* in this pariſh. The firſt belonging to one Paulinus, whence undoubtedly the place takes its name, lay on the ground acroſs a gutter.



The other, which ſeems to be of ſomewhat later date, was about a yard in height and pitched on end.



Whether Odin in the ſeveral names of places in this neighbourhood be from the ſame *Advent* or *Adven*, whoſe monument this was, or ſome other origin, is recommended to the obſervation of the inhabitants. Certain it is there are more of them hereabouts than in all Wales beſides, as *Galht yr Oding*, *Pant yr Odin*, &c.

" I cannot, ſays Mr. Lluyd, conjecture, what might be the original ſignification of the word *Tav*, but it may be worth our obſervation that the moſt noted rivers in South Wales ſeem to have been thence denominated. For beſides that there are three or four rivers of that name, the firſt ſyllable of *Tawy*, *Towy*, *Teivi*, and *Dyvi*, ſeems to me only ſo many different pronunciations of it: and for the latter ſyllable I have already obſerved in Radnorſhire that it only denotes a *river*, or perhaps *water*. Nor would it ſeem to me very abſurd if any ſhould derive the name of the river *Thames* from the ſame original. For ſince we find it pretty evident that the Romans changed *Dyved* (the antient name of this country) into *Dimetia* and *Kynedhav* (a man's name) into *Cunotamus*, as in an inſcription in Pembrokeſhire, and alſo that in many words where the Latins uſe M the Britons uſe V, as Firmus, *Firv*; Terminus, *Tervin*; Amnis, *Avon*; Lima, *Lhiv*, &c. it ſeems not unlikely (conſidering we find the word *Tav* uſual in the names of our rivers) that the Britans before the Roman conqueſt might call the river *Tàv*, *Tàvwy*, or *Tàvwys*, which they afterwards

[g] It. V. 13. 23. 73. Collect. I. 45.
[h] Tan. 702.
[i] Lel. V. 25.
[k] p. 106.
[l] Gilpin, p. 65.
[m] Lel. V. 22.
[n] I. 10.
[o] V. 22.
[p] Ib. 12. Tan. 703.
[q] 20 Lel. V. 23.
[r] V. 23.
[s] Tan. 702.
[t] Harris, Archæol. II. p. 18.
[u] Lluyd.

called

called *Thameſis*. And this ſeems to be more than mere conjecture when we conſider further that the word *Tàv* was, according to the Britiſh orthography, written *Tam*; which ſhews not only that *Tav* or *Taff* in Glamorganſhire, &c. is originally the ſame word with *Thame* or *Thames*, but alſo that the Greek word Ταμος in Πολαμος is probably no other[x]."

Ty Gwyn. *Ty Gwyn* five miles weſt from St. Clere was the palace of Howel Dha the firſt ſovereign of all Wales. Here he ſent for the archbiſhop of St. David's with the reſt of the biſhops and principal clergy to the number of 140, all the barons and nobility, and ſix of the ableſt and moſt conſiderable men of each commot. They paſſed the ſeaſon of Lent in prayer and faſting, imploring the divine aſſiſtance on their deſign of reforming the laws: and at the cloſe of the ſeaſon the king choſe twelve of the graveſt and moſt experienced men of this aſſembly, whom in concert with Blegored a very learned man and able lawyer he commiſſioned to examine the old laws, retain the good, explain the obſcure, and abrogate the improper and unneceſſary ones. So the preface to an ancient MS. of the new code at Jeſus college, Oxford, ſets forth that "according to the "advice of his council, he retained ſome of the an- "tient laws, corrected others, and quite diſannulled "others, appointing others in their ſtead." *Ac o gynghor y doethon hynny, rei or hen gyfreitheu a gynhalyaud ef, ereill a wellaawd, ereill a dileawd o gubyl, a goſſot kyfreitheu newyd yn eulle*[z]. Theſe laws were divided into three claſſes, the firſt relating to the king's houſehold and court, the ſecond to the ſtate, and the third to particular cuſtoms of individuals and places. The whole body being publicly proclaimed and allowed of, three copies were written, one for the king's own uſe, and the others to be laid up in his palaces of Aberfraw in North Wales and Dinevwr in South Wales, that all the provinces of Wales might recur to them. To complete the confirmation of them, the king with the archbiſhop and others went to Rome and obtained the Pope's ſolemn ratification of them[y]. This was the firſt ſyſtem of *written laws* in Wales. The learned Mr. Clarke's preface to "Wotton's Leges Walliciæ," fixes this aſſembly to A. D. 942.

Whitland. The remains of the Ciſtertian monaſtery of *Whitland* erected on the ſite of this palace are ſmall and indiſtinct. Here is a conſiderable iron work which has given to the ſpot the name of the *Forge*. Leland[z] ſays the Benedictine abbey of Teguin ar Tave was ſtanding in his time; and that "in no place between "Caernarvon and Whitland was ſuch plenty of "wood as at Whitland ſtanding in a vaſt wood as "in a wilderneſs[a]." The country is woody, hilly, and agreeably diſpoſed.

Llan Boydy. Not far from *Kilmaen Lluyd* at a place called *Bronyſkawen* in *Llan Boydy* pariſh, two ſhepherd boys 1692, found at the entrance of a ſpacious camp called *the Gaer* 200 Roman ſilver coins buried juſt under the ſurface of the ground in two very rude round leaden boxes, weighing about 5lb. with a round hole of the ſize of a ſhilling; one of which is here engraved Pl. VIII. fi. 9, 10, 11. They were ſome of the moſt antient Roman coins found in this iſland, and of about thirty ſeen by Mr. Lluyd the lateſt were of Domitian's 15th Conſulate A. D. 91. He ſent biſhop Gibſon the following catalogue of them, in which thoſe marked * were in his poſſeſſion:

1 ANT. AVG. IIIVIR. R. P. C. *Navis prætoria.*
NS LEG. V. . . *Duo vexilla caſtrenſia cum tertia in medio longe breviori in cujus ſummo aquila alis altius ereƈtis.*

2 *ANT. AVG. *Navis prætoria.*
LEG. X. *Duo ſigna caſtrenſia cum aquila legionaria.*

3 ANT. AVG. IIIVIR. R. P. C. *Navis prætoria.*
LEG. XIII. *Tria vexilla caſtrenſia.*

4 — — — — *Caput forte Neptuni cum tridente a tergo.*
INS. CVC. RE. *Victoria in dorſo Delphini.* Hic nummus etiam M. Antonii videtur.

5 *Q. CASSIVS VEST. *Imago Virginis Veſtalis.*
AC *Templum Veſtæ cum ſella curuli & urna.*

7 GETA IIIVIR. *Imago Dianæ.*
— — — — Nummus ſerratus.

8 *C. HOSIDI C. F. *Aper venabulo trajeƈtus cum cane venatico.*
GETA IIIVIR. *Imago Dianæ cum pharetra & arcu.*

9 *MARC. *Caput Romæ.*
ROMA. *Quadrigæ.*

10 C. III. NAE. B. *Victoria in trigis.*
Deæ cujuſdam imago.

11 *L. PROCILI F. *Juno Soſpita in bigis; infra, ſerpens Lanuvinus.*
Juno ſoſpita. Nummus ſerratus.

12 M. THORIV. BALBV. *Taurus decurrens.*
I. S. M. R. *Juno Soſpita.*

13 *. . . TORI . . *Victoria in quadrigis.*
SC. R. *Caput Romæ.* Nummus ſerratus.

14 *CAESAR. *Elephas cum Dracone.*
Capeduncula, Aſpergillum, Securis, & Albogalerus; ſigna pontificis maximi & Flaminis dialis.

15 **Caput Auguſti, ſine Inſcriptione.*
CAESAR DIVI F. *Figura ſtolata ſtans, dextrâ ramum, ſiniſtra cornucopiæ.*

16 TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVG.
Figura ſedens, dextra haſtam, ſiniſtra ramum.

17 T. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. TRIB. POT. P. P.
AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE. *Caput Agrippinæ.*

18 NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS.
IVPITER CVSTOS. *Jupiter ſedens, dextra fulmen tenens, ſiniſtra cathedræ innixa.*

19 NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS.
SALVS. *Figura cathedræ inſidens, dextra pateram.*

[x] Archaion. Brit. p. 40. col. 2. and p. 268.
[z] V. p. 23. [a] Ib. 74. [z] G. [y] Powel's Hiſt. of Wales, p. 50, 51.

20 IMP. SER. GALBA CAES. AVG.
SALVS GEN.... MANI [*forte* Generis humani] *Figura ſtans coram ara accenſa, ſiniſtra temonem, dextra pede globum calcans.*
21 *IMP. M. OTHO CAESAR AVG. TR. P.
SECVRITAS P. R. *Figura ſtans, dextra corollam, ſiniſtra bacillum.*
22 IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVGVSTVS.
PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. V. *Caduceum alatum.*
23 CAESAR AVG. DOMITIANVS.
COS..... *Pegaſus.*
24 IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. TR. P. IMP. XXI. COS. XV. CENS. P. P. P. *Pallas navi inſiſtens, dextra jaculum, ſiniſtra ſcutum.*

The camp where theſe coins were found was of an oval form and about 300 paces in circumference. The rampart at the entrance near three yards high, but in general much lower. At the entrance, which is about four yards wide, the ends of the rampart are not directly oppoſite, but one is continued farther out than the other ſo as to render the paſſage oblique. On each ſide the camp is a tumulus, one ſmall and near it; the other larger and 300 yards diſtant: both hollow at top.

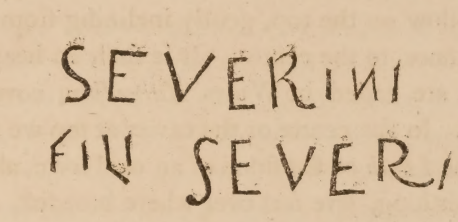
Newcaſtle Emlyn.

"*New Caſtel*, alias by the old name *Elmelin*, almoſt "on the very banke of Tyne, but in Carmardenſhire, "repaired or new builded by ſir Rheſe ap Thomas. "In this lordſhip of Elmelin is other litle fair build-"ing. Ther is a litle foreſt by Elmelin, and a park "was there ons palid[b]."

Newcaſtle Emlyn on the river Tewi and edge of Cardiganſhire is a miſerable town 20 miles north of Caermarthen, with an hotel de chaſſe much reſorted to in the ſhooting ſeaſon. No remains of its caſtle are now to be ſeen. The ſituation of this town and the road to it from Caermarthen is in general dreary and mountainous. Of two other roads between theſe towns one is extremely dangerous, on account of a bog whoſe fair outſide deceives the unwary traveller, who is expoſed to equal hazard from innumerable turf-pits as they are called made by rain in ſpots where peat has been dug. Mr. Lluyd has ſhewn that *Emlin* is the true name of this town, its antient Britiſh name being *Dinas Emlin*, the moſt obvious interpretation of which appeared to him to be *Urbs Emiliani*, from ſome lord or proprietor of it. This name antiently common among the Britans and ſtill in part retained was Roman and the ſame with *Æmilinus* written on an inſcription in Denbighſhire *Aimilini* [or Aimilinus]. As he could not find it ever was called *Elmlin* either in Welſh or Engliſh he doubts of its being Ptolemy's *Loventium*, which he ſaw ſome reaſons to place in Cardiganſhire at *Llandewi brewi* or *Cardigan*[c], of which hereafter. 19 Charles I. Richard earl of Carberry in Ireland, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm by the title of lord Vaughan of Emlyn[d]. His ſon Francis married Rachel ſecond daughter of Thomas Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, re-married to the illuſtrious William lord Ruſſel. The title became extinct 1713.

Beſides the inſcription already noticed at *Kaio*, there are three or four others which deſerve our notice in this county. The firſt is not far from Caermarthen in *Lhan Newydh* pariſh; which by the names in it ſhould be Roman, though the form of the letters and the rudeneſs of the ſtone would make us ſuſpect it to be the epitaph of ſome perſon of Roman deſcent, but who lived later than their time. It is on a rude pillar erected near the highway, flattiſh, five or ſix feet high, and about three feet broad. The inſcription is to be read from left to right:

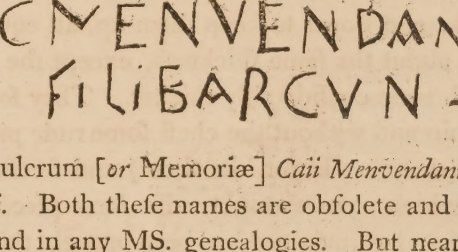
Lhan Newydh.



i.e. Sepulcrum [*or* Memoriæ] *Severini filii Severi.*

The ſecond is in the pariſh of *Hen lhan amgoed* in a field belonging to *Parkeu*, and almoſt like the former. At preſent it lies on the ground, but conſidering its form it probably once ſtood upright, and then the inſcription muſt be read downward.

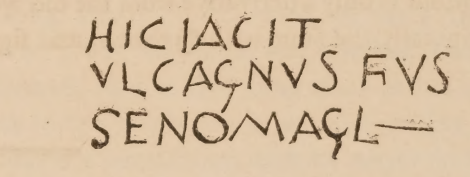
Hen lhan amgoed.



Sepulcrum [*or* Memoriæ] *Caii Menvendani filii Barcuni.* Both theſe names are obſolete and not to be found in any MS. genealogies. But near this monument is a place called *Kevn Varchen* perhaps from this Barcun or ſome other of the name.

Lhan Vihangel Jenverth.

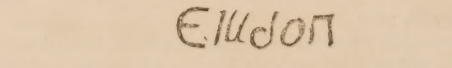
The third inſcription was copied by Mr. Saunders beforementioned from a poliſhed free-ſtone at the weſt end of the church of *Lhan Vihangel Jerverth.*



i. e. *Hic jacet Ulcacinus filius Senomacili.*

The fourth, which ſeems leſs intelligible than any, was communicated by the ſame hand. The ſtone whence he copied it is neatly carved on all ſides, ſeven feet high and two feet broad, and has a cavity on the top one inch and an half deep, and another within three inches deep, which makes it ſeem to have been the baſe of a croſs. It is to be ſeen at a place called from it *Kaer Maen* or the *Great Stone field*, not far from *Aber Sannan*. The meaning of the inſcription, if any other than the ſtonecutter's name, muſt be left to the reader's conjecture:

Llan Vair y Bryn.



The field belonged 1746 to Richard Dyer, eſq.[e]

[b] Lel. V. 22.
[c] Horſley, 372.
[d] Dugd. II. 470.
[e] G. Ant. Soc. min. 1746.

In the pariſh of *Lhan Vair y Bryn* we find manifeſt traces of the Romans. Not far from the eaſt end of the church labourers frequently dig up bricks and other marks of Roman antiquity; and there is a very notable Roman way of gravel and ſmall pebbles from that church to *Lhan Brân*, the ſeat of a family of the *Gwyns*, which may be traced as they ſay between Llan Vair and Llan Deilovawr, and in ſeveral other places.

Krig y Dyrn. This country abounds with antient forts, camps, and barrows. The moſt remarkable of the latter is called *Krig y Dyrn* in *Trèlêch* pariſh. The circumference of it at bottom may be about 60 paces, the height about ſix yards. It riſes with an eaſy aſcent, and is hollow on the top, gently inclining from the circumference to the centre. It is ſuch an heap of ſtones as are called in Wales *Karnedheu*, covered with turf. In the centre of the cavity at top we find a vaſt rude *Lhech* or flat ſtone of an oval form, about three yards long, five feet over where broadeſt, and 10 or 12 inches thick. Mr. William Lewis of Lhwyn Derw having employed ſome labourers to ſearch under it, found after removing a large quantity of ſtone that it covered a kiſtvaen or ſtone cheſt about four feet and an half long and about three feet broad, but ſomewhat narrower at the eaſt than the weſt end. It was compoſed of ſeven ſtones, the cover, two at each ſide and end, and one behind each of the end ſtones to keep them up, all equally rude and about the ſame thickneſs, except the two laſt which were conſiderably thicker. They found both within and without the cheſt ſome rude pieces of brick (or ſtones burnt like them) and freeſtone, ſome of which were wrought, alſo ſome pieces of bones which they imagined had been brought thither by foxes: but they did not go to the bottom of the cheſt. *Krig y Dyrn* though a name now ſcarce intelligible Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſed to mean the King's barrow. He juſtifies the ſingularity of his conjecture by obſerving that *Teyrnas* the common word for a kingdom is only a derivative from the old word *Teyrn*, originally the ſame with *Tyrannus*, and ſignifying a king or prince. Conſidering the labour and ſtrength exerted about this rude mountain he thinks it the barrow of ſome Britiſh prince before the Roman conqueſt, after which it is not probable they had any chief of that denomination.

Gwal y Vilaſt or *Burdh Arthur* in *Lhan Boudy* pariſh Gwal y Vilaſt. is a rude ſtone about 10 yards in circumference and above three feet thick ſupported by four others about two feet and an half high.

Buarth Arthur or *Meineu Gwyr* on a mountain Buarth Arthur. near *Kil y maen llwyd* is one of thoſe circular ſtone monuments which the Engliſh hiſtorians aſcribe to the Danes, [though here they are plainly druidical.] The diameter of the circle is about 20 yards. The ſtones are extraordinary rude pitched on end at uncertain intervals of three, four, or ſix feet, and from three to ſix feet high. Only 15 are ſtanding, but 7 or 8 ſeem to have been carried off. The entrance for about three yards is guarded on each ſide by lower and ſmaller ſtones contiguous to each other. Oppoſite to this avenue at the diſtance of about 300 paces ſtand three other large rude ſtones, ſimilar to thoſe four or five at the ſame diſtance from that circle of ſtones called *King's Stones* near Little Rollrich in Oxfordſhire. The name of *Buarth Arthur* is derived from the vulgar notion of aſcribing every extraordinary monument not accounted for to that hero; as other ſtones of ſeveral tons weight are called his *Coits*, *Table*, *Chair*, &c. But *Meineu gwyr* is ſo old a name that it ſeems ſcarce intelligible. *Meineu* is indeed the common word for large ſtones; but *gwyr* in the preſent Britiſh ſignifies only *crooked*, which is ſcarce applicable to theſe ſtones, unleſs we ſuppoſe it reſpects their preſent inclining poſition. Perhaps it may refer to the *bowing* or adoration practiſed at theſe Druid temples. Near *Capel Kirig* in Caernarvonſhire, is a ſingle upright ſtone called alſo *Maen gwyr*, which may be the only ſtone now remaining of a circle like this: and it has by it ſuch a Kiſtvaen (but ſmaller) as that obſerved in the centre of the monument called *Karn Lhechart* in Glamorganſhire.

Rare Plant found in Caermarthenſhire.

Siſon *verticillatum*. Narrow-leaved Carraway; in moiſt paſtures.

PEMBROKE-

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE ſea now turning back ſouthward with a vaſt compaſs and breaking in upon the ſhore with a variety of receſſes waſhes the county of *Pembrook*, commonly called *Penbrokſhire* (in old records the *lawful county of Penbrok*, and by ſome *Weſt Wales)* on all ſides except the eaſt where it borders on Caermardenſhire, and on the north on part of Cardiganſhire. It is a good corn country, well ſtocked with cattle, and furniſhed with marle and ſuch kind of manure, as alſo with pit coal. "It is "as Giraldus[a] expreſſes it, a wheat country, plen- "tifully ſupplied with ſea-fiſh, wines imported, and "which is beſt of all its nearneſs to Ireland makes "the air extremely healthy."

Tenby. The firſt place on the coaſt as you go ſouthward is *Tenby*, a neat walled town on a dry rock commanding the ſea, very conſiderable for its port and plenty of fiſh (whence it is called in Britiſh *Tenby-y-piſcoid*[b]), and governed by a mayor and bailiff. The ſhore retreating to the weſt one ſees the poor remains of *Manober* caſtle. *Manober*[c] caſtle, which Giraldus calls Pyrrhus' manſion, and which in his time was, as he tells us, "ex- "cellently furniſhed with towers and bulwarks, "having on the weſt a ſpacious harbour, on the "north and north-weſt cloſe under its walls a fine "fiſh-pond, conſiderable both for its beauty and the "depth of water in it."

The ſhore runs hence not many miles, and the ſea at length cauſing the land to retreat enters a great way in, forming a harbour called by the Eng- *Milfordhaven* liſh *Milford-haven*, the nobleſt and ſafeſt in Europe for its many creeks and good anchorages which cleave the banks like ſo many fibres, and to uſe the poet's words,

Hic exarmatum terris cingentibus æquor
Clauditur, & placidam diſcit ſervare quietem.

The ſea defended by ſurrounding lands
Inclos'd a univerſal calm commands.

They reckon in it (to ſpeak in the ſea phraſe) 16 creeks, five bays, and 13 roads, each having diſtinct names. Nor is this haven more remarkable for its ſecurity than for the landing of Henry VII. of glorious memory, who here ſet up his ſtandard for the encouragement of England then expiring under *Pembroke.* inteſtine calamities. "On the lower and eaſt bay "of this haven in the pleaſanteſt ſpot of all Wales, "ſays Giraldus[d], ſtands the chief town of the "county and head of Dimetia (theſe are Giraldus' "words) on the ſtony and long ridge of a rock run- "ning out into the ſea from *Milverd* haven with "two ſummits, whence it is called by the Britans "*Penbro*[e], which ſignifies a *ſea-head*, and by us *Pen- "broke*. Arnulphus de *Montgomery*, brother of "Robert earl of Shrewſbury, in the reign of king "Henry I. of England, built a poor ſlight caſtle "here of ſtakes and turf, which afterwards on his "return to England he left to the care of a diſcrete "man Giraldus de *Windeſor*, his conſtable and chief "officer, with a ſmall garriſon, who were preſently "beſieged by the whole force of South Wales." But Giraldus made ſuch a vigorous defence rather by courage than ſtrength that they were obliged to retire without ſucceſs. The caſtle as well as the town were afterwards fortified by this Giraldus, who from thence ſcoured the neighbouring country, and to gain a firmer footing for himſelf and followers in theſe parts he married Neſt[f] ſiſter of prince Griffin, by whom he had a fine iſſue, "by whoſe means (as "Giraldus[g] ſays) the coaſts of South Wales were "ſecured to the Engliſh and the walls of Ireland "forced." For all thoſe noble families of the Gir- Origin of the *Geralds* in Ireland. alds or Giraldines called Fitz-Gerald in Ireland derive their deſcent from this Girald. "By tenure "of this caſtle and town, the caſtle and town of "*Tinbigh*, the Granges of Kingſwood, the Commot "of Croytareth, and the manor of Caſtle Martin "and Tregoire," Reginald *Grey*, at the coronation of king Henry IV. claimed to carry the ſecond ſword*; but his claim was rejected, and he was anſwered, that at that time thoſe caſtles and lands were in the king's hands, as is at preſent *Penbrook*, which is a corporation with its mayor and bailiffs.

On another bay of this haven, one ſees *Carew* caſtle, *Carew caſtle.* which gave name and riſe to the illuſtrious family of the *Carews*, who affirm themſelves to have been antiently called *Montgomery*, and believe themſelves deſcended from that Arnulph de *Montgomery* before-mentioned.

Into this haven fall two rivers almoſt at one mouth, which the Britans call *Gledawh*[h], as much as to ſay *ſwords*, whence they name it *Aberdugledhau* or the *Port of two ſwords*. On the eaſtermoſt ſtands *Sle-* *Slebach.* *bach*, anciently a *commandery* of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, which Wizo and his ſon Walter

* Roll of Services.

[a] I. c. 12. p. 852.

[b] Dinbech y Pyſkod. Lluyd.

[c] or *Manwrbwr.*

[d] I. c. 12. Holland gives the ſentence thus. "In the moſt pleaſant country of all Wales ſtandeth Pembroke the ſhire town, one "direct ſtreet, upon a long narrow point all rock, and a forked arm of Milford haven ebbing and flowing cloſe to the town walls on "both ſides. It hath a caſtle, but now ruinate, and two pariſh churches within the walls, and is incorporate of a mayor, bailiffs, "and burgeſſes. But hear Giraldus."

[e] R. Brooke in Catal. p. 272, cenſures Mr. Camden for admitting this etymology, and will have *Pen bro* to mean the head or principal part of the valley or fruitful plain.

[f] Giraldus Cambrenſis was ſon of Angareth ſon of this Neſt who was daughter of Rhys and ſiſter of Griffin prince of South Wales. Ware de Script. Hib. I. c. 2. or of her ſon Maurice. Godw. de epiſc. Menev.

[g] I. c. 12.

[h] *Cledheu.* L.

formerly

formerly gave with other lands to that ſacred order that they might ſerve God for the recovery of the holy land.

That part of this country which lies beyond the haven, and is watered only by theſe rivers, is called by the Britans *Roſe* or *Roſ*, a name taken from the nature of the place, it being a graſſy plain. This is inhabited by the Flemings, who ſettled here by leave of Henry I. when the ſea breaking its banks overflowed great part of Flanders. They are ſtill diſtinguiſhable from the Welſh by language and manners, and in point of ſpeech are ſo connected with the Engliſh, whoſe language approaches nearly to that of Flanders, that this their little territory is called by the Britans *Little England beyond Wales*. "Theſe people (ſays Giraldus[i]) are ſtrong and ro- "buſt, and by a courſe of continual war inveterate "enemies to the Welſh, well experienced in woollen "manufactures and trade, inured to every kind of "labour and danger, and to get a living by land or "ſea. They are a very powerful people, and, ac- "cording to the various circumſtances of place and "time, they are alike expert at huſbandry or war, "and, for a concluſion, are extremely devoted to the "kings of England, and very faithful to the En- "gliſh." In Giraldus' time[k] they were wonderful maſters of the art of divining by the entrails of beaſts, and a work of theirs which proves they were a very induſtrious people is ſtill viſible here in the *Flemings' way* carried on for a great length. The Welſh have frequently with all their force attacked theſe Flemings to recover this their antient property, and have ravaged their borders; but the others have always been ready to defend their fortunes, fame, and perſons. Hence our hiſtorian Malmeſbury[l] makes this obſervation on them and William Rufus. "Many times was king William Rufus repulſed by "the Welſh, which may ſeem extraordinary as he "had ſuch good ſucceſs everywhere elſe. But I "aſcribe it to the roughneſs of the ſoil and incle- "mency of the air, which at once encouraged them "in rebellion and checked his progreſs. But king "Henry, that diſcerning prince, now on the throne, "has found out an expedient to diſconcert their "contrivances, by ſettling among them the Flem- "ings to ſerve as a barrier againſt them and to keep "them always in order." And in his 5th[m] book he ſays, "King Henry, by frequent expeditions, "drove the Welſh, who were continually rebelling, "almoſt to ſubmiſſion, and by a wiſe meaſure to curb "their inſolence, tranſplanted thither all the Flem- "ings from England. Many of thoſe people had "concealed themſelves in England, to which they "reſorted on account of their relation to his mo- "ther's father[n]; ſo that they were become a burden "to the kingdom by their numbers. The king "therefore cleared them all away to *Ros* a diſtrict of "Wales, as to a receptacle, both to rid his own do- "minions and ſerve as a check upon the enemy."

Rhos.

Flemings when ſeated in Wales.

Little England beyond Wales.

On the weſternmoſt of the two rivers called Cledheu, in a very unequal ſituation, ſtands *Harfordweſt*, called by the Engliſh antiently *Haverford*, by the Britans *Hulphord*, conſiderable for its neatneſs and populouſneſs, and for being a *county of itſelf*, governed by a *mayor*, *ſheriff*, and two *bailiffs*. The earls of Clare are reported to have fortified it with works and walls on the north; and I have read that Richard earl of Clare made Richard Fitz Tancred governor of this caſtle.

Haverford-weſt. Hulford.

Beyond Roſeland runs out with a bold front to the Iriſh ocean a promontory called by Ptolemy OCTOPITARVM[o], by the Britans *Pebidiauc* and *Cantred Devi*; by us *St. David's land*. "A ſtoney, "barren, unimprovable territory (as Giraldus[p] re- preſents it) "undecked with woods, undivided by "rivers, unadorned with meadows, expoſed only to "wind and ſtorms." It was, however, the retreat and nurſery of very holy men: for Calphurnius a Britiſh prieſt (as ſome, how truly I know not, relate) here in *Rhos vale* by Concha his wife ſiſter of Martin of Tours had Patric[q] the apoſtle of Ireland, and Devi that moſt religious biſhop transferred the archiepiſcopal ſee from Iſca Legionum to the moſt remote corner of this country *Menew* or *Menevia*, called afterwards by the Britans from him *Twy Devi*, q.d. *the houſe of David*, by the Saxons Dauid Mynteu, and by the preſent Engliſh *St. David's*. It for a long time had an archbiſhop, but the plague making terrible ravages in this country the pall was transferred to Dole in Bretagne[r], which put an end to this dignity here. In later ages the Welſh brought a claim againſt the archbiſhop of Canterbury, metropolitan of England and Wales, for this dignity, but loſt their cauſe. What was the extent and condition of this town formerly is not eaſy to ſay, it having been ſo often deſtroyed by pirates. At preſent it is a very ſmall city, and has nothing to boaſt but a handſome church dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, often ruined, but rebuilt in its preſent form by biſhop Peter in the reign of king John and his ſucceſſors, in *Rhos Vale* as they call it below the town. Near it is the biſhop's palace, and within a ſtrong fair wall handſome houſes for the præcentor (who is next to the biſhop, here being no dean) chancellor, treaſurer, and four archdeacons, who make up the number of the two canons.

Octopitarum prom. St. David's land.

St. Patric.

Ty Devi.

St. David's.

This promontory runs out ſo far to the weſt that in a clear day Ireland may be ſeen from it, and the paſſage acroſs is very ſhort, though Pliny falſely meaſures 30 miles from the Silures, whom he ſuppoſed to reach hither. But from Giraldus' account one may ſuppoſe the land to have run out further, and that its form of a promontory has been altered. "When Henry II. was in Ireland (ſays he[s]) an un- "uſually violent ſtorm on this ſandy coaſt[t] blowing "back the ſand diſcovered the appearance of the "land concealed for ſo many ages: ſtumps of trees "ſtanding in the ſea with the marks of the hatchet "as if done but the day before, a very black earth "and wood like ebony, ſo that it appeared not ſo

[i] I. c. p. 848. [k] P. 849. [l] De geſt. reg. IV. 68. b. [m] P. 89. b.
[n] Maud, mother of Henry I. was daughter of Baldwin 5th earl of Flanders. [o] Horſley, 373.
[p] It. II. c. 1. [q] He founded this ſee about 470 at Caerleon, and David tranſlated it in the 6th century hither. Tanner.
[r] By archbiſhop Sampſon about 930. The biſhops of that ſee are ſaid to have conſecrated the Welſh biſhops, and to have been primates to them till in Henry I. when Bernard, a Norman, biſhop here, profeſſed obedience to the ſee of Canterbury. The revenues of the ſee were valued at the diſſolution at £.426. and of the chapter at £.193.
[s] I. c. 13. [t] of *Newgil.* Giraldus.

"much

" much like the ſea coaſt as a grove by the wonder-
" ful alteration of things cut down probably from
" the time of the deluge, or long after, but certainly
" from remote antiquity, or gradually carried off by
" the violence of the ſea always gaining upon and
" waſhing away the land." The ſaying of William Rufus ſhews that the land here was not divided by a wide channel; for that prince ſeeing Ireland from the rocks here ſaid, as Giraldus relates, he could eaſily build a bridge of ſhips in England on which to walk from thence to Ireland.

In theſe rocks build excellent and generous falcons, which our Henry II. as Giraldus [u] ſo often quoted reports, preferred to all others. They are of that ſort, if the natives do not miſinform me, which the ſportſmen call Peregrines [x], to uſe no other words than thoſe of the beſt poet of our age [y] Auguſtus Thuanus of Eſmer in his excellent piece on Falconry, intitled HIERACOSOPHION.

Depreſſus capitis vertex, oblongaque toto
Corpore pennarum ſeries, pallentia crura,
Et graciles digiti ac ſparſi, nareſque rotundæ.

Low is the creſt, the body oblong rows
Of plumage grace, pale-coloured legs, whoſe toes
Are thin and wide, round beak.

Keimes barony. Fiſgard. The ſea beats with great violence upon a ſmall tract of this point, called *Keimes* [z], and accounted a barony. In it is firſt *Fiſgard*, ſo called by the Engliſh from the fiſhery there, by the Welſh *Aber-gwain*, q. d. the mouth of the river *Gwain*, ſtanding on a craggy rock, where is pretty good riding for ſhips.

Newport. Next *Newport* on the river *Nevern*, Britiſh *Trefdraith*, q. d. *the town on the ſand* [a], built by Martin de *Tours*, incorporated by his poſterity, who beſtowed many privileges on it, conſtituting a *portreve* and bailif, and building a caſtle for themſelves above the town, which was their chief ſeat. They alſo founded a *St. Dogmael.* monaſtery of St. Dogmael [b] on the river *Tivy* in a valley ſurrounded with hills, to which the adjoining town owes its origin, as many other towns do to monaſteries. This barony was firſt wreſted from the *Lords of Keimes.* Welſh by force of arms by Martin de *Tours*, from *The Martins.* whoſe deſcendants called *Martins* it came by marriage to the lords *Audley*, who long held it, till in the reign of Henry VIII. William *Owen*, deſcended from a daughter of ſir Nicholas *Martin*, proſecuting his claim by a long ſuit at laſt obtained it, and left it to his ſon George, who, by his great ſkill in antiquity, informed me that in this barony, beſides the three boroughs of *Newport*, *Fiſhgard*, and *St. Dogmael*, are 20 knights fees, and 26 pariſhes.

Kilgarran. More inland on the *Tivy* before-mentioned is *Kilgarran*, which ſhews remains of a caſtle built by Giraldus, but being now reduced into one ſtreet, is remarkable only for a moſt plentiful ſalmon fiſhery. *Salmon leap.* There is alſo that famous ſalmon-leap, where the river falls down a precipice, and the ſalmon making up the river from the ſea meeting with this obſtacle turn their tail to their mouth, and ſometimes to give themſelves a greater ſpring take it in their mouth, and in releaſing themſelves from this circle with a force like that of a bent rod ſpring from the bottom to the top, to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders. Auſonius [c] deſcribes this circumſtance very exactly.

Nec te puniceo rutilantem viſcere, ſalmo,
Tranſierim, latæ cujus vaga verbera caudæ,
Gurgite de medio ſummas referuntur in undas.

Nor muſt I paſs the muddy-bellied fiſh,
Whoſe broad tail daſhing on the extended wave,
Raiſes them from the boſom of the ſtream
Up to the top.

There have been earls of Pembroke of different families. I hardly give this title to Arnulph de Montgomery, who firſt reduced it, and was afterwards attainted, or to his Caſtellan Giraldus, whom Henry I. afterwards made governor of the whole country. King Stephen firſt gave the title of earl of Pembrook to Gilbert *Strongbow*, ſon of Giſlebert de *Clare*. He left it to his ſon Richard *Strongbow*, conqueror of Ireland, who, as Giraldus expreſſes it, " was deſcended from the famous family of " Clare [d]." His only daughter Iſabel conveyed it to her huſband William, ſurnamed *Mareſchall* (from his anceſtors having been hereditary marſhals of the king's palace), a man diſtinguiſhed both in the field and cabinet, on whom there is this epitaph in Rudburne's annals [e].

Earls of Pembroke.

Sum quem Saturnum ſibi ſenſit Hibernia, *Solem* Anglia, *Mercurium* Normannia, Gallia *Martem.*

Me Mars the French, their ſun the Engliſh own'd,
The Normans Mercury, Iriſh Saturn found.

His five ſons were ſucceſſively earls of Pembrook, viz. William, ſurnamed *the Younger* [f], Richard, who, revolting from king Henry III. retired to Ireland, where he fell in battle [g]. Gilbert unhorſed and killed in a tournament at *Ware* [h]; Walter [i], and Anſelm [k]. All theſe dying in a ſhort time without iſſue Henry III. gave this earldom by girding on a ſword to his own brother William *Valence* [l], of the family of Luſignan in Poitou, who took to wife Joan, daughter of Gwarin de *Mont Cheſney*, by the daughter of William Mareſchall. William Valence was ſucceeded by his ſon Audomar [m], who, under Edward I. was governor of Scotland, whoſe ſecond [n] ſiſter and coheir Elizabeth marrying John lord *Haſtings* carried the title into a new family. For Laurence *Haſtings*, his ſon's ſon [o], lord of *Abergavenny*, was confirmed earl of Pembrook by writ of king Edward III. which I ſhall here ſubjoin, that we may ſee what right heirs female gave to theſe titles of honour. " The king to all, &c. greeting. " Know ye, that the proſpect we conceive of pru-

[u] I. c. 11. [x] See Pennant Brit. Zool. I. 156* 4to. Ed.
[y] I believe the Hiſtorian. See Hoffman Lex. voc. Jacob Auguſtus Thuanus. [z] *Kemaes.*
[a] and in Latin records *Novus portus.* Holland. [b] Brit. St. *Tegvael.* [c] Moſella, f. 97. [d] *e clara Clarenſium familia.*
[e] and Matthew Paris, 304. Dugd. I. 602. He is buried in the Temple, where ſee his monument. He died 1219.
[f] He died 1231, buried in the Temple. [g] in Ireland 1234, 18 H. III. buried at Kilkenny. Dugd. Bar. I. 605.
[h] 1241. 25 Henry III. buried in the Temple. Ib. 606. [i] He died 1246, and his brother ſoon after him. Ib. 607.
[k] who enjoyed this honour but a few days. Holland.
[l] Dugd. Bar I. 774. He was ſlain at Bayonne 1296, 23 E. I. and buried in St. Edmund's chapel Weſtminſter, where ſee his tomb.
[m] murdered in France 1323, 17 Edward II. Dugd. Ib. 776. buried in Weſtminſter abbey on the north ſide of the choir, where ſee his tomb. [n] *eldeſt.* Holland. [o] Lord of Weiſhford and Abergavenny. Ib.

" dence and virtue[p] from the promiſing appearance " of our dearly beloved couſin Laurence *Haſtings*, " deſervedly induce us to prevent him with our free " favour in the grant of what reſpects the due main- " tenance of his honour. Foraſmuch, therefore, " as the inheritance of Audomar de Valence, of " happy memory, commonly called earl of Pem- " brook, long ſince deceaſed without heirs of his " body, is devolved to his ſiſters to be divided be- " tween them and their heirs in due proportions, " we being well aſſured that the ſaid Laurence, who " ſucceeds to part of the inheritance of the ſaid " Audomar, is deſcended from the elder ſiſter of the " ſaid Audomar, and ſo by the information of the " learned ſkilled in thoſe matters, whom we have " conſulted upon this affair, is entitled to the prero- " gative of name and honour, we think juſt and " due that the ſaid Laurence, having a ſufficient " right from the elder ſiſter, ſhould aſſume and " bear the name of earl of Pembroke, which the " ſaid Audomar in his life time held, which, as far " as in us lies, we confirm, ratify, and approve to " him: willing and granting that the ſaid Laurence " ſhall have and hold the prerogative and honour " of earl palatine in the lands which he holds of " the inheritance of the ſaid Audomar as fully and " in like manner as the ſaid Audomar had and held " them at the time of his deceaſe. In token where- " of, &c. Witneſs the king at Montmartre 13 Oct. " A. R. 13[q]." He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who was taken in a ſea fight by the Spaniards, and after his redemption died in France 1375[r]. To him ſucceeded his ſon John, ſlain in a tournament at Woodſtock 1391[s], and it was obſerved by a ſingular fate, that for five generations in this family the father never ſaw his ſon. Upon failure of this line many conſiderable revenues devolved to the crown, as our lawyers ſpeak, and Pembroke caſtle was given to Francis *Att Court*, a favourite courtier, who was thence commonly called *Lord of Pembroke*. Not long after John duke of Bedford, and after him Humphry duke of Glouceſter, his brother, ſons of king Henry IV. obtained this title. Afterwards William *De la Pole* was created marquis[t] of Pembroke, and, upon his death, Henry VI. created his own brother Jaſpar[u] *de Hetfield* earl of Pembroke, to whom, being deprived of all his honours, Edward IV. ſubſtituted William *Herbert*[x], who loſt his life at the battle of Banbury [1469][y]. He was ſucceeded by a ſon of the ſame name, whom Edward IV. after he recovered the crown, created earl of Huntingdon, conferring the title of earl[z] of Pembroke on his own eldeſt ſon Edward prince of Wales. A long time after Henry VIII. upon his engagement with Anne *Bollein* created her marchioneſs of Pembroke[a]. Laſtly, in our time Edward VI. beſtowed the ſame honour on William *Herbert*, lord of *Caerdiffe*[b]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry[c] preſident of Wales under queen Elizabeth, and he by his ſon William[d], poſſeſſed of every perſonal and mental accompliſhment, who at preſent enjoys it. The family of *Herbert* is by far the moſt noble in Wales, and certainly very antient. For it derives its origin from Henry *Fitz Herbert*, who was chamberlain to king Henry I. and married that prince's miſtreſs, mother of Reginald earl of Cornwall, as I am informed by Robert Glover, a perſon eminently verſed in genealogical matters, by whoſe untimely death the ſtudy of genealogy has ſuſtained a very great loſs.

Family of *Herberts.*

In this county are 145 pariſhes.

[p] *elegantiæ.* [q] 22 Edward III. Dugd. Bar. I. 576. [r] buried at Hereford. Ib. 577.
[s] by ſir John St. John caſually. He was buried at the Greyfriars Newgate. Ib. 578.
[t] *Earl.* Dugd. II. 187, 188. Vincent, p. 422. [u] Vincent, 424. Sandford, 292. Dudg. I. 241.
[x] for his good ſervice againſt Jaſpar in Wales.
[y] buried at Tintern. Vincent, 425. at Abergavenny. Dugdale II. 256.
[z] Kniveton MS. n. in Vincent, p. 426. takes him to have been both *marquis* and earl of Pembroke.
[a] Vincent, 427. with a mantle and coronet in regard both of her nobility and alſo her virtues, for ſo are the words of the patent. Holland. [b] a. r. 5. He died 1569, and was buried in St. Paul's. Dugdale II. 259.
[c] He died 1601, and was buried at Saliſbury. Ib. II. 250. [d] He died 1630, Ib.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

PEMBROKESHIRE is above 30 miles long by 22 miles broad and 120 miles round, contains one city, ſeven market towns, and 145 pariſhes. It is the moſt maritime in point of ſituation of any county in Wales; abounds with venerable veſtiges of antiquity, and is the moſt agreeable to a traveller unacquainted with the Welſh language, which conſidering the ſituation of the county, intirely ſurrounded by Wales and cut off from England, is here ſurprizingly worn out, and ſucceeded by a better kind of Engliſh than ſir John Price would allow; for in his deſcription of Wales[a], he ſays, "the Normans and Flemings about Tenby, Pem-"broke, and Rhôs, can ſpeak neither Welſh nor "good Engliſh to this day."

In the road from St. Clare in Caermarthenſhire to Tenby is the *Green bridge of Wales*, ſo called from a ſtream running under a cavity or natural bridge.

Tenbigh. "*Tenbigh* town ſtandith on a main rokke but not "very high, and the Severn ſea ſo gulfeth in about "it that at the fall ſe almoſt three quarters of the "town is incloſed with water. It is ſtrongly wallid "and well gated, every gate having his porteollis *ex* "*ſolido ferro*. But that leading to Caermarthen is "moſt ſemelieſt as circled without with an embatled "but open roofid tower after the faſcion of the eſt "gate of Pembrook. Without this gate is a prety "ſuburb. In the midſt of the town is a fair paroch "church[b]. There is a ſinus and a pier made for "ſhips: the town is very wealthy by merchandize, "but not very big having but one paroch church. "It is ſaid there is no well in the town, ſo that they "are forced to fetch their water from St. John's well "without the town[c]." In the extremity of the town ſtood the caſtle, now reduced to a ſingle tower affording an extenſive ſea view. The harbour was always accounted a good one, and occaſions a good market for proviſions, corn, and fiſh, and dry goods from Briſtol. Here are large remains of the town walls with a breaſtwork on arches. The church is large.

"Againſt Manober, or between it and Tinby, "lieth *Iniſper*, i. e. *Inſula Pirrhi*, alias *Caldey*[d].

Caldey *iſland.* "There was in *Caldey* or *Pyr* iſland, a cell of "monks of S. Dogmail's," valued at £.5. 10*s*.[e]

Manwrbwr *caſtle.* "*Mainoper*, i. e. *Manſio Pirrhi*, is now commonly "called *Manober*, a town of huſbandry, the parſonage "whereof is impropriated to Chriſt's college in Cam-"bridge. The ruins of Pirrhus caſtle there many "walls yet ſtanding hole do openly appear. This "place is three miles from Tenby and almoſt as "much from Pembrook[f]. It ſtandeth as it were "between two pointing hillets, between which the "Severn gulfith in almoſt half a mile[g]."

The ruins of *Manwrbwr* caſtle are not even now ſo ſmall as Mr. Camden deſcribes them. It is about three miles from Pembroke, and ſuppoſed to have been built by the Normans in Rufi. Giraldus, who was born not far from Tenby[h], calls it *Manwr Pyrr*, q. d. the *Manſion of Pyrrus*. To his deſcription quoted by Mr. Camden, he adds, "a beautiful plantation of "trees, the prominency of the cliffs, and the height "of the hazles equally contributed to adorn it. On "the right ſide of the neck of land whereon ſtands "the caſtle between it and the church a conſtant "ſtream, ſupplying both the fiſh pond and the mill, "winds through a valley which the winds have "filled with ſand." The church here mentioned is that of *Leadſtep*. The caſtle belonging now to the Philips's[i] conſiſted of two courts: the ſhell of the hall and other apartments round the inner one remain, and ſeveral round towers in the circuit of both courts.

The road from Tenby to Pembroke is for the moſt part ſtrait along the *Ridgeway* a chain of hills; on ſeveral of which are artificial eminences, where have formerly been beacons. Both ſides of this ridgeway are cultivated.

Milford haven. *Milford haven* looks like an immenſe lake, for the mouth not being at any diſtance viſible, the whole haven ſeems landlocked. Though it is a mile and three quarters wide it could not be defended againſt an enemy, nor is there a ſufficiency of timber in the neighbourhood[k]. This haven is formed by a great advance of the ſea into the land, it being above ten miles from the ſouthernmoſt point at Nangle to Pembroke, beyond which the tide comes up to and beyond Carew caſtle. It is capable of holding the whole navy of England, and the ſame is ſaid of Cork harbour[l]. The ſpring tides riſe 36 feet, the neap above 26. Ships may be out of this haven in an hour's time, and in eight or ten hours over at Ireland or at the Land's end, and this with almoſt any wind by day or night. At the ſouthernmoſt point ſtands *Nangle*, in Leland's time a poor village, Nangle. who calls it *Angle*[m], yet ſhewing the ruins of a caſtle and nunnery. On the oppoſite point called *St. Anne's* is an old light houſe and block-houſe. The intention of erecting a fort on a rock in the middle of this haven has not ſucceeded. Milford gives title of baron of Ireland to ſir Richard Philips, bart. of Picton caſtle, who was created baron Milford July 13, 1776. He is the 7th baronet and preſent lord.

[a] P. xix. [b] Lel. V. 75. [c] Ib 26. [d] Ib.
[e] Lel. V. 12. Tan. 720. [f] Lel. V. 26. [g] Ib. 75.
[h] Lambarde's dict. ex Gir. Lel. de ſcript. [i] Groſe. [k] Wyndham, p. 72.
[l] Philoſophical Survey of Ireland. [m] Lel. V. 28.

Bangerſton. More inland is *Bangerſton*, a modern houſe belonging to the late John Hook Campbell, eſq. Lyon king at arms, whoſe father has a ſeat at *Stackpole court* in the ſame peninſula. Near this is *St. Gowen's point* and chapel, a ſtone building deſcended into by many ſteep ſteps, having in it a niche ſhaped like a man, in which they ſay Chriſt, or more properly St. Gowen, *turned himſelf*. The well near it is very deep, the water freſh with an oily taſte, and good for agues and fevers.

St. Gowen's *point*.

Humberſtone. *Humberſtone* priory is a ruin as of a gate-houſe, not far from Milford-haven, but not mentioned as a religious houſe by Dugdale or Tanner[o].

Pembroke. "*Pembroke* ſtandith on an arm of Milford, which "about a mile beyond the town crekith it ſo that it "almoſt peninſulateth the town that ſtandith on a "very main rocky ground. The town is well waulled, "and hath three gates, of which the eaſt gate is the "faireſt and ſtrongeſt, having afore it a compaſed "tower not roofed, in the entering whereof is a port-"cullis *ex ſolido ferro*. The caſtle ſtands hard by "the wall on a hard rock, and is very large and "ſtrong, being double warded. In the utter ward I "ſaw the chamber where Henry VII. was born, in "knowledge whereof a chimney is now made with "his arms and badges. In the botom of the great "ſtrong round tower in the inner ward is a marvel-"lous vault called the *Hogan*. The top of this "tower is gathered with a roof of ſtone almoſt *in* "*conum*, the top whereof is covered with a flat mil-"ſtone. In the town be two pariſh churches. The "town has been well built, and the eaſt ſuburb, "almoſt as great as the town, now totallyin ruins[p]."

Pembroke conſiſts of one long ſtreet reaching from the eaſt to the weſt gates. On the north ſide are the church, caſtle, and market-place; but the houſes at the eaſt end are for the moſt part mean and ruinous, the trade declining as at Tenbigh, ſo that it is but half inhabited. It has a corporation, and market, and ſends one member to parliament.

The chamber in the caſtle where Henry VII. was born is now called the *Queen's nurſery*, and the the wainſcot remained at the beginning of the laſt century. To this adjoins the *Dungeon tower*, and weſt of that is a very large round tower, from whoſe top is an extenſive proſpect. In the weſt wall is a round tower and ſally port, near which was found a large parcel of leather money. In 1648 the colonels Langhorn, Powel, and Poyer, who thought themſelves ill requited by parliament, intended to declare for the king as ſoon as they heard the Scots had entered England. The arrival of a new governor here anticipated their deſign, and though ill provided with ammunition and victuals, and deſerted by their friends who promiſed them relief, they held out the town and caſtle four months till Cromwell obliged them to ſurrender. Poyer was ſhot in Covent garden, and the caſtle diſmantled. Many round ſtones, which the beſiegers fired againſt the caſtle to kill the beſieged by ſhivering the pavement, have been found in the area now a bowling-green. Many bones of the beſiegers killed in a purſuit, and buried on St. Cyrian's hill two miles from Tenbigh, were found 1761. The priory was founded for Benedictines by Arnulph earl of Pembroke about 1098, cell to Sayes abbey in Normandy, afterwards to St. Alban's, valued at £.57.[q]

Monkton. *Montaine*[r] or *Monkton* is a ſuburb on the other ſide of the harbour, which is croſſed by a bridge: part of the church and a granary called the *Monkhouſe* ſtill remains. The trenches againſt Pembroke caſtle were opened in this church-yard. This church and a third are all in Pembroke pariſh. R. Brooke, in his Catalogue, p. 272, quarrels with Mr. Camden for not interpreting Pembroke *the head or principal part of a fruitful valley or plain.*

Carew *caſtle*. *Carew* caſtle was given as a portion with Neſt before mentioned to Girald de Carrio, whoſe deſcendants by the name of Carew enjoyed in ſeveral generations till ſir Edmund mortgaged it to ſir Rhys ap Thomas. It was afterwards forfeited to Henry VIII. who granted it out by leaſes for terms of years to ſir John Perrot and others; the remainder of which terms were purchaſed by ſir John Carew kinſman and heir to ſir Edmund, to whom Charles I. granted the fee ſimple and inheritance, and from him it deſcended to his great-great grandſon Thomas Carew, eſq.[s] Mr. Donovan ſays, the preſent proprietor is a Mr. Bernard who lives in Somerſetſhire[t]. Leland ſays it was repaired or magnificently builded by Rheſe ap Thomas[u]. It is beautifully ſituated on a branch of Milford haven, which incloſes it in a kind of fork. It conſiſts of a range of apartments built round a quadrangle with a round tower at each corner. The ſouth ſide is down: the north conſiſts of a noble hall 102 feet by 20, built by ſir John Perrot, who had like to have loſt the whole under queen Mary, and who entertained here the duke of Ormond 1533, and retired to it at the expiration of his deputyſhip of Ireland[x]. Above and under this hall and a room 52 feet long, are apartments and offices. In the weſt ſide is the gateway with the arms of England, duke of Lancaſter, and Carew, and contiguous to it a room 80 feet by 30. The church has a lofty ſquare tower, and in the farm-yard adjoining is a ruinous ſtone building called the parſonage.

Lanfty. A mile on this ſide Pembroke is the village of *Lanfty*, where among pleaſant fields are ruins of a palace of the biſhop of St. David's, good part of which was built by biſhop Gower 1335, but it was ſtormed and deſtroyed in the civil war. Here is a great hall or room 76 feet by 20, aſcended to by ſteps from without, and another beyond it 60 feet by 26, alſo the chancel of the chapel and a round tower: the whole was moated round, and the bridge and ſouth gate remain. This was a lordſhip Marcher, and has adjoining to it a fine deer park. Henry VIII. alienated it with the manor from the fee to William Devereux viſcount Hereford, afterwards earl of Eſſex, whoſe heirs ſold it to ſir Hugh Owen of Orielton, bart. whoſe ſon poſſeſſes it. Leland[y] calls it *Llanfeth*,

[o] Groſe. [p] Lel. It. V. 12. 74. [q] Lel. V. 12. Tan. 719. [r] Leland, ubi ſup.
[s] Groſe. [t] Don. Excurſions, II. 295. [u] Lel. V. 74.
[x] Life of ſir John Perrot, p. 39. 140. 290. [y] V. 74.

and

and ſays this was "a place of ſtone after caſtle "faſhion, on a brook that goeth to the ſalt water "by Pembroke."

Dueglevi. "*Duglevi* lordſhip is conteynid bytwixt the two "rivers of Glevi. In this lordſhip be few or none "notable buildings[y]."

Llanhaden. "*Llanhadein* lordſhip on the eaſt ſide Gledi where "is a caſtle builded on a rock longing to the biſhop "of St. David and a village by, alſo a foreſt of red "deer called *Lloydarth*[z]." The biſhop of St. David's takes his baronial title from this caſtle which was his principal ſeat, and of which there are ſtill ſome remains. Biſhop Vaughan repaired it, and built a chapel, which biſhop Milbourn 1616 obtained the archbiſhop's licence to demoliſh. On the left hand of the road are the fine woods of *Slebach*[a].

Slebach. "*Slebych* comaundry of the [knights of] Rodes "liith upon the *E. Glevy*[b]." It was founded in the cloſe of the 13th century, and valued at £.184. 10*s*.[c]

Rhós. "*Roſe* market. The market is loſt, and is now a "poore village in the mid way betwixt Harford Weſt "and Penbrok. *Rowſe* lordſhip hath corn ſufficient "and to ſell to other, and eſpecially toward Milford "haven. There is wood alſo competent[d]."

Gualwin caſtle. "*Gwalwin* caſtle and lordſhip perteineth to Har- "ford Weſt. It longgid to the lord of Northum- "berland, and now to Perot[e]."

Pill. "*Pille* otherwiſe *Pille Roſe*, a houſe of monks of "St. Dogmael's order, ſtanding in *Roſe* country "four miles above Arford Weſt upon the further "ſhore of the haven of Milford[f]." It was founded about 1200 by Adam de Rupe for monks of the order of Tyron changed to Benedictines, valued at £.52. 2*s*. 5*d*.[g]

Martin caſtle. "Towards this extrem part of Penbrokſhire be "the veſtigia of *Martin caſtle*[h]."

Narbarth. "*Narbarth* a little pretty pile of old ſir Rheſes, "given unto him by king Henry VIII. There is a "poor village, and by it a little foreſt[i]." Not far from it is *Whiſton* caſtle.

Whiſton caſtle.

Giraldus further obſerves of the Flemings, that they were a brave and happy people, whether our ſovereigns were well diſpoſed to the Welſh, or provoked by their diſobedience and faithleſsneſs. Prince Llewellyn ap Jorwerth reduced them to his obedience 1217, Jorwerth biſhop of St. David's mediating a peace on condition they ſhould ſwear allegiance to the prince and acknowledge his ſovereignty, defray the expences of his expedition, and give 20 hoſtages of the principal men among them. Three years after they again revolted, but were ſoon reduced by the devaſtation of their country[k]. Beſides the Flemings' way many caſtles remain monuments of their induſtry. Of theſe *Roch* caſtle in Rouſeland[l] to the right of the road to St. David's, ſhews a round tower and ſome double outworks viſible at a great diſtance. It belonged to the lords Ferrars and old Langeville, knt. of Bucks[m].

Roch caſtle.

Mr. Wyndham[n] remarked a peculiarity in the women's dreſs here, being even in the midſt of ſummer a heavy cloth gown and a handkerchief tied inſtead of a cap under their chins, probably retained from the Flemings.

Picton caſtle. *Picton* caſtle now the ſeat of lord Milford by marriage with a deſcendant of ſir William Donne, eſcaped the fate of all other caſtles in Wales in the civil wars, and retains much of its original external form, and has been always inhabited.

Haverford Weſt. "*Haverford Weſt* lordſhip hath the waullid town "of Haverford and caſtle. In the town three pariſh "churches, one of them without the town in the "ſuburb. Blak friars within the town. Chanons "without ſuppreſid[o]." The country from hence to St. David's preſents a dry, barren, and mountainous aſpect.

Haverford Weſt ſtands on the ſide of a hill, on whoſe ſummit is the ſhell of the caſtle commanding the town and the river Cledhew, over which here is a handſome ſtone bridge. All its fortifications were deſtroyed in the civil war. Here are three pariſh churches, a mean town-hall, and the ruins of a houſe of Black friars[p]. An image dug up in the ruins of the priory in the laſt century is ſuppoſed to belong to David Chirbury, biſhop of Dromore, who died 1429. He directed to be buried here[q], leaving a legacy to rebuild the cloiſters.

Wiſton. Near Haverford Weſt is *Wiſton*, the ſeat of John Campbell, lord Cawdor, ſo created June 21, 1796, for his ſpirited conduct againſt a band of French freebooters who landed at Fiſguard in February of that year, and were all taken priſoners.

Cairboias caſtle. "There remain tokens of *Cairboias* caſtle by "*Alan* riveret about a quarter of a mile lower than "St. David on the ſame riveret, and ſome ſay there "hath been a caſtle at or about *Port Maure*, but Port Maure. "the tokens be not very evident. At Portmaur is "a great ſand with a ſhort æſtuary into the land. "St. David's land beginneth at *Newgalle*, a crek Newgal. "ſerved with back freſh water; there is a bay before "this creek. There be divers other little crekets "betwixt Newgall and St. David head, and betwixt "St. David and Fiſchard. At *Llanrean* the biſhop Llanrean. "of St. David hath a place. About *Llanunda* (q. Llanwrda), is a herring fiſhing[r]."

"There appere in divers parts of *Pebidiauc* hills "and dykes, with bulwarks of erth as camps of men "of war, or cloſures for cattle. The ſoil of Pe- "bidiauc is ſtony, yet there is metely good corne. "There is plenty of fiſh becauſe of the creeks[s]."

St. David's. *St. David's*, though called a city, has neither market nor fair, and ſcarce a tolerable inn. They reckoned about 1200 inhabitants. and 261 within the pariſh, and theſe 290 inhabitants and 78 ſmall houſes in the town[s]. The cathedral and epiſcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a ſteep hill, ſo that the tower is ſcarce viſible in the town. Theſe and the prebendal houſes are ſurrounded by a ſtone wall 1100 yards in circuit, with four gates. The cathedral having been often demoliſhed, the preſent was built, according to Giraldus, in the reign of Henry II.

[y] Lel. V. 28. [z] Ib. [a] Wyndham, p. 67. [b] Lel. V. 28. [c] Tan. 720.
[d] Lel. V. 28. [e] Ib. [f] Ib. V. 12. [g] Tan. 719. [h] Lel. V. 28.
[i] Lel. V. 28. [k] Powel's Hiſt. of Wales, p. 243—245. [l] Lel. V. 28. [m] Ib.
[n] Ubi ſupra. [o] Lel. V. 28. [p] Tan. 720.
[q] Ware ſays he was ſuppoſed to be buried at Ludlow in a monaſtery of his own order, which was the Carmelite, II. 261.
[r] Lel. V. 28, 29. [s] B. Willis. Hiſt. of St. David's, p. 36.

or, as Willis, 1110. It is a handſome pile, with two tranſepts, in length from eaſt to weſt 300 feet, and the body with the ailes 76 feet broad. Behind the choir is a moſt beautiful chapel, with a rich roof of carved ſtone, built by biſhop Vaughan, in Henry VIII. as a kind of preſbytery between the choir and Lady chapel. In the laſt, whoſe roof, as well as thoſe of the ailes of the choir and tranſepts have been down ever ſince the civil war, are monuments for three biſhops, and in the nave, &c. four or five more. In the north wall of the choir is the ſhrine of St. David, a kind of altar tomb, with a canopy of four pointed arches, and in front four quatrefoil holes into which the votaries put their offerings, which were taken out by the monks at two iron doors behind. In the choir are alſo the monuments of Owen Tudor, ſecond huſband of queen Catharine, Rhys ap Tudor[t], biſhops Jorwerth and Anſelm in the 13th century, and Edmund earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII. This laſt monument is ſaid to have prevented Henry VIII. from removing the ſee to Caermarthen. Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was archdeacon of Brecon, canon of Hereford, and rector of Cheſterton, Oxford, was buried here 1213[u]. On the north ſide of the church are ſome walls of St. Mary's college, founded by biſhop Houghton and John of Gaunt 1365, valued at £. 106. *per annum*[x].

The little river Alan divides the church on the weſt from the reſt of the cloſe. Over it formerly lay a large block of marble, 10 feet long, called *Lechlavar*, or the *ſpeaking ſtone*; becauſe attempting to ſpeak once as a corpſe was carrying over it ſplit in two, on which account no more corpſes were carried over it. Merlin had foretold that a king of England returning from the conqueſt of Ireland wounded by a man with a red hand ſhould expire on this ſtone. Whereupon when Henry II. paſſed over it in pilgrimage at his return from Ireland a woman exclaimed aloud, "Deliver us, Lechlavar, deliver the "world and the nation from this man." The king ſtopped ſhort, and looking earneſtly at the ſtone, paſſed boldly over it, and upbraided Merlin with falſehood: but he was preſently anſwered that he was not the king mentioned, nor was he to conquer Ireland. Thus Giraldus. John Hooker, who tranſlated his Hiſtory of Ireland for Hollinſhed, came on purpoſe to ſee for this famous ſtone, 1575, but an arched bridge had been built in its place, and "a "report remained among the common people of "ſuch a ſtone to have been there in times paſt[y]." Giraldus adds, that in his time, under archbiſhop David II. this river and Piſtyl Dewi, a ſpring in the church-yard, more than once ran with wine[z]. On the other ſide this river ſtands the ſhell of three ſides of a magnificent palace built by biſhop Gower. The hall is 58 feet by 23, to which adjoins a parlour 25 feet ſquare, with an oratory. The kitchen is 23 feet by 28, with a central pillar ſupporting four wide arches which occupy the four ſides of the room forming four vaſt chimnies. The ſouth ſide of the quadrangle conſiſts of a very noble hall, built as they ſay to entertain king John on his return from Ireland, 90 feet by 30, with a beautiful catharine-wheel eaſt window, and over the porch two ſtatues called king John and his queen. To this room adjoins another 30 feet by 28, and a ſecond 40 by 20, beſides other apartments and offices. Within the cloſe are four or five good prebendal houſes; thoſe of the minor canons being mere cottages; and north-eaſt of St. Mary's college are ruins of the vicars chorals college.

Lechlavar.

As to the antient name of St. David's there is not far from it a place ſtill called *Melin Meneu*, but the original ſignification of the word *Meneu* is now perhaps irretrievably loſt. Mr. Lluyd, however, recommends it to the curious in Ireland and Scotland, where the names of places agree much with thoſe in Wales, to conſider whether it may not ſignify a *frith* or narrow ſea. For we find the channel between Caernarvonſhire and the iſle of Angleſea called *Aber meneu*, and there is alſo a ſmall *fretum* called the *Sound*, between this place and the iſle of Ramſey, and another place called *Meney*, not far from a frith in the county of Buchan in Scotland[a]. Beſides the inſtance of the ſands being waſhed off this coaſt, related by Giraldus, we find another in 1590 thus deſcribed by that eminent antiquary Mr. George Owen in his MS. hiſtory of this county. "About 12 or 13 years ſince it happened that the ſea ſands at Newgal, which are covered every tide, were by ſome extraordinary violence of the waves ſo waſhed off that there appeared ſtocks of trees doubtleſs in their native places: for they retained manifeſt ſigns of the ſtrokes of the ax at the felling of them. The ſands being waſhed off in the winter theſe buts remained to be ſeen all the ſummer following: but the next year the ſame were covered again with the ſands. By this it appears that the ſea in that place has intruded upon the land. Moreover, I have been told by the neighbours of *Coed Traeth* near Tenby that the like has been ſeen alſo upon thoſe ſands, &c." To this an ingenious and inquiſitive gentleman of this county added, that the ſame had been obſerved of late years near *Capel Stinan*, or St. *Juſtinian's*, where were ſeen not only the roots or ſtocks of trees, but alſo pieces of ſquared timber. As for roots or ſtumps Mr. Lluyd had often obſerved them at a low ebb in the ſands between *Borth* and *Aber Dywy* in Cardiganſhire, but remembered nothing of any impreſſion of the axe on them: but, on the contrary, that many of them, if not all, were very ſmooth, and that they appeared, as to ſubſtance, more like the coalblack peat or fuel turf than timber.

About one mile from St. David's on a high ridge of rocks lies the once famous rocking ſtone, or *Y maen ſigl*, which, though 20 yoke of oxen could not remove it, might be ſhaken by the ſlighteſt touch[b]. It is ſaid to have been thrown off its balance by the Parliament's ſoldiers. From this ſpot is an extenſive view of *Whitſand bay*, otherwiſe called *Port maur*, or *the Great bay*, in which are the ſix rocks called the *Biſhop and his clerks*. South of them is *St. David's head*, an huge rock, with a ſmaller like a man's

Rocking ſtone.

[t] To whoſe ſon a MS. in Elizabeth, quoted by Willis, p. 69, gives Owen's monument.
[u] Tan. Bib. Brit.
[x] Tan. 720. Groſe.
[y] Hollinſhed's Hiſtory of Ireland, p. 24.
[z] It. II. 1.
[a] Lluyd in Gibſon.
[b] Owen's MS. Hiſt. in Gibſon.

head

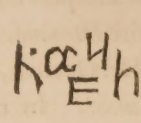
head on it, above which is a round broad ſtone reſting on another ſtone, and called *Coit y Artur*, being probably a ſepulchral monument. This bay is almoſt dry at low water. The cliffs above are very high, ſteep, and full of clefts. Between this place and St. David's is the ſhell of *Capel Stinen*, St. Stinan's or *St. Juſtinian's chapel*, which has been as ſtrong and well built as any church in Wales, "a mile ſtrait weſt from St. David's betwixt Port-"clais and Porthmaur[c]." It ſtands on the edge of the ſhore oppoſite to the north point of Ramſey iſland, and the current between them is called *the Sound*, half a league over, and ſuppoſed to have been once land. The tide runs here at the rate of ſeven knots an hour. It is the ſafeſt harbour on this coaſt, but difficult to enter. Near the entrance are dangerous rocks called *the Bitch and her Whelps*, ſtretching from the iſland croſs the ſound: another called the *Horſeſhoe*, and in the middle another called the *Horſe*, and covered at high water.

Kemaes. The lordſhip of *Kemaes* is a dreary track full of vaſt rocks and piles of blue ſtone, and having no other proſpect except the ſea.

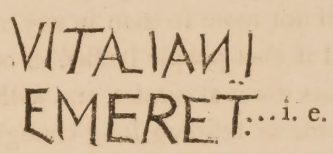
Fiſkard. At *Fiſkard* in *Kemmiſland*, is a little haven, having a reſort of ſhips[c].

Fiſhgard ſtands on a ſteep rock, having a convenient harbour formed by the Gwain river, overhung by an exceeding high mountain, along whoſe ſide is cut a narrow road ſcarce wide enough to admit two horſes abreaſt, and without any fence to the ſea. From hence is a fine view of the ſea and harbour, and the road leads down to the river *Gwain*, which divides Pebidiauc from Fiſhgard, and is croſſed by a long ſtone bridge. Here is a great herring fiſhery, but the village, though it has a market, is as miſerable as Nangle before-mentioned. Six miles from Fiſgard is *Newport*, a mean market town, called by Giraldus[d] *Llanhever*, or *the town on the river Nevern*. Leland[e] ſays a monk of Stratfluer told him it was called *Tredraith*. The caſtle was built by the deſcendants of Martin de Tours; and in it Rhys ap Gryffith prince of South Wales, who was ever contriving how to oppreſs his own family, was at laſt impriſoned. It was demoliſhed by Llewellyn, prince of South Wales, when poſſeſſed by the Flemings, and only the gateway left. In a cloſe between the church and the river is a vaſt ſtone of near five tons weight, and above nine feet diameter, reſting on three others. Mr. Lluyd ſays there are five of theſe cromlechs near one another, each on four ſtones placed edgewiſe, which from two ſtones ſtanding near them ſome ſuppoſe to have been ſurrounded by a circle of ſtones, and he thinks them rather kiſtvaens than cromlechs. Mr. Wyndham deſcribes them all four cloſe by the road within the circuit of about 60 yards, and one of them nearly perfect. In a field below this is an earthwork ſuppoſed to have been a battery againſt the caſtle. About one mile north-

Nevern. weſt of Newport is the village of *Nevern*, in whoſe church-yard, on the ſouth ſide, ſtands a ſingle ſtone, of a ſquare form, two feet broad, 18 inches thick, and 13 feet high, neatly carved on all ſides with knotwork of various patterns. The top is circular, charged with a croſs, below which on the eaſt and weſt faces are carved a croſs, and about the middle of the eaſt face this inſcription:

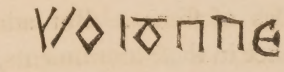


perhaps the initials of the names of the erectors. This ſtone, beſides being out of its perpendicular, appears to have a natural crookedneſs. On the north ſide of the ſame church-yard Mr. Lluyd mentions a rude irregular ſhaped ſtone, about two yards high, pitched on end, with this inſcription on its ſouth ſide:



i. e. *Vitaliani Emeriti*.

which evidently belonged to ſome Roman veteran; but the ſtone is now gone, as is that not 2 feet high round at the top, on which was the following inſcription, copied for biſhop Gibſon by Mr. William Gambold, of Exeter college, Oxford:



In this pariſh, beſides five cromlechs, is another monument commonly called *Llêch y Drybedh* (i. e. *Tripodium*), and by ſome the *Altar ſtone*. It is of an oval form, about 12 yards in circumference, placed on four ſtones ſcarce two feet high, one of which does not touch it. At the ſouth end it is about four feet and an half thick, diminiſhing at the other end to four inches, where is a duct or canal ſeemingly intended to carry off ſome liquor, and ſuch as Dr. Borlaſe calls a rock baſon.

Near *Pentre Evan* in this pariſh Mr. G. Owen's MS. hiſtory before cited deſcribes a monument called *y Gromlech*, conſiſting of a circle of ſeveral rude ſtones, whoſe diameter is about 50 feet ſurrounding a large ſtone, 18 feet long, and 9 broad, and 3 feet thick at one end, ſupported by three large rude ſtones about eight feet high, with five others which do not contribute to its ſupport. The area under this ſtone is neatly flagged. A piece about ten feet long, and five broad, and more than 20 oxen could draw, broken off the larger ſtone lay by it. The name of cromlech given to this monument, which was examined by a correſpondent of biſhop Gibſon's, and found to agree in the main with the above deſcription, is equivalent to that of *Meineu gwyr*[f], which we ſhall ſee given to a ſimilar one in Caernarvonſhire; *Crom*, as well as *Gwyr* ſignifying *crooked* or *bending*, and *Lech* a flat ſtone, which has induced late antiquaries to ſuppoſe them altars, or objects to which the ancient inhabitants *bowed*. The Iriſh hiſtorians call one of their principal idols *Cromcruach*. This idol ſtood in the plain of *May-ſleuct* in *Breſin*, adorned with or wrought [*cælatum*] of gold and ſilver, and ſurrounded by 12 leſſer ones of braſs, all which, at the approach of St. Patrick, ſunk into the earth

[c] Lel. V. 29. [d] It. II. 5. [e] V. 79. [f] Lluyd.

up

up to their heads, which remained above ground when one of the ſaint's biographers wrote[h]. We find monuments like the cromlechs in Scotland, where they are called chapels and temples, and ſaid to have belonged to the *Drounnich*, which ſome interpret the *Picts*, but by Dr. Garden, profeſſor of divinity at Aberdeen, the *Druids*[i]. In confirmation of the profeſſor's opinion, we may obſerve, that a village in Angleſea is called *Tre Drw*, or the *Druid's town*. Now the diminutive of *Driw* muſt be *Druvin* (whence perhaps *Caer Drewin* in Merionethſhire), and *ch* is well known to be an uſual Iriſh termination in ſuch nouns. Such monuments cannot belong to the Danes, who never were in Wales and the Highlands, where they are as frequent if not more ſo than in any other parts of Britain, and if that people landed in other parts of thoſe countries it was as pirates, and without making any ſettlement, or reſiding long enough to erect ſuch maſſive monuments, which ſeem to be rather the work of a ſettled people, and are alſo found in the mountains of Caernarvonſhire, and other places where the Danes do not appear to have been. And though there ſhould be a reſemblance between our ſtone circles and ſome in Saxo Grammaticus, Wormius, and Rudbeck, none of thoſe have a cromlech in the middle, ſo common in Wales both with and without circles of ſtones. But admitting an exact correſpondence in theſe monuments, we are not obliged to aſcribe them to the Danes: for as one nation ſince the planting of Chriſtianity imitated another in their churches, chapels, and ſepulchral monuments, ſo in the time of paganiſm the religious rites and cuſtoms muſt have been derived from one country to another. And ſome cromlechs occur in France and Italy, and probably on ſearch in Germany and Spain, if not alſo in Italy[k]. Mr. Aubrey in that article of his Monumenta Britannica intitled Druid Temples, gives inſtances of human ſkeletons found on the outſide of one or two of them in Wiltſhire; and Dr. Garden ſays that ſome perſons had dug aſhes out of the bottom of a little circle of ſtones ſet cloſe together in one of theſe monuments called the *chapel of Tillegone*, alias *Capel Mac Mulach*, which is full of graves, and was, till within memory, a burial place for poor people, and ſince continued for ſtrangers and children dying unbaptized.

St. Dogmael's abbey.

St. Dogmael's abbey, about one mile weſt from Cardigan, was founded in a vale encompaſſed by hills for Benedictines, or the reformed order of Tiron[l], by Martin of Tours, in the time of William the Conqueror, valued at £.87. 8s. 6d.[m] Some ruins of the chapel remain: but the ſtone is not to be found, whence Mr. Gambold copied the inſcription given by biſhop Gibſon:

SASRANI FILL
CVNOTAMI

the laſt of which words the biſhop ſuppoſes to be Britiſh, and the ſame as *Kynedha*, but the former not to be paralelled by any to be met with in preſent uſe or genealogical MSS.

Barrows.

In Kamaes barony are four remarkable barrows, in one of which opened by order of Mr. Lloyd of Kwn Gloin in the cloſe of the laſt century were found five urns containing a conſiderable quantity of bones and aſhes: one of which, with its contents, was by John Philips, of Dol Haidh, eſq. depoſited in the Aſhmolean Muſeum. Another urn was found not many years before in a barrow in the pariſh of *Melineu*, and another later on a mountain not far from *Kil Rhedyn*[6].

On a farm called Hondre, in *Miline* pariſh, ſome labourers hedging came to a number of ſtones of different ſizes, ſome thrown together promiſcuouſly, but the uppermoſt lying over one another like tiles on a roof. At about nine feet depth they came to a very large ſtone about ſeven feet long, four or five broad, and 20 inches thick. At its eaſt and weſt end were placed two ſtones on edge, and others under the ſides, and in the middle was a cavity of about two or three feet and an half high, and of the length of the ſtone, containing only a little black earth. Over the whole the ſoil had been ſomewhat raiſed in a circular form as a barrow, but the field having been in conſtant tillage, had much reduced its height. In the ſame or neighbouring pariſh on a high mountain called from its ſugarloaf form *Voel dri gans*, are three cairns of looſe ſtones very near each other, and on the ſame mountain veſtiges of a camp, double ditched, and the ſites of the tenth hollowed out very viſible[n].

Scalmey Great and Little.

" A good deal upward above Milford haven, " lyeth *Great Scalmey* and *Little Scalmey*, one almoſt " joining to another, and both longing to the king, " but not inhabited *propter piratas & celi incle-* " *mentiam*. Great Scalmey hath no houſe in it " that I remember. Mr. Hogan ſaid that there " was a chapel. The farmers bring over thither " ſhepe and colts, which feed very wildly there, " but the colts taken from thence be larger and " better fed than harted or apt for war. *Schoukhold* " iſle joineth to Scalmey bigger iſle than ſhe, only " a paſſage for ſhips divides them. As I remember " it lieth ſouther than Scalmey. Theſe iſles lie not " far from the ſhore in the ſide of the mouth of " Milford haven. Beyond Scalmey, further into " the end of the Severn ſea lieth a great black and " high rock like an iſle. *Greſſe Holme* is a good way " into the ſe, and is but ſmall, and without habi- " tation. *Ramſey* iſle containeth three iſlets, whereof " the biſhop of St. David's is owner of the greateſt, " but the chanter of St. David's claymeth another of " them, and the archdeacon of Caermardin the " third. In them is good feeding for ſheep and " horſes[o]." This iſland is half a mile long, and three quarters broad, and divided into two conſiderable farms.

Schoukold *iſland.*

Greſſeholme.

Ramſey *iſle.*

The Rev. Mr. Nicholas Roberts, A. M. rector of Llan Deivi Velfri, communicated to biſhop Gibſon the following account of ſome migratory ſea fowl

[h] O Flaherty Ogygia, p. 196.
[i] See his letters to Mr. Aubrey, printed in the Archæol. I. p. 312, and extracted in the different parts of the Additions to Scotland. Mr. Aubrey firſt ſuſpected that theſe monuments belonged to the Druids.
[k] See one near Trent in Wright's Travels, p. 313. 493. See alſo Stukeley's Stonehenge and Abury, Keyſler, and Caylus, Recueil VI. pl. 115. 117. 120. 123.
[l] Lel. V. 12. ſays *Bonhomes*.
[m] Tan. 718.
[n] Rev. Mr. Howel's letter to me, Sept. 6, 1777.
[6] G.
[o] Lel. V. 27.

that

that breed in the iſle of Ramſey, with other curious particulars. "This iſland, formerly called *Ynis Devanog*, from a chapel dedicated to that ſaint, now ſwallowed up by the ſea, ſeems by the proverb,

Stinan a Devanog dau anwyl gymydog,

to have been part of our Britiſh continent. In it is a ſmall promontory or neck of land iſſuing into the ſea, and called *Ynis yr hyrdhod*, or *Ram's iſland*, which I preſume is the name of *Ramſay*. To this iſland and ſome rocks adjoining, called by the ſeamen *the Biſhop and his clerks*, yearly reſort about the beginning of April ſuch a number of birds of ſeveral ſorts, that none but thoſe who have been eye-witneſſes can be prevailed upon to believe it; all which, after breeding here, leave us before Auguſt. They come to theſe rocks and alſo leave them conſtantly in the night time: for in the evening the rocks ſhall be covered with them, and the next morning not a bird to be ſeen: ſo in the evening not a bird ſhall appear, and the next morning the rocks ſhall be full. They alſo viſit us commonly about Chriſtmas, and ſtay a week or more, and then take their leave till breeding time. Three ſorts of theſe migratory birds are called in Welſh *Mora*[p], *Poeth wy*, and *Pâl*, in Engliſh *Eligug*, *Razorbill*, and *Puffin*: to which we may add the *Harry bird*: though I cannot at preſent aſſure you whether this bird comes and goes off with the reſt. The *Eligug*[q] lays but one egg, which, as well as thoſe of the *Razorbill* and *Puffin*, is as big as a duck's, but longer and ſmaller at one end. From this egg ſhe never parts unleſs forced till ſhe hatches it, nor then till the young one is able to follow her; but is all the while fed by the male. This and the *Razorbill* breed upon the bare rocks, making no manner of neſt, and ſometimes in ſuch a place, that being frightened thence, the egg or young one which was before upheld by the breaſt on a narrow ſhelving rock tumbles into the ſea. The *Puffin*[r] and *Harry bird*[s] breed in holes, either thoſe of rabbits (wherewith Ramſey is abundantly furniſhed, all black), or ſuch as they dig with their beaks. The *Harry birds* are never ſeen on land but when taken: and the manner of taking theſe and the *Puffins* is commonly by planting nets before their burrows, wherein they ſoon entangle themſelves. Theſe four ſorts cannot raiſe themſelves upon the wing from the land, but, if at any diſtance from the cliffs, *waddle* (for they cannot be ſaid to go, their legs being too infirm, and placed much more backward than a duck's, ſo that they ſeem to ſtand upright) to ſome precipice, and thence caſt themſelves off, and take wing: but from the water they will riſe to any height. The *Puffin* lays three white eggs: and the reſt but one, which is ſpeckled."

The other particulars which biſhop Gibſon thought proper to extract from his correſpondent's letter relate to a remarkable cavern and a ſea weed. "Near *Stackpool Boſher*, or *Boſherton*, on the ſea ſide, is a pool or pit, called *Boſherton mere*, the depth whereof ſeveral who have ſounded have not diſcovered. This pit bubbles and foams, and makes ſuch a noiſe before ſtormy weather, that it is heard above ten miles off. The banks are of no great circumference at the top, but broader downwards; and from the bottom there is a great breach towards the ſea, which is about a furlong diſtant. So that conſidering the bubbling and the extraordinary noiſe this pit makes againſt ſtormy weather, I am apt to ſuſpect it may have a ſubterraneous communication with the ſea water. But there is much more ſaid of this place than I ſhall trouble you with at preſent, becauſe I take ſome relations of it for fabulous: and living remote from it myſelf I have had no opportunities of being ſatisfied of the truth from others. Its noiſe is diſtinctly known from that of the ſea, which alſo on theſe coaſts often roars very loud. And the neighbouring inhabitants to the ſea can give a ſhrewd gueſs what weather will enſue by the noiſe it makes. For when it proceeds from ſuch a creek or haven they will expect this or that ſort of weather will follow. And by theſe obſervations I have been told the evening before what weather we ſhould have next day, which has happened very true, and that not once, as by chance, but often. Near St. David's, eſpecially at *Eglwys Abernon*, and in other places, they gather in the ſpring time a kind of Alga, or ſea weed, with which they make a ſort of food called *Lhavan*, or *Lhawvan*, in Engliſh *Black Butter*. Having gathered the weed they waſh it clean from ſand and ſlime, and ſweat it between two tile ſtones. Then they ſhred it ſmall, and knead it well, as they do dough for bread, and make it up into great balls or rolls, which ſome eat raw, and others fried with oatmeal and butter. It is accounted ſovereign againſt all diſtempers of the liver and ſpleen, and the late Dr. Owen aſſured me that he found relief from it in the acuteſt fits of the ſtone." This ſea plant biſhop Gibſon took to be the *Oyſter green* or *Lactuca marina*. He found the ſame cuſtom obtain in Glamorganſhire, where it is called *Laver bread*, as alſo in ſeveral parts of Scotland and Ireland, and probably in ſome counties of England.

Kilgaran, two miles from Cardigan, ſtands on a ſteep ſtony hill, with the caſtle at the end of the ſtreet. This caſtle was built by William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, 1222[t]. The ſalmon leap is a mile or two from the town, between Kenmarth and Llan Dagwidh, and is occaſioned by a cataract over which the water runs out of the pool on the top of the rock above, formerly cultivated by St. Ludoc, and called *Canarch Maur*. Giraldus makes the height of this fall equal to the height of the largeſt ſpear. The inhabitants of Cardigan differ in their accounts, Kilgaran.

[p] *Murre*. Willoughby, 323. *Alca*. Hoieri epiſt. ad Cluſ. It is alſo called *Auk*, and in Cornwall *Murre*. Ib. In the Weſtern iſlands *Falk*. Martin's Voyage to St. Kilda, 83. and in Scotland *Marrot*. Sibald's Fife, 48. Pennant, Zool. 8vo. 403. calls this the Razor bill.

[q] *Lommia*. Hoieri epiſt. ad Cluſium. In Cornwall it is called a *Kiddaw*, and in Yorkſhire a *Skout*. Willoughby Ornith. p. 324. Pennant, p. 410.

[r] *Anas arctica* Cluſii. *Fratercula* Briſſonii. *Puphinus Anglicus*, Geſneri. Willoughby, p. 325. Pennant, 407.

[s] *Shearwater*, Sir Thomas Brown. Raii Synop. av. 134. Willoughby, 334. Pennant, who mentions the Shearwater, p. 433, ſays nothing of the Harry bird

[t] Wynne. Groſe.

and many of them repreſent it as no very extraordinary thing.

Earls of Pembroke.

William, the third earl of Pembroke of the name of *Herbert*, was ſucceeded 1630 by his brother *Philip*, and he 1649-50 by his 4th ſon and nameſake. He 1669 by his eldeſt ſon *William*; he 1674 by his half brother *Philip*. To him ſucceeded 1683 his brother *Thomas*, the collector of the marbles at Wilton, who, dying 1732-3, was ſucceeded by his ſon *Henry*, and he 1750 by his ſon *Henry*, and he Jan. 26, 1796, by *George* the preſent earl.

Rare Plants found in Pembrokeſhire.

Cyperus *longus*. Sweet Cyperus or Engliſh Galingale; in and near a little ſtream that runs into *Whitſand* bay between *St. David's* town and *St. David's* head.

Melittis *Meliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Balm or Balm-leaved Archangel; in the woods about *Haverford Weſt*.

Scirpus *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus-Graſs; in a brook near *Haverford Weſt*.

Siſon *verticillatum*. Narrow-leaved Carraway; in meadows and paſtures: between *Trecaſtle* and *St. David's*.

CARDIGAN-

CARDIGANSHIRE.

THE ſhore bending back obliquely from OCTOPITARVM or St. David's head to the weſt admits the ſea into a ſpacious bay in form of a half moon, on which lies the third diviſion of the Dimetæ, called by the Engliſh *Cardiganſhire*, by the Britans *Sire Aber-tivi*, by antient writers *Ceretica*, which if any one ſhould ſuppoſe derived from king Caratacus, it will be mere conjecture not founded on the authority of the antients: and yet we read that the famous Caratacus was king here. This is a champain country to the weſt on the ſea, as alſo to the ſouth where the river Tivy divides it from Caermarthenſhire. But on the eaſt and north where it joins to Brecknock and Montgomeryſhires is a long chain of mountains yielding plenty of graſs; at the foot of which are ſcattered ſeveral lakes. This country like the reſt of Wales ſeems to have formerly been diverſified rather with huts than towns, from that ſaying of king Caratacus, who viewing the magnificence and ſplendor of Rome when he was priſoner there, ſaid, "When you can call theſe and ſuch like buildings yours, do you covet our poor huts?" I ſhall briefly run over the places moſt conſiderable for their antiquity.

Cardiganſhire

K. Caratacus.

Zonaras.

Tuerobius fl.

The river Tivy, called by Ptolemy TVROBIVS[a], corruptly for *Dwr Tivi*, q. d. the *river Tivi*, riſes in *Lin-Tivy*, a lake under the mountains above-mentioned, rolling firſt over ſtones with great noiſe without a regular channel, through a very ſtony country, near which at *Roſs* is held a very great cattle fair among the mountaineers, till it comes to *Stratfleur*, late a Cluniac abbey ſurrounded by mountains. Then recovering its channel it runs by *Tregaron* and *Landevi brevi*, built and named in memory of David biſhop of Menevia, where by the authority of Scripture and by a miracle, the ground as they ſay lifting itſelf up under him into a hillock from whence he preached to a numerous audience, he confuted the Pelagian hereſy, which had begun to recover itſelf in Britain. To this place and further ſouth the river *Tivy* runs to the town of *Lan Beder*. Thence turning weſt with a broader channel near *Kilgarran* it throws itſelf down a precipice forming the *Salmon leap* beforementioned. It yields great plenty of ſalmon, and was antiently the only river in Britain as Giraldus[b] Cambrenſis believed that had beavers. This is an amphibious animal, with fore feet like a dog and hinder ones like a gooſe; its ſkin of a dirty aſh colour, its tail oblong, broad, and cartilaginous, which when in the water it uſes as a rudder. Giraldus has many obſervations on their dexterity, but none are to be found here now.

Roſs.

Stratfleur.

Tregaron. Landevi brevi.

Lhan Beder.

Beavers.

Cardigan.

Scarce two miles hence is *Cardigan*, called by the Britans *Aber Tivy*, q. d. *Mouth of Tivy*, the principal town of this county, fortified by Gilbert ſon of Richard Clare, and deſtroyed by Rhys ap Griffin, to whom it was betrayed, and the governor Robert *Fitz Stephens* or *Stephannides* as ſome call him, taken, who having long lived in a ſtate of uncertainty among the Welſh, his inveterate enemies, was at length releaſed upon condition that he ſhould renounce all his poſſeſſions in Wales. He was the firſt Norman that ſucceeded in the invaſion of Ireland with a few troops, and by his valour opened the way to the Engliſh.

Fitz Stephen.

From the mouth of the *Tivy* the ſhore recedes gently interſected by many ſmall rivulets, among which in the upper part of the country the principal is that called by Ptolemy STVCCIA[c], whoſe name ſtill remains intire in common uſe, *Y-ſtwith*. It has at its ſource lead mines, and at its mouth *Aber-y-ſtwith*, the moſt populous town of the whole county, which Gilbert de Clare fortified with walls and Walter *Bec* an Engliſhman held a long time againſt the Welſh. Contiguous to this is *Lhan Badern vawr*, q. d. the *church of great Paternus*, who was a native of Bretagne, as the writer of his life expreſſes it, "and by feeding governed, and by governing "fed the church of Ceretica." To his memory in after ages was founded a church and an epiſcopal ſee here. But the biſhopric, as Roger Hoveden writes, "early declined, becauſe the pariſhioners "ſlew their paſtor[d]."

Stuccia fl.

Y ſtwyth r.

Aberiſtwith.

Lhan Badern Vawr.

At the ſame mouth the river *Ridol* falls into the ſea riſing from *Plinlimon*, a very high mountain which bounds the ſouth part of the county and pours from its boſom the noble rivers *Severn* and *Wye* already mentioned. Not much above the mouth of the river Stuccia the river *Devi* falls into the ſea, ſerving as a boundary between this county and *Merionethſhire*.

Rheidiol r.

Plinlimon.

Dyvy r.

The Normans were ſcarce ſettled in Britain when they invaded this coaſt with a fleet, and met with ſucceſs. For the maritime parts were gradually in the reign of William Rufus wreſted from the Welſh: But they gave the greateſt part of them to Cadugan ap Blethin, a diſcreet Briton of great and univerſal influence all over Wales, and a faſt friend to the Engliſh. But his hot-headed ſon Oen averſe to peace haraſſing the Engliſh and the newly-arrived Flemings, his unfortunate father was deprived of his poſſeſſions, for his ſon's offences, and the ſon being forced to fly retired to Ireland. King Henry I. gave Cardiganſhire to Gilbert Clare, who placed garriſons, and fortified the caſtles about it. But Cadogan and his ſon Oen being afterwards received into favour by the Engliſh, recovered alſo his property.

Lords of Cardigan.

[a] Τουεροβιος. Horſley, 377.
[b] II. c. 3.
[c] Horſley, 376.
[d] The additions to Camden, 1695, ſuppoſe this biſhop Idnert.

perty. But Oen returning to his natural bent and raiſing freſh diſturbances was ſlain by Girald of Pembroke, whoſe wife Neſt he had carried off. His father was carried to England, where after long expecting a favourable turn of fortune he returned at laſt in his old age to his own country, and was ſlain by ſurprize by his nephew Madoc. Roger de *Clare* afterwards had Cardiganſhire given him by king Henry II. but Richard earl of *Clare*, his ſon if I miſtake not[c], being ſlain by the Welſh in his way hither by land, Rhys prince of South Wales defeating the Engliſh with great ſlaughter, by his victorious army at length reduced it to his obedience. It ſoon after, however, fell by degrees into the hands of the Engliſh without bloodſhed.

In this county are 64 pariſh churches.

[c] Giraldus Cambrenſis, I. 4.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Cardigan is in length from north-eaſt to ſouth weſt above 40 miles, in breadth from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt 20, and near 100 in circumference, contains five hundreds, ſix market towns, and ſends to parliament one knight of the ſhire, and one burgeſs for Cardigan.

That Caractacus was ſovereign here does not appear from Tacitus, or any other author, unleſs we may preſume that the Silures were his ſubjects from theſe words of Tacitus[a]: *Itum inde in Siluras ſuper propriam ferociam Caractaci viribus confiſos.* And granting him to have been king of the Dimetæ, they who are concerned for the antient reputation of this country may fairly urge that even admitting the authority of Zonaras, who lived 1000 years after Tacitus, nothing can be collected from that ſpeech of Caractacus to prove this country to have been more poorly inhabited than other provinces, ſince he ſpeaks of his dominions in general, and Tacitus ſays he was ſovereign of many nations[b].

Notwithſtanding Mr. Camden's aſſertion, that the ſouth ſide of this county is champain, all the way from Newcaſtle Emlin in Caermarthenſhire to Cardigan is over bleak hills like thoſe between the firſt of theſe towns and Caermarthen, but the vallies below to the weſt are more cultivated. Leland ſays the paſtures of the mountains of Cardiganſhire be ſo great that the hundredth part of it rots on the ground, and makes ſogges and quick more by long continuance for lack of eating it[c]. The beef both in ſize and quality is greatly inferior to that of Monmouthſhire, whoſe inhabitants give this county the nick-name of the *Devil's Grandmother's Jointure.* Coals and fuel are very ſcarce. Lime for manure is fetched from Caermarthenſhire. The wealth of this county lies in its mines, and ſcarce ſhews itſelf above ground. Though there are many gentlemen's ſeats ſcattered about it, it is perhaps as little reſorted to by ſtrangers as any part of South Wales.

Tyve r. "Of al the pooles none ſtandith in ſo rokky and "ſtony ſoile as *Tyve* doth, that hath alſo within "him many ſtones: the ground all about Tyve, "and a great mile off, toward Stratfler, is horrible "with the ſight of bare ſtones as Cregeryri mountains be[e]." "Tyve [river] runnith from the head "ſtill almoſt playne weſt untill he toucheth within "a ſix miles of Cairmardin, and then he turneth towards the north[d]."

Stratefleur. "*Stratefleur* is ſet round with mountains not far "diſtant except on the weſt part where Diffrin Tyve "is. The church is large, ſide iſlid and croſs iſlid. "The foundation of the body of the chirch was "made to have been 60 feet longer than it is now. "By is a large cloyſter, the fratry and infirmary be "now mere ruines. The cemeteri wherein the "country about doth bury is veri large and meanly "walled with ſtone. In it be 39 great hue trees. "The baſe court or camp afore the abbey is veri "fair and large[e]. It is an abbey of white monks "on *Tine* [l. *Tive*][f]," founded by Rhys ap Griffith, prince of Wales 1164. It was burnt down in the wars of Edward I. 1294, and ſoon rebuilt, and at the diſſolution valued at £. 118. 17*s. per annum*[g]. Many of the Welſh princes were buried here, and their records kept here from 1156 to 1270.

Llan Clere. "*Llan Clere*, a nunnery of white nuns, cell of "Stratfleur, ten miles from Stratflur on the high "way to Cardigan. The village by is called *Tale-*"*farne green*[h]." This Ciſtertian nunnery was valued at £. 57.[i]

Llyn Tyve. "*Llyn Tyve* is in compace three quarters of a "mile, and fed from higher places, with a little "broket, and iſſueth out again by a ſmall gut. "There are in it very good trout and eels, and no "other fiſh[k]."

Llyn Heligna "*Llin Heligna*, or *Lignante*, has only trouts and "eels. The ſouth ſide of the pool has trouts as red "as ſalmon: the weſt ſide has white, likewiſe as "hath Lline Tyne[l]."

Devy r. "*Devy* divideth Cardiganſhire from Merioneth-"ſhire[m]."

A little below *Lechryd* bridge not far from Kilgaran are ſome large and expenſive works, lately erected by a company for making tin plates[n].

On the coaſt between *Llanarch* and *Aberayron* is the intrenchment of a ſmall caſtle, half of which has been long ſince waſhed away by the ſea. There are ſeveral old camps in this neighbourhood on the mountain tops, and about the midway between Cardigan and Aberayron is a very large round one double trenched. About two miles beyond *Llanrhŷſted* are two druidical monuments, upright ſingle ſtones, one of them 11 feet and an half above the ground and five feet and an half broad[o].

Llanſanfrid. "There is a church called *Llanſanfride*, ſeven "miles from Aberuſtwith upper to Cardigan on "the ſea ſide, and there hath been great building. "But whether this was the abbey of Llanfride, of "the which mention is made in the book de dotatione eccleſiæ S. Davidis or no I cannot tell. Ther "is another Llanſanfrid in *Comytother*, and peradventure this is that Llanſanfride nunnery made in "a newer world, of which Giraldus ſpekith. There "hath bene great building at *Llanruſtyt*, a mile Llanruſtyt. "lower

[a] Annal. XII. c. [b] G. [c] V. 78.
[d] V. 79. VII. 30. [e] Lel. V. 75, 76. [f] Ib. 12. VII. 31.
[g] Lel. V. 77. [h] Lel. V. 12. [i] Tan. 706. [k] Lel. V. 76.
[l] Lel. Ib. 76, 77. [m] Lel. V. 78. [n] Wyndham, p. 99.
[o] Ib. 102, 103. [p] Lel. V. 79. Tan. 707. [q] Tan. 706.

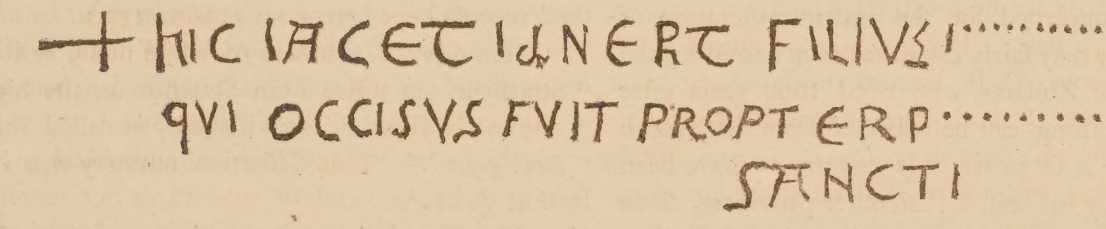
"lower on the ſe bank than Llanſanfride in Cardi-
"ganſhire, and ſome ſuppoſe there had been a
"nunnery[p]."

Tregaron. "At *Tregaron*, the chief town of Pennarth lord-
"ſhip, is a church ſtanding on a round coppe of
"caſt erth[q]."

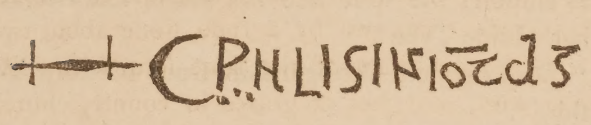
Llandewi brewi. "*Llandewi brewi* is but a ſimple or poor village
"ſet among mountains on every way but the weſt,
"where is the vale of Tyve. I paſſed over a little
"brook to enter into it. The collegiate church of
"prebendaries ſtandeth ſomewhat upon a high
"ground, but it is rude[r]." It was founded for a precentor and 12 prebends by Thomas Bek, biſhop of St. David's 1187, in honour of St. David, who preached at the council held here 519, and thereby put an end to the Pelagian hereſy. It was valued at £. 38. 11*s.*[s] Biſhop Uſher ſays the ſynod for ſuppreſſing the Pelagian hereſy was held about the year 474 or 475, others 522. For we find in ſome Britiſh records, that St. Dubricius, archbiſhop of Caerleon, having aſſiſted at it, and reſigned his biſhopric to St. David, betook himſelf that year with moſt of his clergy who had met on that occaſion to a monaſtery at *Ynys Enlhi* or *Bardſey* iſland, where being free from the noiſe of the world they might with leſs interruption devote the remainder of their time to the ſervice of God. Of this retirement of St. Dubricius and his followers mention is alſo made by Aneurin Gwawdydh (or Gwawdrudh) Mychdeyrn Beirdh, q. d. Aneurin the ſatiriſt, king of the bards, an eminent poet of that age, in theſe lines:

Pan oedh ſaint Senedh Bhrevi,
Drwy arch y prophwydi,
Ar ôl gwiw bregeth Dewi,
Yn myned i ynys Enlhi, &c.[r]

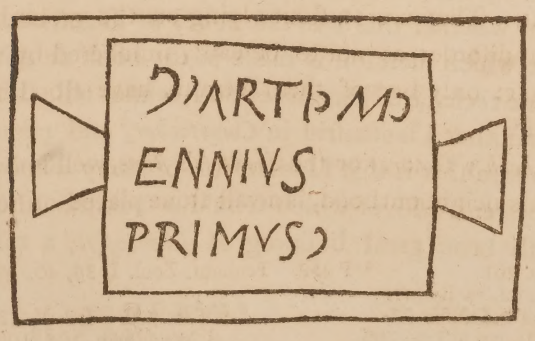
At the church of Llan Devi Brevi Mr. Lluyd found this antient inſcription on a ſtone ſet over the chancel door.



He ſupplies the firſt line *aeobi*, the ſecond *redam*, and the third *Dawid*. The inhabitants pretend this commemorates a perſon ſtruck dead by St. David for letting looſe a moſt miſchievous beaver after it had been with difficulty inſnared. He adds another inſcription on a ſtone by the church door without.



The ſexton ſhewed him a rarity called *Matkorn yr ych bannog* or *Matkorn ych Dewi*, which he ſaid had been preſerved there ever ſince the time of St. David, adding the fable of the Oxen called *Ychen bannog* which drew away a monſtrous beaver dead. If this Matkorn is not the interior part of an Ox's horn as its name imports, it very much reſembles it, and is ſo heavy that it ſeems abſolutely petrified. It is full of large cells or holes, and the circumference at the root is about 17 inches. At *Lhannio i ſav* in this pariſh about one mile from the church Mr. Lluyd found the two following inſcriptions, and was told that ſeveral others had been diſcovered by digging, but that they were diſregarded, and the ſtones were applied to other uſes:



Maer gareg yma nwch ben drwſy Glowty.

He reads the firſt *Caii Artii manibus* [or *memoriæ*] *Ennius Primus*, and imagines the name of *Brevi* given to this church from this *Primus*; the Latin word *primus* being commonly expreſſed in Welſh by *Priv.* as *forma* by *fyrv*; *turma* by *twrv*; *Terminus* by *Ter wyn*, &c. A Roman inſcription circumſcribed by lines like this may be ſeen in Reineſius, Syntag. Inſc. Cl. 3. LXIV. The C reverſed denotes frequently *Caia* and ſometimes alſo *Caius* in the ſame author, p. 722, ↄ SEMPRONIO, &c. This character added to the 1ſt, 5th, 6th, and laſt letters, is ſometimes obſerved in Roman inſcriptions[u]. The ſecond letter of this inſcription is frequent on ſtones and coins. Reineſius, p. 3. has HERCVLI L. ARTIVS, &c. which he is for reading *Herculi Lartius*; but as we have the name of *Artius* it may be two names. Roman coins, bricks, and large pieces of freeſtone neatly wrought, are ſometimes found here in a place called *Kaer Keſtilh*, which literally ſignifies *the field of the caſtle*, though there neither are nor have been for ſeveral ages any ſigns of building above-ground. This name, however, and theſe marks of Romanity, will not ſuffer us to doubt of there having been a fort, if not a conſiderable Roman town here. And probably what we now call *Lhannio* was the ſame with that which Ptomely places among the Dimetæ by the name of *Lovantinum* or *Lovantium* which Mr. Camden before placed at *Llandevi brevi* If the ſuppoſition that it was a caſtle and not a city or town is contrary to this conjecture, it may, Mr.

[p] Lel. V. 79. Tan. 707. [q] Lel. V. 75. 77. VII. 30. [r] Lel. V. 75. Tan. 77
[s] MS. of R. Vaughan of Hengwrt. G. [u] Reineſius, p. 755.

Lluyd replies, perhaps be as unwarrantable to take all the places in Antoninus or Ptolemy for towns or cities inſtead of forts with a few houſes as occaſion required[x]. Mr. Ward ſays *Cardigan*, the principal town in the county, ſeems to ſuit Ptolemy's ſituation better, but the antiquities found in the other juſtly merit the preference[y].

That the mixture of fable which obtains in Giraldus's writings may not impeach his credit in general, it may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that the exiſtence of beavers antiently in Wales is confirmed by the laws of Howel Dha which fix the price of the ſkin of the *Lloſtlydan* or *the broadtailed animal* at 120 pence, a great ſum for that time[z]. Two or three lakes here ſtill bear the name of *Llyn yr Avangk* or the beaver pool: *Avangk* being obviouſly derived from *Avon*, a river, and an abbreviation of *Avonag*, q. d. *fluviatilis*. Some old poets deſcribe the animal in terms exactly anſwering to the beaver: though the name is now ſo little known that ſome have fancied it a ſpectre haunting rivers. Other animals are now extinct which were known to have been here. The *Roebuck* or *Iwrch* is valued in the old Welſh laws at the ſame price as a ſhe goat[a], and ſeveral places retain their name as *Bryn yr Iwrch*, *Phynon yr Iwrch*, *Lhwyn Iwrch*, &c.[b] *Wolves* ſwarmed in Wales and the bordering counties of England, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Shropſhire, and Staffordſhire, ſo lately as Edward I.[c] Howel Dha permitted his grand huntſman to chace the *Wild boar* from the middle of November to the beginning of December[d].

Cardigan. *Cardigan* ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the river Tewi, where it has a fine harbour. Over this river is a handſome ſtone bridge, at the end whereof was a chapel erected on the ſpot where Giraldus's friend archbiſhop Baldwin ſtood when he preached up a cruſade. The church is large and handſome, but too near the river, and contiguous to it are ruins of a priory of black monks cell to Chertſey in Surry, valued at £.13. 4s. 9d.[e] The town is large and regular having ſome good houſes. Its chief trade is in lead exported to Ireland.

Aberyſtwith. "*Aberuſtwith* a market town, once walled, and "hath greater privileges and a better market than "Cardigan[f]. *Uſtwith* riſith out of a mariſh ground "called Blain Uſtwith three miles from Llangi-"bihe on Wye. It is in Comeuſtwith, and runs "good ſix miles through it and ſix or ſeven more "to Aber Uſtwith[g]." "The valley of Uſtwith is ſo "narrowly incloſed with rockky mountains that in "winter the ſtream occupieth all the bottom of "the valley[h]."

Aberyſtwith carries on an inconſiderable trade, the bar being practicable for large veſſels only in ſpring tides. The herring fiſhery flouriſhed here about 60 years ago, but that fiſh is now a ſtranger to the coaſt. In the warm months the beach favours bathing. Part of the old wall of the town remains ſtripped of its facing, and the caſtle built by Gilbert Strongbow 1107, and rebuilt by Edward I. 1277, is now reduced to a tower ſerving as a ſea-mark: before the gate is a regular modern raveline, probably the work of Cromwell's garriſon[i]. Here was a mint in the reign of Charles I. for the convenience of paying the miners.

Lead mines. "There hath been in times paſt a great mine "digging for lead in Comeuſthith ſix miles from "Stratefleur, wher is a grange longing to Strate-"fleur, but ſome men ſuppoſed that it ceaſed: the "wood is ſore waſted[k]."

The moſt conſiderable lead mine within this county is that of *Bwlch yr Eſkir his*, diſcovered in 1690, late the property of ſir Carbery Pryſe of Gogherdhan, bart. who dying without iſſue the title became extinct, but the eſtate devolved to Edward ſon of Thomas Pryſe of Lhan Vred, eſq. The ore here was ſo near the ſurface that the moſs and graſs in ſome places juſt covered it, which ſeems to authorize Pliny's aſſertion[l], *Nigro plumbo ad fiſtulas laminaſque utimur, laborioſius in Hiſpania eruto: ſed in Britannia ſummo terræ corio, adeo largo, ut lex ultro dicatur ne plus certo modo fiat.* Mr. William Waller, ſteward to ſir Carbery Pryſe, publiſhed a map and particular account of theſe mines, 8vo.[i]

Lhech yr Aſt. In the pariſh of *Lhan Goedmor* ſtands *Lhech yr Aſt*, a vaſt rude ſtone eight or nine yards in circumference and at leaſt half a yard thick, in a reclining poſition, one ſide on the ground, the other ſupported by a ſtone about three feet high. Mr. Lluyd ſaw a ſomewhat ſimilar monument near Llan Edern in Glamorganſhire, called by a name of the ſame ſignification *Gwal y Vilaſt*, which literally means the *Bitch's kennel*. This laſt ſtone is much longer and of an oval form about four yards long and two broad, ſupported at one end by a rude ſtone about two feet high, ſomewhat of the ſame form with thoſe at the head and feet of graves in country church yards. By the firſt of theſe monuments is ſuch another but leſs and lower; and five kiſtvaens uncovered, ſcarce two feet long, formed of rude ſtones pitched in the ground; as likewiſe a circular area of the ſame kind of ſtones about four yards diameter, but moſt of the ſtones of this circle are now fallen; and about ſix yards from it lies a ſtone on the ground, and another beyond it at the ſame diſtance, which doubtleſs belonged to it[m].

Meini Hirion. *Meini Hirion*, near Nenodh, the ſeat of David Parry, eſq; are perhaps ſome remaining pillars of ſuch a ſtone circle, though much larger, as that deſcribed in Caermarthenſhire by the name of Meini gwyr[n].

Mein Kyvriol. *Meini Kyvriol* or the *numerary ſtones* near the ſame place ſeem to be the remains of ſome ſuch monument. They are 19 ſtones lying on the ground in ſuch diſorder as not to be eaſily numbered by the vulgar: only two of them ſeem to have ſtood upright[o].

Lech y gowres. *Lhech y Gowres* or the *Gianteſs's ſtone*, well known in this neighbourhood, is a vaſt ſtone placed on four

[x] Lhuyd in Gibſon. [y] Horſl. 372. [z] Leges Wall. p. 261. [a] P 258. Pennant, Zool. I. 39, 40. 8vo.
[b] Lluyd in Gibſon. [c] Pennant, Ib. 62. ex Rymer.
[d] Leg. Wall. 41. Pennant, Ib. 44. See end of Davies's Dict. Lluyd in Gibſon. [e] Tan. 706. Lel. V. 13.
[f] Lel. VII. 30. [g] Lel. V. 78. [h] Ib. 76. [i] Wyndham, 105, 106.
[k] Lel. V. 79. [l] N. H. XXXIV. c. 17. [i] Q. [m] Lluyd.
[n] Lluyd. See before, p. 511. [o] Lluyd.

other

other large ones about five or ſix feet high. Beſides theſe four there are two others pitched on end but too low to bear any of the weight. Two large ones and a ſmall one lye on the ground at each end of this monument, and at ſome diſtance from it another rude ſtone which probably related to it. This Lhech y Gowres ſtands on ſuch a ſmall eminence in a plain open field as the Rollrich ſtones in Oxfordſhire[p]. It is eaſy to ſee the ſtone monuments above deſcribed are cromlechs.

Hir vaen gwydhog.

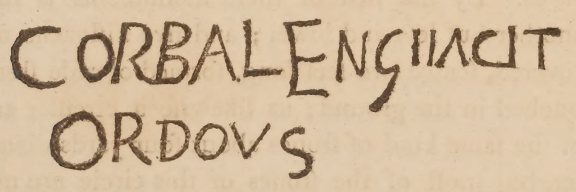
Hir vaen gwydhog or *the conſpicuous coloſſus* is a remarkable ſtone about 16 feet, three broad, and two thick, ſtanding on the top of a mountain in the confines of the pariſhes of *Kelhan* and *Lhan y Krŵys*, and ſerving at preſent as a boundary between this county and Caermarthenſhire. Not far from it is *Maen y pren vol*, which Mr. Lluyd did not ſee, but ſuppoſed by the name it was a kiſtvaen; *Prenvol* in this county *(Prennol* in North Wales) ſignifying a ſmall cheſt[q].

Gwyl Talieſin.

Gwyl Talieſin, q. d. *Talieſin's bed*, in the pariſh of *Lhan Vihangel geneu'r glyn* by the high road about four miles from Aberyſtwyth by its name and the tradition of the neighbourhood about it ought to be the grave of the celebrated poet Talieſin ben beirdh, who flouriſhed about the year 540. It ſeems to be a ſort of kiſtvaen four feet long and three broad, compoſed of four ſtones, one at each end and two ſide ſtones: the higheſt about a foot above ground. It has within theſe five years been entirely plundered and the broken ſtones converted to gate poſts[r]. But all theſe monuments ſeem to be much older than Talieſin, and prior to the coming of the Romans among us[s].

Penbryn.

In *Penbryn* pariſh not far from the church on a rude hard ſtone, which once ſtood in a ſmall heap of ſtones, cloſe by which it now lies, is the following inſcription in large and very fair letters:



Mr. Lluyd was at firſt for reading it *Cor Balencii jacit Ordous*, and interpreting it *The heart of Valeneus of North Wales lies here*, ſuppoſing ſuch a perſon to have been ſlain there in battle. In old inſcriptions we often find B put for V, as *Balerius* for *Valerius*, *Bixſit* for *Vixit*, *Militabit* for *Militavit*, &c. and the word *Ordous* ſeems not very far from *Ordovices*. But that great Britiſh antiquary declares himſelf by no means ſatisfied with this conjecture. In the ſame pariſh, he adds, was found a Britiſh gold coin weighing he imagined about a guinea, and in the poſſeſſion of John Williams, eſq. of Aber Nantbychan, who communicated a drawing of it to biſhop Gibſon, inſerted in our Pl. VIII. fig. 12. It is of the ſame kind with the coins found at Carnbre in Cornwall, engraved in our plate of Britiſh coins in the firſt volume, particularly fig. 52 and 54. Biſhop Gibſon compared it with three others leſs perfect in the Aſhmolean Muſeum. From this and many like coins found in other parts of the kingdom Mr. Lluyd concludes the Britans had gold and ſilver money of their own before the Roman conqueſt. For as ſuch of theſe coins as want inſcriptions are always a little hollow on one ſide, and have alſo characters different from the Romans, it is plain the art of coining them was not learnt of the Romans, for had that been the caſe we ſhould have rather met with Roman letters, ſuch as by ſome coins of Caſſivelaun (Britiſh *Kaſwalhawn)* and Cunobelin (Britiſh *Kynvelyn)* we find they made uſe of after their conqueſt[t].

Llanbadan Vawr.

Llanbadan Vaur is thought to have been alſo called *Mauritanea*, where Paternus in the 6th century founded a monaſtery and epiſcopal ſee, afterwards united to St. David's. The church ſeems to have been given 1111 to St. Peter's at Glouceſter, and afterwards to Vale royal in Cheſhire[u].

"Paſſing over Wy and ſtying up a hill I looked "back and viewed *Penlimnon* the head of Wye. It "ſeemed to me a very high mountain and was diſtant "by gueſſe 16 miles[x]."

Leland[y] enumerates ten different lakes in this county: *Llyn lanabeder, Llynrytthen Llyn Yridde, Llyn Cregnant, Llynduy, Llynygorres, Llyngynon, Llyn Creglloydon, Llyn Winge*, and another whoſe name is wanting.

Earls of Cardigan.

Thomas Brudenel baron Brudenel of Stanton Wyvile was created earl of Cardigan by Charles II. April 20, 1661, and ſucceeded 1663 by his ſon Robert, who was ſucceeded 1703 by his grandſon *George*[z], and he 1732 by his ſon *George*, who having married Mary youngeſt daughter of the duke of Montague after the death of his father-in-law aſſumed the name and arms of Montague, and was 1766 alſo created duke of Montague and marquis Monthermer[a]. He died without iſſue May 23, 1790, and was ſucceeded as earl of Cardigan by his brother James Brudenell, who had been created baron Brudenell, of Dean in Northamptonſhire, Oct. 17, 1788.

[p] Lluyd. [q] Lluyd. [r] Lluyd. [s] Lluyd. [t] Tan. 706. [u] Lel. V. 80. [x] Ib. 77 [y] G. [z] See before in Northamptonſhire. [a] Wyndham, p. 107.

Rare Plants found in Cardiganſhire.

Euphorbia *Peplis*. Small Purple Sea Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhores, near *Aberyſtwith*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thriſt or Sea Gilly-flower; on maritime and alpine meadows and rocks, near *Aberyſtwith*.

NORTH

A MAP of NORTH WALES from the best AUTHORITIES

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805

Engraved by J. Cary.

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

IRIS

HOLYHEAD ISLE

North Stack

Holyhead

Carnarvon Pt

Llanrwarey Pt

Llanbadrieg

Kendrin Hdr

Hilary Pt

Llanfechell

Llanerchmeap

Llanwacraith

Llandrygdog

Llandegrad

Treiadnet

Bodderis

Adanvaier

Gwindu

Enbol

Llangaffo

Langynewen

Honeglos

Llanbulan

Tretalin Chap.

Tresdraeth

Aberffraw

Llan Geinwen

Llanedwyn

Hendre Gadock

Rhosneigr

Weadle I.

Gregorys Pt.

Aberffraw Bay

Llanbeder

Llandisnan

Llandisilio

Penmynydd

Llansdurn

Llandegvan

Llanvaier

Priestholme

Gt Ormes Hd

Beaumaris

Catherines Castle

Pwll Wherri Pass & Harbour

Bangor

Llandegay

Llanvaier Castle

Llanlechyd

Newburgh

Dinasorwerd

Carnarvon

CARNARVON BAY

Carnarvon Bar

Llanvagland

Llanberis

Llanihangel Enrage

Dolbadarn Castle

Dinas Dinlle an old British Camp

Llanuda

Llandurog

Glynn Llevon

Llevon R.

Bodichen

Llanihangel

Llyn Padadulin

Bethlehem

Snowden Peak

Capel Keirio

Llyn Treveny

Llanberis Lake

Llanrug

Llandegai

Llanllechid

Llanaber

Llanfairfechan

Aber

Llanfairfechan

Llanfairfechan

Llanfairfechan

REFERENCES to the COUNTIES.
1 Anglesey
2 Carnarvon
3 Denbigh
4 Merioneth
5 Flint
6 Montgomery
IRISH SEA
CHESHIRE
SHROP SHIRE
RADNOR SHIRE
RIVER DEE
Warren Ho.
Nant
Mostyn
Prestattyn
Llan Asaph
Whitford
Dyfsart
Holywell
Rudland
Newmarket
Comb
Abergeley
Llysvain
St Asaph
Llansanshare
Demvrehion
Caerwys
Flint
Eckivog
Nannarth
Northop
Chester
Eccleston
Denbigh
Llanrhiven
Llandurnog
Llannunis
Llan Rayder
Llanhiclian
Ruthin
Llanbeder
Llanvarog
Clocnnock
Llanarmon
Llandegley
Wrexham
Gresford
Holt
Rofset
Brogon
Kinnerton
Bretton
Pulford
Merford
Mould
Northop
Llanilhangel
Llanvaier
Derwen
Llan Elidan
Bodydrisll
Bettus
Gruyddel Wan
Mansanfraid
Corwen
Llangor
Llandrillo
Llandervel Fadern
Llanvaier
Bala
Llangkil
Llanagreth
Llanygillyn
Llangower
Llangunnog
Llansillen
Llangedwin
Pont Raven
Pennant Melangil
Hirnant
Peny bont
Dolegelly
Llanyhangel
Llanuthin
Llanam Monthwy
Llanvegheu
Llandrinio
Dinasmouthy
Pontauck Bri.
Digorth
Aberwido
Mary Lloyd
Llangadvan
Llanginnew
Welch Pool
Buttington
Kemes
Llanvineu
Llanworing
Llanbrin Mawr
Llanllegan
Manarew
Penegos
Darrowen
Machumleth
Montgomery
Church Stoke
Heath Cote Hill
Red Court or Court House
Llanmeriwig
Llanlehayne
Newtown
Aberhavesp
Treveglos
Penprive
Llanwenog
Llandynam
Moghtree
Clay Hill
Llanidloes
Llynn Barre
Lead Mines
Llangerick
Bishops Castle
Sellalyn
Llansantfraidin Glyn
Llanarmon Bach
Llan Rayder
Llangollen
Chirk
Pontrain
Llansantfraidin
Llandisilio
Llan Egwast Abby
Castle Dinas
Rhuabon
Wistock
Winsway
Overton
Emral
Worthenbury
Bangor
Willington
Whitwell Chap
Daywiche
Hanmere
Bettesfield
Geginwen
Capel Moynglath
Pant Grouch
Broncoed Chap
Paradise
Coal Pits
Holywell
Park Gate
Rudland
Abergeley
Llysvain
Llan Eligon
St George
Honddy
Llansanshare
Demvrehion
Caerwys
Bodfary
Llanerch
Foxhall
Henllan
Llanwerth
Denbigh
Llanrhiven
Llandurnog
Llannunis
Llan Rayder
Llanhiclian
Ruthin
Llanbeder
Llanvarog
Clocnnock
Llanarmon
Llandegley
Wrexham
Gresford
Holt
Rofset
Brogon
Kinnerton
Bretton
Pulford
Merford
Mould
Northop
Eccleston
Chester

20

10

LIII°

50

40

30

NORTH WALES.

ORDEVICES.

THE country of the Silures and Dimetæ, which we have hitherto been ſurveying, was in after-ages when Wales was governed by three princes, called in their language *Deheu-barth*, q. d. *the right hand part*, by the Engliſh *South Wales*, as has been before obſerved. The other two principalities (which they called *Guineth* and *Powis*, we *North Wales* and *Powis land)*, were formerly inhabitated by the ORDOVICES, called alſo ORDEVICES and ORDOVICAE, and ſometimes by corruption *Ordobicæ:* a robuſt and powerful people, keeping cloſe to their mountains, and deriving their temper from their ſoil, who long lived independent both of the Roman and Engliſh government, not being ſubdued by the Romans before the time of Domitian, when Julius Agricola reduced almoſt the whole nation; nor made an Engliſh province before the time of Edward I. They long enjoyed their liberty, truſting to their own bravery and faſtneſſes, which ſeemed formed by nature for ambuſcades and to prolong a war.

It is not difficult to mark their limits: but extremely ſo to define their name properly. I was of opinion, however, that as they ſettled above the two rivers *Devi*, which riſe from contiguous ſprings, and run different ways, and [a] *Oar Devi* ſignifies in Britiſh *upon the rivers Devi*, they might thence be called *Ordevices*; as the *Averni* received their name from their ſituation upon the Garonne, the *Armorici* upon the ſea, and the *Horeſci* upon the river Eſk. Nor indeed is the name of Ordevices totally extinct in this track, great part of it which lies on the ſea being ſtill called by the inhabitants *Ardudwy*, which the Romans ſeem to have ſoftened into *Ordovic* and *Ordevices*. But the whole country, except one ſmall part, is comprehended under the modern Latin name of *Guinethia* and *Venedotia*, by the Britiſh *Guineth*, as ſome ſuppoſe from the Veneti of Armorica, who, according to Cæſar, uſed frequently to come over in their ſhips. If I may be allowed to change one letter, I ſhould ſuppoſe this name to have been known to the Greeks and Pauſanias, who, in his Arcadica, relates that Antoninus Pius puniſhed our Brigantes for invading GENOVNIA, the Roman province in Britain. If I might ſubſtitute *Genouthia* to *Genounia*, that word comes ſo near to *Guinethia*, and this Guinethia lies ſo contiguous to the Brigantes, that unleſs Pauſanias meant this country, the ableſt critic cannot tell what he means.

But to return: To the Ordevices belonged thoſe countries which now go under the Engliſh name of *Montgomeryſhire*, *Merionethſhire*, *Caernarvonſhire*, *Denbighſhire*, and *Flintſhire*.

[a] *Ar-Dhyvi.*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, called in Britiſh *Sire Tre-Faldwin*[a], from the chief town, has on the ſouth *Cardigan* and *Radnorſhire*, on the eaſt *Shropſhire*, on the north *Denbighſhire*, and on the weſt *Merionethſhire*. Though very mountainous, it is agreeably interſperſed with fruitful vallies, paſtures, and corn fields: and formerly produced horſes that were greatly eſteemed, which, as Giraldus expreſſes it, "deriving from nature a graceful figure, are "highly admired for ſtatelineſs of limbs and "matchleſs fleetneſs."

Fine horſes.

In the extremity of this county, to the weſt, where it terminates in a kind of cone, ſtands *Machleneth*, perhaps the MAGLONA of the Romans, where, in

Machleneth. *Machynleth.* MAGLONA.

[a] *Sir Dre Valdwin.* Lluyd.

the reign of the emperor Honorius, under the Dux Britanniarum, was quartered the captain of the *Numerus Solenſium*, to awe the mountaineers, and two miles from it near *Penall*[b], they ſhew a place called *Keven Caer*, or the *Ridge of the city*, where Roman coins are frequently dug up, and a circular fortification of no ſmall extent is to be ſeen.

Keven Caer.

Five miles from hence Mount *Plinlimon*[c] beforementioned riſes to a great height, and on that ſide where it bounds this county pours forth the Severn, the ſecond river in Britain next to the Thames, and called by the Britans *Haffren*. The origin of this name I have not met with. Jeffrey's ſtory of Sabrina a virgin drowned in it ſeems fabulous: though copied from him by the poet:

The head of the Severn.

——— *in flumen præcipitatur Abren,*
Nomen Abren fluvio de virgine, nomen eidem
Nomine corrupto deinde Sabrina datur.

———Aber into the river caſt,
The river from the virgin takes its name,
Sabrina after called, though ſtill the ſame,
Whence after by corruption Severn came.

Immediately after its riſe it forms ſo many meanders that one would often think it was running back, though it is all the while advancing, or rather ſlowly wandering through this county, and thoſe of Salop, Worceſter, and laſt of all Glouceſter, greatly enriching the ſoil as it paſſes, and at laſt calmly emptying itſelf into the Severn ſea. In this county, ſhrouded with woods, it makes its way northward by *Lanidlos*, *Trenewith*, or *Newtowne*, and *Caer-fuſe*[d], which boaſts antiquity and antient privileges. Not far from its eaſtern bank it leaves *Montgomery*, the chief town of the county, ſituate on a bold rock, with a pleaſant plain below, built by Baldwin, warden of the marches of Wales, under William the Conqueror, whence the Britans call it *Tre Baldwin*, or *Baldwin's town*. But the Engliſh gave it the name of *Montgomery*, and *Mons Gomerici*, from Roger *Montgomery*, earl of Shrewſbury, whoſe property it was, who, as appears from Domeſday book built its caſtle. But Henry III. recovering it from its aſhes in which it lay many years after the Welſh had ruined it, and ſlain the garriſon in the year 1095, Florilegus pretends he gave it the name of *Mount Gomery*, from the ſituation of the place. Certain it is that Henry III. by charter granted that the "Burgh of "Montgomery ſhould be a free Burgh, enjoying "other liberties."

Lanidlos.
Tre Newydh, or *New town.*
Kaer Fuſe.
Montgomery.
Trefaldwin.
A° 11.

Near this *Corndon* hill riſes to a great height, on whoſe ſummit are certain ſtones placed in form of a crown * in memory probably of ſome victory: whence it has its name. Higher up Severn runs by *Trellin*[e]. q. d. the *town on the lake*, whence the Engliſh call it *Welch pool*, with a caſtle contiguous to the ſouth, called from the red ſtone of which it is built *Caſtle Coch*, containing within the compaſs of its walls two caſtles, one belonging to lord Powis, the other to baron *Dudley*. Cadugan, the renowned Britain already mentioned, ſon of Blethin, while engaged in building this caſtle, was ſlain by his nephew Madoc, as we read in Lancarvon's epitome. Oppoſite to this, on the other ſide of the river, lies *Buttington*, remarkable for the Danes wintering there, from whence Marianus tells us Adhered, earl of Mercia, diſlodged them A. D. 894. The Severn leaving theſe parts turns eaſt to meet the little river *Tanet*[f] after its union, with which it enters Shropſhire.

Corndon hill.
Trellin.
Welchpool.
Red Caſtle.
Buttington.
Tanet r.

I am firmly perſuaded, and I think I have truth on my ſide, that in this region of the Ordevices ſtood MEDIOLANUM celebrated by Antoninus and Ptolomy, whoſe traces I carefully ſought for, but with little ſucceſs, ſo completely does time prey upon cities. If I might, however, form a conjecture from ſituation, as the other towns placed here by Antoninus are eaſy to find, viz. BONIVM on one ſide, now *Bangor* on the Dee, and on the other RVTVNIVM now *Rowton caſtle*, from the latter of which he makes it 12 miles diſtant, and from the former 20 miles, the lines of poſition, if I may ſo call them, or rather of diſtance, interſect each other between *Mathrafal* and *Lan-Vethlin*, which are ſcarce three miles aſunder, and point out the ſituation of our Mediolanum almoſt to demonſtration. For this method of finding the ſituation of a third place by two already known cannot be liable to uncertainty, when neither mountains interpoſe, nor the courſe of the roads is obſtructed. This *Matrafal*, which is five miles weſt from the Severn, and (which in part proves its antiquity), though now but a bare name, was the ſeat of the princes of Powis, and is celebrated by writers who relate that in it, after the princes had abandoned it, Robert de *Vieux pont* or *Vipont* of England, built a caſtle. But *Llan-vethlin*, q. d. *the Church of Vethlin*, a ſmall market town, though ſomewhat further from the interſection of the lines, is yet nearer allied by name to our Mediolanum: for *Vethlin*, by the idiom of the Britiſh language, is formed out of *Methlin*, as *Caer Verden* from *Caer Merden*, *Arvon* from *Ar-mon*. Nor is *Methlin* further remote from Mediolanum than *Milan* in Italy, *le Million*, in Xaintoigne, or *Methlin* in Flanders, all which towns are generally allowed to have had antiently the name of *Mediolanum*. The reader is to judge which conjecture comes neareſt the truth, it being enough for me to propoſe the conjecture. If I ſhould ſay that this our Mediolanum, with the other towns of the ſame name in Gaul, were founded by duke Medius, or prince Olen, or that while it was building, a ſow half woolly *(mediatim lanata)* was dug up, I ſhould paſs for an egregious trifler: and yet all theſe fancies have been broached by the Italians about their Mediolanum. But ſince it is out of diſpute that theſe were built by people of the ſame language (as we have ſhewn the Gauls and Britans uſed one common language), it is very probable they had the ſame name on the ſame account. I know, however, of no agreement between our Mediolanum and that in Italy, except that both ſtand in a plain among rivulets, and a learned Italian derives the name of his Mediolanum

MEDIOLANVM.
Mathraval.
Llan Vethlin.

* commonly called *Magifold*.

[b] *Penalht* in Merionethſhire. Lluyd.
[c] Vulgo *Plynhymmon*, an rectius *Pen Lhuman*, i. e. *Jugum vexillare*. L.
[d] Kaer Sws. L.
[e]
[f] *Myrnwy*. L.

from

from its ſituation among *Lanæ*, which he explains *rivulets*.

Earls of Montgomery.

This county gave name, title, and honour, to no earl till lately in 1605 king James, out of his ſingular affection for him, and the great hopes he formed of his virtues, created at Greenwich Philip *Herbert*, younger ſon of Henry earl of Pembroke by Mary *Sidney*, at the ſame time baron *Herbert of Shurland*, and earl of *Montgomery*.

Princes of Powis.

But the princes of Powis deſcended from the third ſon of Roderic Mawr[g], held this county with others in uninterrupted ſucceſſion to Edward II's time, though Roger and Hugh Montgomery[h] had lopt off parcels of it. At that time Oen ap *Gryffin ap Gwenwinwyn*, laſt lord of Powis of Britiſh race, left an only daughter Hawiſia, whom John *Charleton*, of England, the king's *Valet* married, and in her right was created lord of Powis by Edward II.

Lords of Powis.

and as we have ſeen in many places bore a lion rampant G. in a field O. Four of his male deſcendants enjoyed this honor till the male line ended in Edward. He by Eleanor daughter and one of the heireſſes of Thomas Holland earl of Kent, had Jane, wife of ſir John *Grey*, knt. and Joyce, wife of John lord *Tiptoft*, from whom the barons *Dudley* and others derive themſelves. This ſir John *Grey*, by his bravery in the field, and by favour of king Henry V. had the earldom of *Tanquerville* in Normandy, "to hold to him and his heirs male paying "one baſſinet at the caſtle of Rouen on the feaſt of "St. George yearly." He had a ſon named Henry, lord of Powis, in whoſe family the title of Powis continued with honour till Edward Grey, who died in our time without legitimate iſſue.

This county has 57 pariſh churches.

[g] from Bledhyn ap Kymyn. Powel, p. 109.

[h] *brothers*, G. Q.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Montgomery is bounded by Shropſhire on the eaſt, Radnor and Cardiganſhire on the ſouth, Merioneth on the weſt, and by part of Merioneth, Denbigh, and Shropſhires on the north, is 30 miles from eaſt to weſt, 25 from north to ſouth, and 94 in circumference, contains ſeven hundreds, 47 pariſhes, and five market towns, all boroughs.

By its vicinity to England it partakes both of the nature and improvement of its ſoil. An agreeable mixture of cultivated vales and bold hills well ſtored with growſe is interſperſed among five market towns, many ſingle farms, ſmall villages, and gentlemen's ſeats.

Machynleth. "*Mahenthle*, the ſecond town of Montgomeriſhire, "and there ons a yere ſeſſion to be kept, 16 Welſh "miles from Montgomeri[a]."

Biſhop Gibſon received the following particulars concerning *Machynleth*[b] from a gentleman who had lived there many years. The main fort, which was on the higheſt part of the hill, was built quadrangularly, and encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, and a broad ditch of an oval form, excepting that towards the valley it was extended in a direct line. On the outſide of the great ditch next the river Dyvi the foundations of many houſes have been diſcovered, and on a lower mount there ſtood a ſmall fort, which may be ſuppoſed to have been built of bricks, of which they find plenty there. All the outwalls were built of a rough hard ſtone, which muſt have been carried thither by water, there being none ſuch nearer than Tâl y Gàreg, which is diſtant from this place about ſeven miles. From the fort to the water ſide is a broad hard way of pitched pebbles, and other ſtones, continued in a ſtraight line through meadows and marſh grounds, which may be about 200 yards in length, and ten or twelve in breadth. It is very evident that this fort was demoliſhed before the building of the church of Penalht, as we find in the walls of the church ſeveral bricks mixed with the ſtones which were doubtleſs brought thither from this place. Roman coins have been found here ſince thoſe mentioned by Mr. Camden, particularly ſome ſilver ones of Auguſtus and Tiberius, and near the main fort in a field called *Kae Lhwyn y Neuodh* (i. e. the *court* or *palace grove)*, was found a ſmall gold chain, and at another time a ſapphire neatly cut. Some other things of leſs note have been diſcovered in the ſame place; a very large braſs caldron uſed ſince as a brewing veſſel at Kaer Berlhan, ſeveral pieces of lead, and very odd glaſſes of a round form like hoops, ſome about 20 inches in circumference, others much leſs, &c. curiouſly liſted of various colours, whichweref ound in ſome broken ones to proceed from ſand of the ſame colours incloſed in ſeveral cells withinthe glaſſes."

Mr. Ward[c] carries MAGLORE, or, as he writes it, *Maglove*, into *Yorkſhire* to *Gretabridge*, without taking any notice of Mr. Camden's placing it here.

At *Penalht* on the *Dovy* is a conſiderable iron work. The old church, which was partly built of the ruins of the adjoining Roman fortreſs of *Kevn Caer*, has been lately taken down and a new one built with its materials, which are hid by ſtucco[d]. Penalht.

Kaer Sŵs (for ſo Mr. Lluyd corrects Mr. Camden's *Caer fuſe)* appears to have been a town of antiquity from the ſtreet there and the lanes about it, on whoſe north-weſt ſides are hollow arched foſſes. The Roman road called *Sarn Swſan* runs hence pointing to Meivod, and is diſtinctly traced as far as the banks of the Vyrnwy near Llyſſin. It is to be met with in *Llan Raider* pariſh, at *Street Vawr* near *Coed y Clawdh*, croſs *Rhos y Brithdw* to *Pen y Street*, and thence to *Llam y jwrch* to *Caerfach*, which is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall Roman camp, and it is believed it tends to Cheſter[e]. On the ſide of the road on *Gwyn Vynyd* is a ſmall ſuboval camp. It is not known whether Roman coins have ever been found at Kaer Sws, but that it was of Roman foundation ſeems highly probable from the finding there, beſides ſome neat hewn ſtones for building, ſeveral bricks of that kind which we frequently meet with in ſuch antient cities as were poſſeſſed by the Romans. One of theſe is copied from Mr. Pennant, Pl. IX. fig. 13. Only one coin has been found. It has had a caſtle and at leaſt one church, and is ſaid to have been formerly the ſeat of the lords of Arwyſtli: but how far it extended ſeems at preſent altogether uncertain. It has three camps about it: one on the north on a mountain called *Gwyn-vynydh*; a ſecond to the eaſt near a place called *Rhos dhiaberd*, or the common where *no quarter was given*, in *Llan Dhinam* pariſh, a camp of a very uncommon form, having at the ſouth end a large conic mount ſurrounded with a very deep foſſe. In the north part of the foſſe is an oblong area, 70 yards wide in its greateſt diameter, with a very high rampart and outer ditch. In the lower part is an entrance opening into a great rectangular camp, 200 by 100 yards, and oppoſite to this entrance another at the extremity. The whole encompaſſed with a rampart and ditch. In a field oppoſite to Caer Sws are ſome trenches relative to the camp[f], where, beſides entrenchments, is a very large mount or barrow: a third at a place called *Keven Karnedh*. About a mile ſouth from this laſt on the top of a hill above Lhan Dhinam church is a remarkable entrenchment called *y Caer Vechan*, which may ſignify the *leſſer city*, or *fortification*, but is doubtleſs here put for the latter[g], ſurrounded by a number of foſſes from one to five[h]. Kaer Sws.

On the mountains of *Carno* was fought 1097 a

[a] Lel. It. VII. 28.
[b] *Machleneth.*
[c] in Horſley's Britannia Romana, p. 477. 485.
[d] Wyndham, 110.
[e] Pennant I. 361.
[f] Pennant II. 363.
[g] Lluyd.
[h] Pennant II. 364.

bloody

bloody battle between the princes of South and North Wales, when the author of the war, Trahaern ap Caradoc prince of the latter, was ſlain in the field, and Gryffyd ap Cynan put into poſſeſſion of his rightful throne[i]. The church of Carno belonged to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, who are ſaid to have had a houſe near it[k].

Montgomery "*Montgomerike*, in Welſh *Trevaldwine*, ſtandeth "a mile from Severn bank, and is ſervid with ſmall "rills coming from the hills hard by. The ſoil of "the ground of the town is on mayne ſlaty rocke, "and eſpecially the part of the town hilling towards "the caſtel, now a late re-edified, whereby hath been "a park. Great ruines of the wall yet appere *ad* "*veſtigia* of four gates called Kedewen gate, Chyr- "byry gate, Artur's gate, Kery gate. In the wall "yet remain broken towres, of the which the whit "towre is now moſtly remarkable. One pariſh "church in Mountgomerike. There lieth a good "plentiful valley by the town of corn and graſs[l]."

Montgomery ſtands on a gentle aſcent, and at the back of the town is a ſteep hill covered with fern, and called the Town hill; on part of which ſtands the caſtle, which was a ſecond time burnt by Llewellyn the Great, but afterwards made the ſeat of the lords Herbert of Cherbury and their anceſtors, till reduced to its preſent ruinous condition in the civil war. It had been divided by four foſſes cut in the rock. At the bottom of the hill in the vale is a ſmall fortification of the ſame kind with thoſe uſed by the Saxons and Welſh, having in it a high mount. On a hill not far from the caſtle is a ſtupendous Britiſh poſt, the approach guarded by four great ditches, with two or three entrances towards the main work, where two or three foſſes run acroſs the hill, the end of which is guarded by the ſteepneſs[m]. In the church is a monument for Richard, who died 1577, ſon of the firſt lord Herbert of Cherbury, and father of the famous lord Herbert. *Blackhall*, their family ſeat, was burnt. The chief trade of the town is tanning; but the new turnpike road may be a benefit to it. In a hollow way at a little diſtance from the town on the Engliſh ſide is a remarkable echo as of bells.

On *Mynydd Digoll*, or the mountain without loſs, called by the Engliſh the Long mountain, four or five miles from Montgomery, Madoc, couſin to Llewellyn, who, after his death, was ſet up by the North Welſhmen, was defended in a bloody battle by the lords Marchers[n]. Here alſo Henry VII. muſtered his friends from theſe parts[o].

Nantcribba. Between Montgomery and Welſhpool is *Nantcribba*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Hereford by deſcent from his grandfather Vaughan Devereux, eſq. Beyond this we deſcend to *Glen Afrey*, a beautiful woody vale in which the Severn meanders with ſcarce any ſtream over a pebbly bottom in a narrow channel ſided by marſhes, and croſſed by a long wooden bridge ſcarce able to reſiſt its impetuoſity in ſudden floods. Salmon force their way up the river though but an inconſiderable ſtream beyond Llanidlos.

Mr. Pennant was diſſuaded from viſiting *Plinlimmon* as an unintereſting object: the baſe moſt extenſive, the top boggy, and the view very dreary and almoſt an uninhabited country. Part of it lies in this and part in Cardiganſhire. Beſides the Severn it gives riſe to the *Ridal*, which empties itſelf into the ſea and Aberiſtwith, and to the Wye[p].

On the north ſide of *Cornden* hill in the county of Montgomery on the edge of Shropſhire is a circle of ſtones called *Madges Pinfold*, or *Milking fold*, from the vulgar tradition of a cow that gave milk there enough for all honeſt people that wanted, till ſome wicked perſon or witch milked her into a ſieve; from which time ſhe diſappeared. The greateſt diameter is 91 feet and an half, the ſhorter 80 feet and an half. There are 14 ſtones remaining, and the vacancies require 13 or 14 more. (See Pl. I fig. 1. *a* is ſix feet high; *o* is as high but leans). Theſe two ſtones are ſix feet diſtant. The next in ſize is *i*, from whence is a proſpect weſtward between two ſloping hills to the cultivated part of the long mountain, which proſpect would have been loſt in any other ſituation of the circle: *z* is a ſtone 80 yards diſtant. This way is high land of Corn Atton foreſt. Corndon hill.

The ſtones on Corndon hill are no other than four Carneds or rude heaps frequent on the Welſh mountains, and, as they bear no reſemblance to a crown, Mr. Lluyd thinks the name of the hill is derived from *Karn*, the ſingular of Carnen, with the addition of the Saxon dun, ſignifying mountain or hill, as in Snowdon, Huntingdon, &c. which conjecture is much confirmed when we conſider that there are many hills in Wales denominated from ſuch heaps of ſtones: as *Karn Lechart* in Glamorganſhire, *Karnedh David*, *Karnedh Higin*, and *Karnedh Llewellyn* in Caernarvonſhire, with many more in other counties.

There is a large double entrenchment on this ſide of Llanvyllyn, and another ſouth-weſt from Welſh Pool[q]. The entrenchment of *Caerfuſe* caſtle near Newtown appears from the oppoſite ſide of the Severn[r].

"*Newton*, five miles from Montgomerike, is meatly Newton. "well buildid after the Walche faſcion[s]." The houſes generally framed of timber, and the intermediate parts ſecured againſt the inclemency of the weather with lath and plaiſter. Newton is a neat and agreeable town, ſituated on the Severn's bank at the extremity of a beautiful valley, called the Vale of Newtown[r]. In a pretty park near the town is the ſeat of Pryſel.

"*Llanindelas*, 13 miles by W. from Montgomerie, Llanindelas "about three miles from the head of Severn[u]."

Llanidlos is a ſmall town with a great weekly market for yarn. The church reſts on ſix arches, whoſe pillars have capitals of palm leaves, and are ſaid by the inhabitants to have been brought from Cwm Hir abbey in Radnorſhire: a date in the roof is 1542. This is a country of ſheep walks, and in the neighbouring hills is found coarſe ſlate[x].

"*Walſchpole*, five miles from Montgomerik, the Welſh pool. "beſt market of Powiſland, had two lord marchers "caſtles within one wall, the lord Powis, named "Greye, and the lord Dudley, caullid Sutton: but

[i] Pennant, II. 363, 364.
[k] Ib.
[l] Lel. It. VII. 28.
[m] Pennant, II 374.
[n] Powell, 380. 387.
[o] Pennant, II. 375.
[p] Ib 366.
[q] Wyndham, 188.
[r] Wyndham, 189.
[s] Lel. ubi ſup.
[t] Wyndham, 191. Penn. II. 359.
[u] Lel. Ib.
[x] Pennant, II. 364, 365.

" now the lord Powys hathe bothe in his hand. The " Walch Pole is in compas almoſte as muche as a " little town. The lord Duddeley's part is almoſt " fallen down. The lord Powis' part is metely good[x]."

Welſhpool ſtands on a low hill, and conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, in which is the town hall, but few good houſes. It is the great market for the Welſh flannel called *Gwart* or *Webb*, made in Merioneth and the Welſh counties, and uſed for ſoldiers' clothes. The name of Welſhpool and the etymology of *Trallyn* agree with the ſituations of the town: otherwiſe one would ſuſpect that Tralhwn might be the name of a place near the pool before this town was built. For in ſome parts of Wales it is a common appellation for boggy places on roads and elſewhere, particularly in the Glamorganſhire mountains, and a great deal of ground near this place is known to be ſuch. I ſuppoſe Trallwn an abbreviation of *Traethlyn*, a quagmire[y]. The Severn is navigable to within three quarters of a mile of this town, which is at leaſt 200 miles from its mouth in the Briſtol channel[z].

Yſtrad Marchel. At *Yſtrad Marchell*, *Val Crucis*, or *Pola*, was a Ciſtercian abbey, founded 1170 by Owen Keviliog, or Madoc, in the 12th century, and in the reign of Edward III. the Welſh monks were removed into Engliſh abbies and Engliſh monks placed here, and the abbey was made ſubject to the abbot of Bildwas, c. Salop. It was valued at £. 64. 14*s*. 3*d*.[a]

Buttington. Almoſt oppoſite to Poole on the other ſide of the Severn is *Buttington*, the *Butdigingtune* of the Saxons, where A. D. 894 the Danes under Heſten, after traverſing over great part of England, took their ſtation. Alfred's generals reduced them to great ſtraits by blockade, till in deſpair attempting to force their way through the Saxons they were defeated with ſuch ſlaughter that few eſcaped to their own country[b].

Llanymnack hill. *Llanymnack* hill yields plenty of limeſtone; copper, lead ore, and calamine have been found there of late years: but there are undeniable proofs of its having been worked by the Romans. In a great artificial cave formed into ſeveral meanders in ſearch of ores have been found Roman coins, among them one of Antoninus and one of Fauſtina, and near them the ſkeleton of a man at full length having on his left arm a bracelet and by his ſide a battle axe. Burnt bones and aſhes are often found on the hill, and near the north-weſt part of the precipice are numbers of large pits in form of inverted cones, ſuppoſed to have been worked by the Romans. On the ſlope of the hill in the more acceſſible part runs from top to bottom a ſtupendous rampart of looſe ſtones with a foſſe at the foot of it: and at certain diſtances are two other parallel foſſes, in many places cut through the rock with vaſt labour, probably Britiſh. Offa's dyke may be traced on this hill, but is plainly different from the others. The wall of the church-yard is placed on the former[c]. Not far from hence ſtood *Carreg Hwva* caſtle, plundered 1162 by Owen Cyvilioc and Owen ap Madoc ap Mereddyd, which laſt was there ſlain 1187[d]. The river *Vyrnyw* abounds with fiſh, and has a bridge of ſeven arches over it about three miles above the ford[e]. The village and pariſh of *Melverley* lie on the oppoſite ſide of the Severn near its conflux with this river[f].

Caſtle Coch. Powis caſtle. *Caſtle Coch*, now known by the name of *Powis* caſtle, was built about 1108 by Cadwgan ap Blethyn when Henry I. had reſtored to him Powiſland, and, while he was thus employed, he was treacherouſly ſlain by his nephew Madoc, who was, however, no gainer by his crime. What Mr. Camden after Leland ſays of the different proprietors of the two caſtles here ſeems to mean no more than that the barons Dudley (of whom John in Edward III. married Iſabel daughter of John de Charleton, lord of Powis[g]) had a tower or apartment here. It was antiently called *Pole* caſtle, being conſidered as the caſtle of Welſhpool, from which it is ſcarce a mile diſtant. It came to the Charletons by John Charleton in Edward II. marrying Hawiſe, ſiſter and heir of Gryffin ap Owen or de la Pole, and together with it he had the barony of Pole. Her uncle, laying claim to the caſtle, beſieged it 5 Edward I. but was obliged to retire. It was in danger of being forfeited by its lord's adhering to Thomas earl of Lancaſter, but he obtained his pardon. From this family it came to the Greys by marriage in Henry V. with Jane daughter of the laſt lord Charlton. It was next purchaſed with the lordſhip by ſir Edward Herbert of Pool caſtle, younger ſon of William earl of Pembroke in Elizabeth. His ſon William was 5 Charles I. created lord Powis, of Powis, in the marches of Wales, and died 1605[h], being ſucceeded by his ſon *Percy* and grandſon *William* created earl and marquis of Powis by James II.[i] From him was lineally deſcended George Edward Henry Arthur Herbert, earl of Powis, ſo created 1747-8, who dying without male iſſue the title became extinct, but his daughter lady Henrietta Antonia married Edward Clive, lord Clive, who was created, May 12, 1804, Earl of Powis, viſcount Ludlow, baron Herbert of Chirbury, and baron Powis of Powis Caſtle.

This caſtle commands an extenſive proſpect every way, and is built of red ſtone, whence its name, as I ſuppoſe, Chateauroux the principal fortreſs in Berry, in Henry II. The entrance is from the ſouth between two round towers under a colonade into an oblong court, on whoſe weſt ſide is a handſome range of ſtabling. The front of the houſe is a large round tower, and there are two more at the north and weſt ſides. Here is a gallery of family portraits, 117 feet by 20, once 176 feet long, but an apartment has been taken out of it. The curious waterworks in the garden are taken away. Seventeen manors in the county are ſtill dependant on this caſtle[k].

Llangynod. At *Llangynod* was diſcovered 1692 a lead mine, which was in moſt parts a vein of three yards and an half thick, and was worked near 40 years to the depth of one hundred yards, when the water broke in upon it. A ſlate quarry has been opened of late years, but the want of water-carriage is a great loſs to the work. Two miles hence in *Pennant Melangle* church was the tomb of St. Monacella, who protecting a hare from the purſuit of Brocwell Yſcyth-

Pennant Melangle.

[x] Leland Ib.
[y] Lluyd.
[z] Wyndham, 185. Penn. II. 379.
[a] Tan. 716.
[b] Sax. Chron. 94, 95.
[c] Pennant, II. 384.
[d] Powel, 219. 241.
[e] Pennant, Ib. 383.
[f] Pennant, Ib. 385.
[g] Dugd. Bar. II. 72. 215.
[h] Dugd. Ib. II. 261.
[i] Gibſon.
[k] Pennant, II. 379.

rog,

rog, prince of Powis, he gave her land to found a religious houſe, of which ſhe became firſt abbeſs. Her hard bed is ſhewn in the cleft of a neighbouring rock, her tomb was in a little chapel now the veſtry, and her image is ſtill to be ſeen in the churchyard, where is alſo that of Edward eldeſt ſon of Owen Gwynedd, who was ſet aſide from the ſucceſſion on account of a broken noſe, and flying here for ſafety was ſlain not far off at a place called *Bwlch Croes Jorwerth*. On his ſhield is inſcribed, *Hic jacet Etwart*[l].

Mathraval. *Mathraval* ſhews at preſent no remains of its antient ſplendour, there being only a ſmall farm houſe where the caſtle ſtood, whoſe ſite occupied about two acres, guarded on one ſide by the ſteep over the river, on the other by a vaſt rampart of ſtone and earth and a deep foſs. A high keep at one corner. In *Gwern Ddu* a wood overagainſt it on the oppoſite ſide of the river is a circular entrenchment, and in a field beyond a round mount. Burton ſeems rightly to have placed Mediolanum hereabouts; this may have been the winter ſtation, and the low Meivod, ſubject to overflowings, the ſummer one[m].

On the Oſweſtry road above *Bryn Gwyn* the ſeat of William Moſtyn, eſq. is a circular Britiſh poſt. Numbers of them front the low country on the hills which jut into it as if to protect the internal parts from invaſion. Acroſs the road in one place are veſtiges of a very ſtrong rampart to defend a paſs into the vale of *Meivod*.

Llan Vyllin. *Llan Vyllin* is a market town of conſiderable note, firſt incorporated by Llewellin ap Gryffidh, lord of Mechain and Mochnant in Edward II. It is governed by two bailiffs choſen annually, who, beſides other privileges granted to the town by Charles II. a. r. 25, are juſtices of the peace within the corporation during their office.

Notwithſtanding a great many Roman coins have been found here, there is this objection to its being a Roman ſtation, that it was not cuſtomary among the Britans to prefix the name of *Llan*, or *church*, to the name of Roman cities, but generally *Kaer*, q. d. *fort*, or *fence*, as Kaer Leon, Kaer Went, Kaer Vyrdhin, &c. But, admitting the word Llan might be introduced in later times, yet, conſidering a learned and inquiſitive gentleman of this town, who had particularly attended to the antiquities of his country, had not in 40 years time met with any coins and other tokens of a place inhabited by the Romans, nor diſcovered the leaſt ſigns that this town was antiently of conſiderable note, I think we cannot ſafely, merely on account of its name and vicinity to the ſituation required, conclude it the old *Mediolanum*. It ſeems better to adopt the ſituation aſſigned by Dr. Powel, who, in his learned notes on Giraldus' Itinerary[n], aſſures us that it was not only the opinion of ſome antiquaries, that the antient Mediolanum was ſeated where the village of Meivod ſtands at preſent, but alſo that the ſame village and places adjoining afforded in his time ſeveral ſuch remarkable monuments as made it evident there had been formerly a conſiderable town at that place. Alſo this Meivod is ſeated about one mile below Mathraval on the north ſide of the river Myrnwy, and three miles ſouth of Lhan Vylhin. At preſent there remain only a church and a ſmall village: but ſeveral living at the beginning of the laſt century have ſeen there ruins of two other churches. I am informed, that about one mile from the church is a place called *Erw'r Porth*, i. e. *the Gate acre*, which is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from one of the gates of the old city, and that in the grounds adjoining to this village, cauſeways, foundations of buildings, floors, and hearths are often diſcovered by labourers: but whether any ſuch monuments as we may ſafely conclude to be Roman (ſuch as coins, urns, inſcriptions, &c.) are found at this place, muſt be left to further enquiry. Meivod, as archbiſhop Uſher ſuppoſes, is called by Nennius *Cair Meguid*, and in other copies *Cair Metguod*; but what the word *Meguid*, or *Metguod*, or even *Meivod*, or *Mediolanum*, might ſignify is hardly intelligible at preſent, unleſs the name be taken from an *hermitage*; *Meudwyſod* ſignifying *an hermit's habitation*, for they have a tradition at that place that a hermit called *Rhys* (corruptly as ſome ſuppoſed for *Gyris*) lived there: and the word *Metguod* was, according to old orthography, the ſame with *Medvod*, or *Meidwyvod*, i. e. an *hermitage*, from *Meiduy* a hermit, and *bod* an habitation. What confirms this is, that at Llandiſtio in Denbighſhire is another *Meivod*, with the very ſame tradition, and both churches bear the name of the ſame founder Tiſſitio, ſon of Brychwel Yſkithrog, prince of Powis about the year 600[o].

Ward in Horſley, p. 372, is of opinion that the MEDIOLANUM of Ptolemy and Antoninus are different places, the former among the Ordevices, and at Meivod, if the ruins are Roman, of which there is no certain proof; the latter among the Cornavii at Drayton in Cheſhire, or as Dr. Tylſton at Bonebury between Kinderton and Drayton. Meivod is ſaid to have been the archdeaconry of all Powiſland, and to have had two churches beſides the preſent. The principal church was the burial place of the princes and great men of Powys. The yard of the preſent is not leſs than nine acres, and yields to the miniſter as many pounds as a paſture[p].

Caſtelh Caereneon was built 1155 by a prince of Powis. *Caſtell Dolforwyn* ſtands on a woody ſteep, and reſembles Caſtle Dinas in its maſonry of the ſmall ſhattering ſtone of the country. It was built by that worthy prince Bleddyn ap Cynwyn between 1065 and 1073. Mr. Pennant inclines to refer its name *Dolforwyn*, or the *meadow of the maiden* to the ſtory of Sabrina, who gave her name to the Severn which runs in this neighbourhood[q]. Q. if it means *Maiden Caſtle*. Not far from it, in a bottom, is *Bettus* church, dedicated to St. Beuno, and formerly belonging to *Llanlugan*, a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded before 1239, valued at £ 22. 14*s*.[r] The ſteeple makes a figure in theſe parts; it was built by John Meredith its vicar 1531. A little further on the top of a hill to the left, is a great exploratory mount, and on the ſame range or poſt called *Pen y Gaer* triple trenched. *Vaynor* houſe, once the property of the Prices, but by marriage of the heireſs

Bettus.

Llanlugan.

[l] Pennant, II. 346—348.
[m] Ib. 355.
[n] L. II. c. 4.
[o] Lluyd.
[p] Pennant, II. 353, 354.
[q] I. 357.
[r] Tan. 716.

in

in the laſt century to George Devereux, eſq. tranſferred to the viſcounts Hereford, and on the death of PriceDevereux 10th of that honour, by will, alienated to perſons foreign to the name and blood. In *Fordin* pariſh is a Roman camp called the *Gaer*, and near Nantcribba, about 200 yards from Offa's dyke, a conſiderable rock, ſurrounded with a ditch, with remains of a ſmall ſquare fort with a round tower at each corner, one tolerably entire, nine feet diameter within, the walls ſeven feet and an half thick [a].

Llanvair. *Llanvair* is a mean market town, 12 or 14 miles from Welſhpool. The road thence to Dolgelly in Merionethſhire paſſes over hills (the river Wyrnyr meandering among trees at the foot of natural terraces, forming a picturesque ſcene), to others round whoſe ſides winds a narrow high terrace, with a wide moraſſy valley to the left part of the fen or of the precipice concealed by trees growing up againſt it. From this road one ſees *Moel Abentrick*, or *the baldſtone rock*. In *Llyſſon* pariſh is *Luſig* park belonging to lord Powis but diſparked. Here is a moat and bank called *Caſtelh*. Croſſing the Vyrnyw, which flows along a fine vale to the ſouth, we come to a ſingle inn called the *Cannon office*, principally reſorted to by grouſe ſhooters, but not abſolutely unfit for travellers, pleaſantly ſituated among meads, in a rich country with good roads, though the only carriages are ſledges with ſhafts, on which the ſmalleſt loads are drawn by horſes. Llyſſon. Luſig.

[a] Pennant, II. 367, 368.

Rare Plant found in Montgomeryſhire.

Jaſione *montana*. Hairy Sheeps Scabious; in meadows and on heaths: near *Machynleth*.

Lychnis *Viſcaria*. Red German Catchfly; } on the ſides of a mountain called *Craig Wreidhin*.

Potentilla *rupeſtris*. Upright Baſtard Cinquefoil; } on the ſides of a mountain called *Craig Wreidhin*.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Engliſh Stonecrop; on the rocks at *Machynleth*.

Veronica *ſpicata* β hybrida. Welch ſpiked Fluellin; on the ſides of *Craig Wreidhin* hill.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

AT the back of Montgomeryſhire lies *Merioneth-ſhire*, called by the Britans *Sir Verioneth*[a], in Latin *Mervinia*, by Giraldus *the land of the ſons of Conan*, extending to the ſemicircular bay before-mentioned and the ſea, which beats againſt it on the weſt with ſuch violence, that it is ſuppoſed to have carried off ſome part of it. On the ſouth it is divided from *Cardiganſhire* by the river *Dovy*[b] for ſome miles. On the north it adjoins to *Caernarvon* and *Denbigh* ſhires.

Covered with piles of mountains it is, as Giraldus ſays, "the roughеſt and moſt dreary part of "all Wales. For its mountains are very high and "withal very narrow and tapering up like needles, "not thin but very thick ſet, and ſo equally grouped "together, that ſhepherds talking or quarrelling on "their tops would ſcarce in a whole day come to-"gether if they had agreed ſo to do." Innumerable flocks of ſheep feed among theſe hills without danger from wolves, which are ſuppoſed to have been extirpated all over England, when king Edgar impoſed on Ludwall[d], prince of this country, a yearly tribute of 300 wolves. For, after "paying "this three years" (as Malmſbury[e] tells us) "he "left off on the fourth, declaring he could find no "more." But it appears from indiſputable evidence, that there were ſome remaining a great while after *.

ery high ountains.

Volves de-royed in ngland.

The natives, who apply themſelves cloſely to feeding cattle, and live upon the produce of their milk, viz. butter, cheeſe, &c. (though Strabo formerly ridiculed our Britans as ignorant of the art of making cheeſe), in ſtature, fairneſs of complexion, comelineſs, and good features, are ſcarce inferior to any other people in Britain, but have among their neighbours a bad character for exceſſive venery and idleneſs. They have but few towns. On the eaſt, where the *Dovy* has its courſe, *Commot Mouthwy*[f] is moſt noted, which came by inheritance to William alias Wilcock de *Mouthwy*, younger ſon of Gryffin *ap Gwenwynwen*, lord of Powis, and by his ſon's daughter to Hugh *Burgh*, and by his granddaughters to the illuſtrious families of *Newport*, *Leighton*, *Lingein*, and *Mitton*.

Mouthwy.

On the Avon, further to the weſt, is *Dolgethle*[g], a ſmall market town, called from the vale in which it ſtands. Near the ſea in the little diſtrict *Ardudwy* ſtands on a very craggy rock overhanging the ſea, *Arlech* caſtle, antiently called *Caer Colun*[h], built by Edward I. as the inhabitants report, and named from its ſituation, *Arlech*, ſignifying in Britiſh *upon a rock*. Some, however, call it *Harlech*, and explain it *Fair Rock*. When England was torn in pieces with civil wars, *David ap Jenkin ap Enion*, a noble Britan who ſided with the houſe of Lancaſter defended it ſtoutly againſt Edward IV. till William *Herbert*, earl of Pembroke, forcing his paſſage over the Welſh Alps, made ſuch a furious attack againſt the caſtle, that he obliged it to ſurrender. It is incredible what difficulties he had to ſtruggle with in his march, his army creeping as it were up and then rolling down the hills; whence the natives call that road *Le Herbert*[i]. Higher up on the edge of the county flow in two famous æſtuaries *Traith maur* and *Traith bochan*, or the *greater* and *leſſer Frith*.

Dolgethle.

Ardudwy.

Harlech-caſtle.

Herbert's way

Not far from hence near the little village of *Feſtineog* runs the high or military road paved with ſtones among theſe ſteep and almoſt inacceſſible mountains. The Britans call it *Sarn Elen*, q. d. *Helen's way*; whence we may reaſonably ſuppoſe it the work of Helena, the mother of Conſtantine, of whom there are many noble works throughout the Roman empire. Not far from it is *Caer Gai*, q. d. the *Caſtle of Caius*, built by ſome Roman of the name of Caius, of whom the neighbouring vulgar tell many wonderful ſtories.

Feſtineog.

Helen's way.

Caer Gai.

In the eaſt part of the county the river *Dee* riſing from two ſprings (whence they ſay it takes its name of *Dwy*, which ſignifies *two*, though ſome derive it from its divine[k] nature, others from its black[l] colour) and preſently after paſſes unmixed through *Lhin tegid*, called by the Engliſh *Pimble-meer* and *Plenlinmeare*[m], a lake of great extent every way, and carries out juſt the ſame body of water it brought in. Nor will you ever ſee in the Dee the *Gwiniad*, a ſpecies of fiſh peculiar to the lake, nor in the lake ſalmon which are caught in plenty in the river. But take the following accurate deſcription of this lake in theſe lines of a poetical Antiquary:

Source of *Dee*.

Gwiniad fiſh.

Hiſpida qua tellus Mervinia reſpicit Eurum
Eſt locus antiquo Penlinum nomine dictus,
Hic locus illimeis in valle Tegeius alta
Latè expandit aquas, & vaſtum conficit orbem,
Excipiens gremio latices, qui fonte perenni
Vicinis recidunt de montibus, atque ſonoris
Illecebris captas demulcent ſuaviter aures.
Illud habet certe lacus admirabile dictu,
Quantumvis magna pluvia non æſtuat; atqui
Aere turbato, ſi ventus murmura tollat,

* See Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire.

[a] *Varionydh.* Lluyd. [b] *Dyvy.* L. [c] II c. 5.
[d] No prince of this name in Wales. Q. if it ſhould not be read *Idwal.* L. [e] Degeſt. reg. II. p. 32. b.
[f] *Kwmmwd Mowdhwy.* L. [g] *Dôl Gelheu.* L. [h] *Kaer Kolhwyn.* L. [i] *Lhe Herbert.* L.
[k] From *Dwy.* God. G. [l] *Du* black. The Welſh call it *Dwrdwy.* See Radnorſhire. G.
[m] corruptly for *Pen-llyn* mere.

Excreſcit ſubito rapidis violentior undis,
Et tumido ſuperat contemptas flumine ripas.

Where fronts the eaſt Mervinia's dreary lands,
A place of antient name Penlinum ſtands,
Llyn Tegid's waters circling without bound,
Spread wide its torrents in the vale profound,
The ceaſeleſs fountains from the neighbouring hills
Into its boſom pour their bubbling rills,
Whoſe murmur on the ear harmonious trills.
This wondrous quality this lake maintains;
It never riſes in the heavieſt rains:
Yet, if rude blaſts of wind deform the air
With ſudden motions ſwoln its waters are,
And with new rage the banks before 'em bear.

Upon the edge of this lake ſtands *Bala*, a little town, endowed with certain privileges, but thinly inhabited, and wretchedly built: notwithſtanding which it is the principal market town for the people of theſe mountains. *Bala.*

Hugh earl of Cheſter was the firſt Norman who poſſeſſed himſelf of this country, in which he placed garriſons, while he kept Gryffin ap Conan his priſoner; but he afterwards recovered this with the reſt of the principality, and left it to his poſterity till the period aſſigned them by fate being elapſed they ended in Llewellyn.

Here are 37 churches.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Merioneth is bounded by Caernarvonſhire and Denbighſhire on the north, by Denbigh and Montgomeryſhire on the eaſt, St. George's channel on the weſt, and by part of Cardigan and Montgomeryſhires on the ſouth. It is 35 miles from north to ſouth, 25 from eaſt to weſt, and 118 in circumference.

Its mountains are not the higheſt in Wales, being far exceeded by Snowdon in Caernarvonſhire, and at leaſt equalled by it in rocky precipices. The proſpects are both romantic and diverſified; a mixture of high mountains and inacceſſible rocks, innumerable rivers, cataracts, and lakes, and a variety of lower hills, woods, plains, and ſome fruitful vallies. The higheſt mountains are *Cader Idris*, *Aren Voudhwy*, *Aren Benllyn*, *Arennig*, *Moelwyn*, *Manod*, &c. Theſe maintain innumerable herds of cattle, ſheep, and goats, and being frequently watered with ſhowers, and lodging much ſnow, are more fertile, though the graſs is coarſer than on the hills and ridges of lower countries. Cader Idris is probably one of the higheſt mountains in Britain, and, which is one certain argument of its height, affords ſome variety of Alpine plants. But Giraldus' account of the nearneſs of the hill tops and length of time requiſite to bring together perſons converſing from them ſeems exaggerated [a].

Bwlch y Groes, or the *paſs of the croſs*, is one of the moſt terrible in North Wales: the deſcent on the other ſide into the long narrow vale of *Mowddwy* is much greater and very tedious [b].

Dinas Mwthy.

The firſt town that preſents itſelf from Montgomeryſhire is *Dinas Mwthy*. By the name of *Caer Lloi* given to a few houſes juſt before one croſſes the river into this town, that of *Dinas* or *city* given to the town itſelf, and that of *Moel y Dinas*, or the *mountain of the city*, given to a hill ſeen from it, the important ideas which the inhabitants have annexed to this place, and the real powers exerciſed by its corporation over an extenſive diſtrict, one is led to expect ſomething conſiderable [c]. But nothing can be meaner than this city of Commot Mowthy, in which, except the church and Mr. Mytton's houſe, there is nothing above the rank of a cottage. The market is held in the broadeſt part of what hardly deſerves the name of the *High ſtreet*. It is 16 miles from the Cannon office in Montgomery and Dolgelly in this county. A handſome ſtone bridge was built over the river Avon Dowy here by the late Mr. Mytton, to whoſe heir the whole place belongs [c].

"*Talebonte* hundred touchith from Abermaw a "little upon the ſhore. The reſidew ſaving this "point is in the upland towards Keviliauc in Poy- "ſlande and there juſtly marchith on Keviliauc. It "is eight miles in length and five in breadth. The "beſt corn in this is toward the ſea. It hath "metely great plenty of wood [d]."

"*Dolgellhe* is the beſt village in this commot [e]." Dolgelly.

Dolgelly is another market town of ſomewhat better appearance than the foregoing, and is the place where the ſummer aſſizes for the county are held. But the town hall is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from the better houſes in the town. The market houſe is a ſmall ſquare, and all the ſhops have penthouſes on poles before them. The church makes a decent appearance externally, but within is little better than a large barn with a coved roof ſupported by two rows of rude oak poles, the floor, as in moſt of the Welſh churches, earth ſtrewed with ruſhes. Here is one old monument of an armed knight, with a dog at his feet, and a lion paſſant guardant on his ſhield, on which is inſcribed, *Hic jacet: Mauric: filius: Ynyr: Vychar.* The town ſtands in a beautiful vale, fertile, well wooded, and embelliſhed with numbers of pretty ſeats [f]. The Avon Vawr, a broad clear ſtream, abounding with fiſh, runs at the back of the town to Barmouth, and is here croſſed by a handſome ſtone bridge. On its banks ſtood *Cumnor*, *Kemmer* [g], or *Vaenor* abbey, founded about A. D. 1200 for Ciſtertians by the two ſons of Conan ap Owen Gwynedh, to which prince Llewellyn ap Jorwerth was a benefactor. The eaſt end of the church with three long lancet windows and the hall and part of the abbot's lodging turned into a farm-houſe are now to be ſeen [h]. It was valued at £.51. 13*s.* 4*d.* [i] Cumnor abbey.

Dolgelly ſignifies the *woody vale*, from *Dol* a dale, and *Kelhe*, or *Kelh*, q. d. *Lhe Kylhe*, a *hazle wood*, though at preſent there are not ſo many woods hereabouts as formerly. Some Roman coins have been dug up near a well called *Fynon Vawr*, within a bowſhot from the town; two ſilver ones were ſent to biſhop Gibſon by Mr. Maurice Jones, then rector.

IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC.

Trophæum de Dacis.

IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.

Mars gradivus cum haſta & ſpoliis.

Hengwrt, the ſeat of George Vaughan, eſq. deſcendant of Robert Vaughan, the learned Welſh antiquary, is pleaſantly ſituated under a hill among Hengwrt.

[a] Lluyd in Gibſon.
[b] Pennant, Wales, II. 78.
[c] Ib. 81.
[d] Lel. V. 43.
[e] Ib.
[f] Pennant's Wales, II. 87.
[g] Lel. V. 42.
[h] Pennant, Ib. 98. Wyndham, 117.
[i] Tan. 715.

fine

ſine woods with the river behind it. It is large, and has a good front. Here was a choice library of Welſh MSS. collected by Mr. Vaughan in the laſt century. Edward Lluyd took a catalogue of them, not now to be found, any more than that taken by Mr. Carte. Moſt of Mr. Vaughan's collections relating to the hiſtory of North Wales are in the library of ſir Watkin William Wynne at Llanvorda.

Cader Idris. Dolgelly ſtands at the foot of Cader Idris, to whoſe top from the inn is four miles. On this mount are pools *Llyn Curry*, *Llyn Cay*. *Tal Llyn* abounds with ſmall trouts. Near another lake, on the top, is the ſuppoſed chair of Arthur, a natural cavity in the rock. Between this mountain and the great rock *Craig y Denin* contiguous to it below, is another pool, and in it are ſaid to be birds whoſe note is wonderfully melodious, but they have never been ſeen. The mountain extends above a mile in length, and is at leaſt 1000 feet high, but the quickneſs of its aſcent and nearneſs of its ſummit make it appear higher than it really is, for Snowdon is indiſputably higher. On the ſide of the road under this precipice is a ſmall lake called *The Pool of the three grains*, from three immenſe ſtones, or fragments of the rock lying near it cloſe to the road, pretended to have been ſhaken out of the giant Idris' ſhoe. Though accounted bottomleſs by the vulgar, it has been found to be 60 fathom deep [k].

Mr. Pennant [l] deſcribes it as very rocky towards the ſummit, covered with huge fragments of diſcoloured rocks very rugged and cemented by a ſemivitrified matter which gives them a very volcanic look; and with quantities of pumice like the toad ſtone of Derbyſhire, but of a green colour. On one ſide where the hill recedes inwards is a ſtupendous precipice forming a ſort of theatre with a lake at bottom, yet very high in compariſon of the baſe of the mountain. On the other ſide at a nearer diſtance is *Craig Cay*, a great rock with a lake beneath lodged in a deep hollow [m]. Deſcending from the Cader he came near another peak called *Cyfrwy*: the whole ſpace for a conſiderable way was covered with looſe ſtones like a ſtream of lava, many of them columnar but not jointed, ſquare, or pentagonal, but lying very diſorderly in all directions and to a great thickneſs. The *Pen y Gader* is 950 yards above the green near Dolgelle: the other mountains *Aran Benllyn* 740 above Llyntegid; *Arrenig* only 27 yards ſhort of Aran; and the fall from the lake to Dolgelle green 180 yards: ſo that the real difference of height between Cader and Aran is only 30 yards. Beneath *Tyrrau Mawr* one of the points of Cader Idris beyond on the right are ſome remains of circles of upright ſtones with many carns: a ſtone raiſed erect on the top of a rock and ſeveral *maeni hirion* or rude upright columns. Mr. Wyndham had a ſingle ſpear head found with many others midway up this mountain [n].

Llys Bradwen. At ſome diſtance beyond theſe near the river *Kregennan* are the remains of *Llys Bradwen*, the palace of Ednowain chief of one of 15 tribes of North Wales in or ſoon after the reign of Gryffyd ap Cynan. It is about 30 yards ſquare, the entrance ſeven feet wide with a large upright ſtone on each ſide as a door caſe; the walls rude and uncemented [o].

The river *Dyſynni* falls into the ſea a few miles lower. "In commote Yſt maneir is Towen [p]." On one ſide the river is the village of *Tywyn*, or *Towyn*, in whoſe church are the monuments of a prieſt, and in the church-yard two rude pillars, one called St. Cadvan's ſtone, ſhaped like a wedge, ſeven feet high with a croſs and an inſcription on each ſide in old characters, in Lluyd's MSS. engraved, Pl. IX. fig. 1, 2, from Mr. Pennant [q]. Fig. 3, 4, 5, are copies of the ſame ſtone with the inſcriptions on the back and other flat ſide, which laſt has the plaineſt characters, taken 1761 by Dr. Taylor, who cauſed it to be removed from its place as a gatepoſt. Cadvan had at the north weſt end of the church-yard a free chapel, ſome of whoſe walls were ſtanding within memory, and the ſite ſtill diſcernable. Edward VI. granted the revenues and lands to the anceſtors of Mr. Price of Gogerthan in Cardiganſhire. St. Cadvan is ſaid to have been abbot of Enlli (Bardſey) in Caernarvonſhire about A. D. 250, and was ſucceeded by Dubritius. He was alſo ſaid to have been buried in Tovyn church, and this ſtone is known to have been part of his tomb. An old bell in the church, ſince re-caſt, had the inſcription fig. 6. Fig. 7. in the ſame plate is another inſcribed ſtone in the ſame place. Fig. 8, 9, are a ſtone in Llanvihangel y Traethew church-yard. To be read *Hic eſt ſepulcrum Wledermatis Odeleu qui primum edificavit hanc eccleſiam in tempore E wini regis.*

Dyſynni r. Towyn.

Craig y Deryn, or, the *rock of birds*, is ſo called from the number of corvorants, rock pigeons, and hawks that breed on it. On another long high narrow rock ſtood *Teberri* caſtle, a fortreſs of great ſtrength and extent, covering the whole ſurface, which probably is caſtle *Bere*, belonging to the laſt Llewellyn, and taken not long before the final conqueſt of Wales by William de Valence, earl of Pembroke [r].

Teberri, or Bere *caſtle.*

Nanny. Near Dolgelle is *Nanny*, the ſeat of the antient family of its name, now of Sir Rt. Williams Vaughan, Bart. By the road ſide is a venerable old oak, 27 feet and a half in girth, decaying and hollowed into an arch, and named *Derwen ceubren yr Ellyll*, the hollow oak, the haunt of dæmons. Howel Sele, a Lancaſtrian, and enemy to Owen Glendwr, owned this houſe, and the two chieftains being brought together by the abbot of Cynmer for reconciliation, Howel, on pretence of ſhooting a doe, directed his arrow againſt Owen, who immediately ſeized him, and burnt his houſe here, whoſe ruins are yet to be ſeen, a mere compoſition of cinder and aſhes. His ſkeleton was ſuppoſed to be found 40 years after in an old oak [s]. Above Nanny is a high rock, whoſe top is encircled with a dike of looſe ſtones. This has been a Britiſh poſt, and called *Moel Orthrwn*, the hill of oppreſſion [t].

[k] Wydham, 105. [l] Wales, II. 87. [m] This has been engraved by Mr. Wilſon.
[n] P. 107. [o] Pennant, Ib. 89. [p] Lel. V. 43. [q] 93, 94.
[r] Lel. Collect. I. 178. Pennant ubi ſup. [s] Pennant, Ib. I. 324. II. 96. [t] Pennant, Ib. II. 97.

The

Fig.1. p.172. Fig.2.

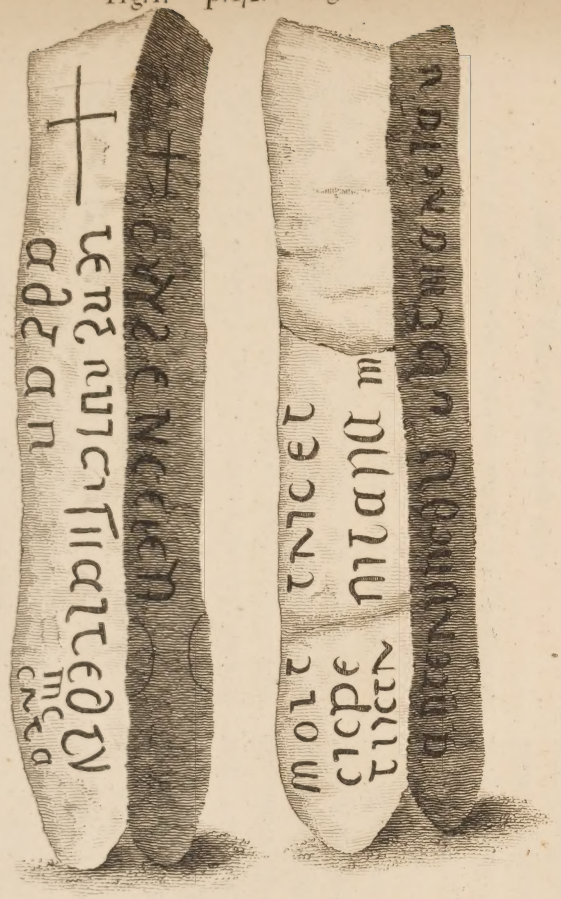


Fig.3.p.172.

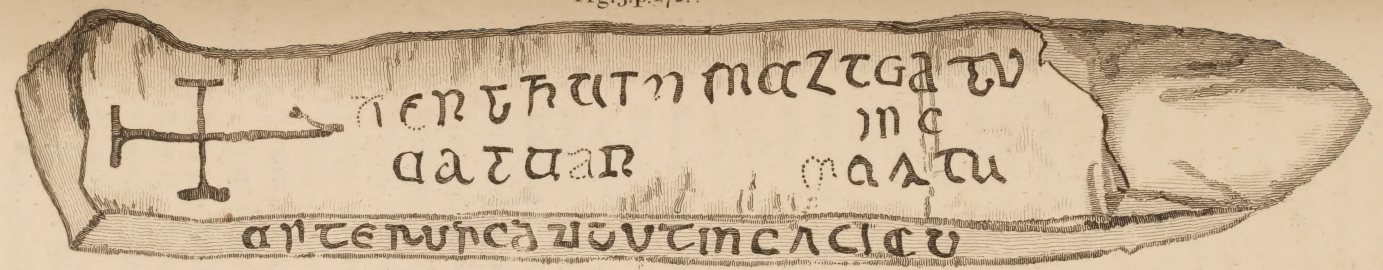


Fig.8. p.172. Fig.9.

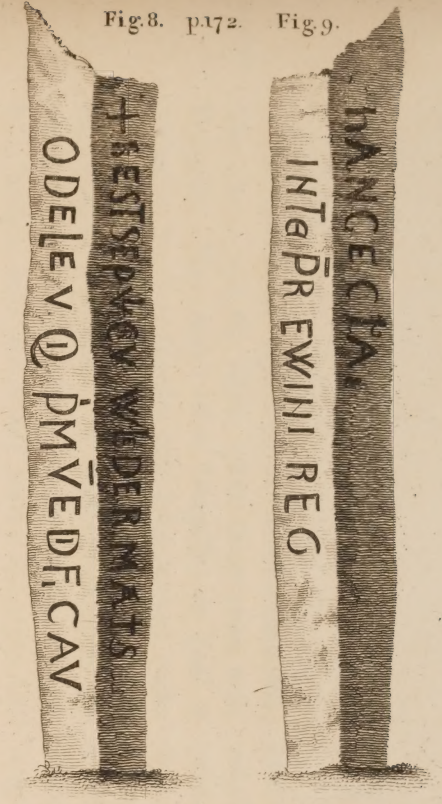


Fig.6.p 172.

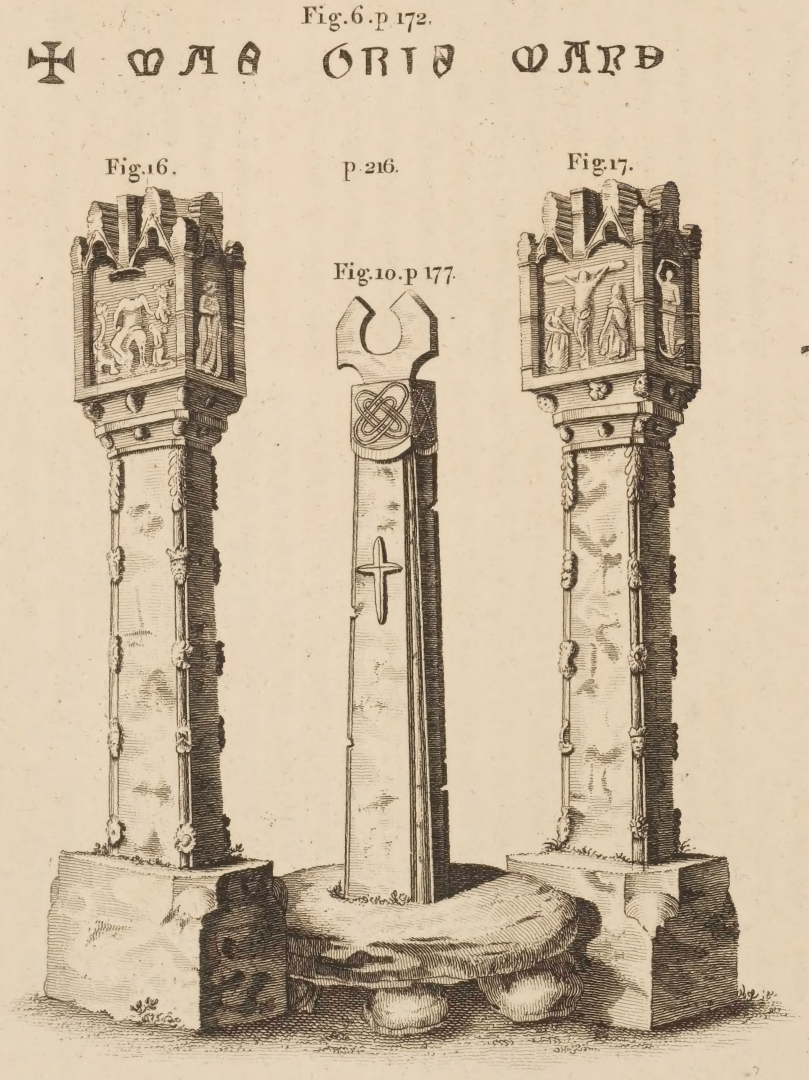


Fig.4.p. 172.
On the back of the stone.

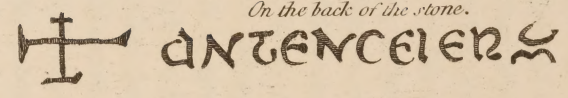


Fig.16. p. 216. Fig.17.

Fig.10.p 177.

On the other flat side.
Fig.5.p. 172.

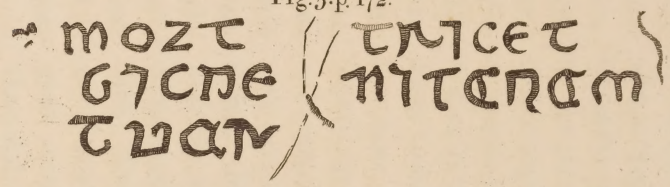


Fig.12.p.190.

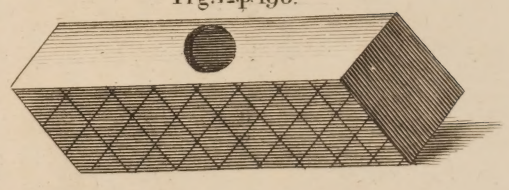


Fig.14.

Fig.11.p.190.

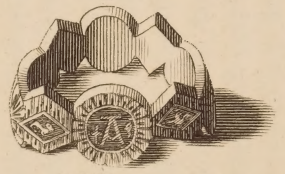


Fig.11.p.190.

p.192.

Fig.15.

Fig.13.p.190.

Fig.13.p. 164.

Fig.7.p.172.

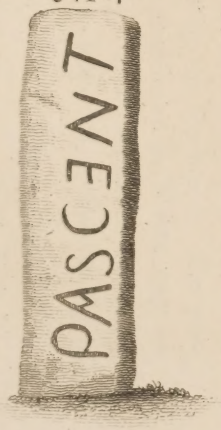
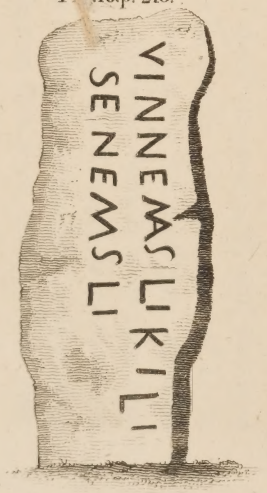


Fig.18.p. 210.



The caſcades of *Glyn Maw* are much celebrated. The *Onion* and the *Maw* water three vales near Dolgellè. Five miles from Dolgellè, at *Doll y Melynllyn*, the river *Gamlan* falls from various rocks till it reaches a lofty precipice, whence it tumbles into a black pool ſhaded by trees, which gives the cataract the name of *Rhaidder ddu*, or the *black*[u]. It is broken into two broad parts; the upper fall deſcending about 35 feet into a large baſon, and running along a wide craggy channel for 100 feet comes to the lower precipice, whence it is thrown forward in a broad foaming ſheet of water, 20 feet high, into a ſecond baſon below beautifully encircled with woody rocks[x]. Below *Pont ar Gamlan* the river falls into the *Maw*, or *Mauddock*, which, at its junction with the *Eden*, forms another fine ſcene. The Maw running along a deep glen tumbles down a ſeries of ledges of different heights into a very black and ſullen pool, from whence it reaſſumes its violence, and is loſt among the woods[y]. This river falls down a cataract in two broad ſheets, divided about half way down by a ridge of rock, the whole fall about 70 or 80 feet deep. The *Kain*, a quarter of a mile from it, falls down a narrow rock 150 or 200 feet[z], called *Piſtil y Kain*, or the ſpout of the river Kaine[a], both but 500 yards aſunder, near a farm houſe called *Tyd y Gwladys*[b].

Doll y Melynllyn fall.

Barmouth is a ſmall town at the bottom, and on the ſide of it a ſteep hill near the ſea the mouth of the *Maw* or *Mawddock*; the tide at high water forming a bay about a mile over, but the entrance hazardous by ſand banks. It is the port of Merionethſhire, but not ſo much frequented becauſe the inhabitants vend the manufactures by factors. Yet a few years ago £.40,000 worth of flannels have been exported in a year, and £. 10,000 worth of ſtockings[c]. "At the mouth of Maw river lyeth a "little iſlet ſcant, a bow ſhot over without habita- "tion. At ebbe it is freſh water about, and at fludde "ſalt. There be divers rivers in this commot that "entre the ſe[d]."

Barmouth.

"*Ardudwy* ſtrechith from half *Traitmawr* to *Aber-* "*mawr*, on the ſhore 12 miles. There be 10 pariſhes "in it. Towards the ſea ſide and low parts is ſome "good corne, meate good plenty of wood in this "commot[e]."

Ardudwy.

At *Kell Wart* is a ſtone now ſerving as a footbridge, inſcribed,

Hic jacit Calixtus Monedo regi.

Cors y gedol was the antient ſeat of the Vaughans. Near it at *Craig y dinas*, the ſummit of an hill, ſurrounded with a vaſt heap of ſtones, are the ruins of a wall which in many parts retains a regular and even facing, with an oblique entrance faced with ſtones at the ſides. About a mile further is *Llyn Bodlyn* a ſmall lake well ſtocked with char. *Llyn Cwm Hwel*, another lake in this neighbourhood, is noted for a race of trouts, with thick flat heads like toads, which probably gave riſe to the fabled accounts of the monſtrous ſpecies mentioned by Giraldus. On a plain beyond *Llyn Irddin* are two circles of ſtones, the firſt 56 feet in diameter, formed of piles of looſe ſtones with upright columns, five yards diſtant from each other. About 30 yards from this a leſſer with ſeveral upright ſtones among the ſmaller, but placed with leſs regularity. Half a mile from theſe, on the ſide of a hill, two large oblong carnedhs, compoſed of looſe ſtones; the largeſt is 55 feet long, and 12 high in the middle: at the eaſt end is a great cromlech altar, compoſed of two ſloping ſtones, one placed over the edge of the other on five flat upright ſtones, ſeven feet high in one part, and four feet 10 inches in the loweſt. About eight yards from this is the upright ſtone of a cromlech lying flat on the carnedh. Eleven yards farther is another great heap of ſtones, and in it a large cromlech ſupported with upright ſtones. In the ſame carnedh another magnificent cromlech whoſe upright ſtone is 12 feet by nine. Four vaſt columns, or main hirion, from 10 feet to 12 high, and between four and five broad, three of them fallen. North-weſt of theſe antiquities, on the top of a hill, is a ſtrong poſt called *Caſtelh Dinas Cortin*, intrenched round with an advanced work on one ſide. This and Caſtelh Craig y Dinas were doubtleſs defences of ſacred grounds, together with two great carnedhs on ſmall eminences near one another, and within one the five ſquare flags of a kiſtvaen, whoſe top is deſtroyed. This place is called *Bryn Cornyn Jau*. The neighbourhood abounds with cromlechs of great ſize: one called *Bryn y voel* is ſixteen feet four inches long, ſeven feet four inches broad, and 20 inches thick, about two feet above ground ſupported by ſmall ſtones, and ſurrounded with a circle of ſmall ſtones. Moſt of the cromlechs of theſe parts lie very near to the ground, and horizontally, which is a difference from thoſe of other places[f].

The entrance or paſſage into the hundred of Ardudwy is called *Drws Ardudwy*, or the door of Ardudwy, formed by nature through the barren mountains, the ſides rent into 1000 precipices, forming at top rows of ſhelves called *Carreg y Klommenod*, or the rock of the pigeons, the bottom covered with ſtones that have ſlid from the ſides[g].

"*Harlanch* caſtel and market town in the hun- "dred of Ardudwy[h]."

Harlech was once called *Tŵr Bronwen*, and afterwards received the name of *Kaer Kolhwyn*, from *Kolhwyn ap Tagno*, who lived there in the time of prince Anarawd about the year 877, and was lord of Ardudwy and Evionydh, and ſome part of Llyn, which countries are yet for the moſt part poſſeſſed by his poſterity. His arms were S. a chevron Arg. between three fleurs de lis. Though Harlech might receive the name of Kolhwyn from this petty prince, it ſeems probable that this place, or ſome other near it, was called *Kaer* before his time. It is well known to all antiquaries that the Britans prefixed that name to moſt places fortified by the Romans[i]. The preſent caſtle, one of the moſt intire in Wales, may be the work of Edward I. It ſtands on a very high rock projecting in the Iriſh ſea, defended by a

Harlech.

[u] Pennant, Ib. II. 99. [x] Wyndham, p. 113. [y] Pen. II. 97. 100. [z] Wyndham. 115.
[a] Pennant, Ib. 100. [b] Wyndham, 114, 115. [c] Pennant, Ib. II. 104. [d] Lel. V. 42.
[e] Ib. [f] Pennant, II. 109—112. [g] Ib. 112. [h] Lel. V. 42. [i] Lluyd.

deep foſſe on the eaſt, the only pregnable ſide, and was taken by the earl of Pembroke 1468[k]. It afforded ſhelter to Margaret of Anjou after the battle of Northampton 1460, and was the laſt in North Wales which held out for the king, being ſurrendered to general Mytton 1647 on articles. Edward I. formed the town, which is but mean, into a borough[l]. Several Roman coins have been found hereabouts. In 1692 an antient golden torquis was dug up in a garden near this caſtle. It is a wreathed bar, or rather three or four rods twiſted together, about four feet long, flexible, but bending naturally only one way in form of a hatband. It had hooks at each end, not twiſted or ſharp, but plain and cut even. It is of a round form, about an inch in circumference, and weighs eight ounces[m].

This ſeems to be the ornament called by Roman authors *Torquis*, a name derived from *torquere*, to twiſt or wreath, and not a chain compoſed of links or annulets, as our grammarians commonly interpret it, and as Scheffer ſuppoſes, who, in his learned diſſertation "de torquibus," tells us, that "the *Torques* "were moveable, and made of rings, the *Circuli* "ſolid and round, and the *Monilia* a little broader, "&c." The Britiſh word *Torch*, which is doubtleſs of the ſame origin with the Latin *Torques*, is never uſed for a chain, but generally for a wreath[n], and ſometimes, though in a leſs ſtrict ſenſe, for any collar or large ring: the Britiſh word for a chain being *Kadwen*, which alſo agrees with the Latin *Catena*. Whether the Torques here deſcribed was Britiſh or Roman is not eaſy to determine. Moſt antient nations uſed this kind of ornament. That the Britans had golden torques we learn from Dio Caſſius, who, in his deſcription of queen Boadicea[o], ſays ſhe wore a large golden torques, στρεπλον μεγαν χρυσεν εφορει. If it be objected that this ornament was worn by the Britans only ſince the Roman conqueſt, it may be anſwered that this ſeems not to have been the author's meaning, but that he thus deſcribes her for the ſtrangeneſs of her habit, adding that her garment was of divers colours, her yellow hair hung looſe down to her hips, &c. A further proof that the Britans wore golden torques is, that they were ſo common among the Gauls, their neighbours and their progenitors. For Livy tells us[p], that Publius Cornelius in his triumph over the Boii produced among other ſpoils 1470 torques: and we find in Propertius[q], that Britomarus, a commander among the Gauls, who is preſumed to have been a Britain, wore ſuch an ornament. If it be urged that the word *Torch* being derived from the Latin *Torquis* looks as if the Britans had no ſuch thing, Mr. Lluyd anſwers that he ſtrongly ſuſpects the word was Celtic before it was Roman. For allowing it derived from *torqueo*, *torchi* is a verb of the ſame ſignification, and ſeeing both the Britiſh noun and verb are in appearance derived from *Troi* to *turn*, and that grammarians know not whence to deduce *torqueo*, we may perhaps find the origin of it in the Britiſh word *torch*. There are hundreds of words in the Welſh language which agree in ſound and ſenſe with the Latin, yet could not be borrowed from the Romans, becauſe the Iriſh who muſt have been a colony of Britans long before the Roman conqueſt, retain the ſame; and the Welſh or Britiſh is one dialect of the old Celtic, whence, as the beſt critics allow, the Roman language borrowed ſeveral words; and I preſume by the help of the Iriſh, which was never altered by Roman conqueſt, it might be traced much further. For inſtance, we muſt acknowledge theſe Britiſh words *Tîr*, *Awyr*, *Môr*, *Avon*, *Llwych*, &c. (in Iriſh *Tir*, *Aieir*, *Miur*, *Avon*, *Loch*), to have one common origin with thoſe of the ſame import in the Latin, *Terra*, *Aer*, *Mare*, *Amnis*, *Lacus*: But ſeeing the Iriſh alſo have them, it is evident they were not left here by the Romans, and I think it no abſurdity to ſuppoſe them uſed in theſe iſlands before Rome was built. To return. It it is plain that golden torques were much uſed by the Gauls, and I think it out of diſpute that they were uſed alſo among the Britans before the Roman conqueſt. This particular one in queſtion ſeems moſt probably to have been Britiſh. For though it appears from the inſtances of Boadicea, Britomarus, and the champion ſlain by Manlius Torquatus, &c. that the great commanders among the Gauls and Britans wore them, I do not know it appears that the Roman officers did ſo. As for the honorary rewards preſented to ſoldiers of merit mentioned in an inſcription in Gruter, p. 96, we need not preſume them to have been Roman, but rather ſpoils taken from the barbarous nations which they conquered. The uſe of this ornament ſeems to have been retained by the Britans long after the Roman and Saxon conqueſts. For we find that within theſe few centuries a lord of Iâl in Denbighſhire was called Llewellyn *aur-dorchog*, or Llewellyn *with the golden torques*. And it is at this day a common ſaying in ſeveral parts of Wales when any one tells his adverſary that he will ſtrive hard rather than yield to him, *mi a dynn'ar dorch a chwi*, i. e. *I'll pluck the* torques *with you*[r].

This valuable monument of Britiſh antiquity and nobility here deſcribed and exhibited from a drawing by Mr. Pennant is now in the hands of ſir Thomas Moſtyn of Moſtyn in Flintſhire, bart. By its length it ſeems to have ſerved for uſe as well as ornament, perhaps to hold a quiver, as in Virgil's deſcription of the exerciſes of the Trojan youth, Æn. V. 558.

Pars læves humero pharetras: it pectore ſummo
Flexilis *obtorti per collum* circulus[s] *auri.*

We muſt not omit the account of that prodigious fire or kindled exhalation which annoyed this neighbourhood in 1694, as it was tranſmitted to the Royal Society by the rev. Mr. Jones before-mentioned, and printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 208.

[k] Pennant, Ib. II. 122.
[l] Ib.
[m] See it Pl. VIII. fig. 20.
[n] Whence our heraldic word *Torſe*.
[o] L. LXII.
[p] L. XXXVI. c. 40.
[q] ——vaſti parma relata ducis
Virdomari ——
Illi virgatis jaculantis ab agmine brachis
Torquis ab inciſa decidit unca gula. IV. 11. 40.
[r] i. e. We ſhall have a hard ſtruggle together.
[s] Q. if this is not rather the *Circulus* before mentioned from Scheffer.

SIR,

SIR, Jan. 20, 1694.

THIS letter contains no anſwer to your querie about the locuſts, for I am wholly intent at preſent upon giving you the beſt account I can of a moſt diſmal and prodigious accident at Harlech in this county the beginning of theſe holidays. It is of the unaccountable firing of 16 ricks of hay and two barns, whereof one was full of corn, the other of hay. I call it unaccountable, becauſe it is evident that they were not burnt by common fire, but by a kindled exhalation which was often ſeen to come from the ſea. Of the duration thereof I cannot at preſent give you any certain account, but am ſatisfied it laſted at leaſt a fortnight or three weeks, and annoyed the country as well by poiſoning their graſs as firing the hay for the ſpace of a mile or thereabouts. Such as have ſeen the fire ſay it was a weak blue flame, eaſily extinguiſhed, and that it did not the leaſt harm to any of the men who interpoſed their endeavours to ſave the hay, though they ventured (perceiving it different from common fire), not only cloſe to it, but ſometimes into it. All the damage that was ſuſtained happened conſtantly in the night. I have encloſed a catalogue of ſuch as I received certain information of, and have nothing to add but that there are three ſmall tenements in the ſame neighbourhood called *Tydin Siôn Wyn*, the graſs of which was ſo infected that it abſolutely killed all manner of cattle that fed on it. The graſs has been infectious theſe three laſt years, but not thoroughly fatal till this laſt."

Mr. Lluyd further informed the Society, that it continued till Auguſt 1694. It did no great damage to hay or corn, except that of ſome particular perſons: but the graſs or air, or both, were ſo infected by it, that a great mortality of cattle, horſes, ſheep, and goats continued all the while. For a long time they could trace this fire no further than the adjoining ſea ſhores, but afterwards thoſe who watched it continually diſcovered that it croſſed the ſea from a place called *Morva bychan* in Caernarvonſhire, about eight or nine miles from Harlech, and deſcribed as a bay both ſandy and marſhy. That winter it appeared much more frequent than in the following ſummer, for whereas they ſaw it then almoſt every night, it was not obſerved in ſummer above one or two nights in a week, and that, which if true, is remarkable, about the ſame diſtance of time, happening generally on Saturday or Sunday nights: but afterwards it was ſeen much oftener. They add, that it was ſeen on ſtormy as well as calm nights, and in all weather: but that any great noiſe, ſuch as the ſounding of horns, firing of guns, &c. did repel or extinguiſh it, by which means it is ſuppoſed they ſaved ſeveral ricks of hay and corn, for it ſcarce fired any thing elſe.

This phænomenon is wholly new and unheard of. No hiſtorian or philoſopher deſcribes any ſuch meteor. For we never read that any of thoſe fiery exhalations diſtinguiſhed by the ſeveral names of *Ignis fatuus, Ignis lambens, Scintilla volans, &c.* have had ſuch effects as thus to poiſon the air or graſs ſo as to render it infectious to cattle. We have no example of fires of this kind of ſuch a conſiſtence as to conſume ricks or buildings, nor are any deſcribed moving ſo regularly as this which was obſerved to proceed conſtantly to and from the ſame place for at leaſt eight months. Nor without a ſeries of obſervations on the ſpot can we venture to pronounce on the cauſes of this ſtrange effect. From the mortality among the cattle Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſed the locuſts that arrived hereabouts two months before might occaſion an infection either by dying of cold on land, or being drowned in the ſea, a gentleman having accidentally obſerved ſome quantity of them on the ſhores of Caernarvonſhire near Aber Dâran, and others were ſeen on the ſands of the Severn. Theſe animals being caſt aſhore dead have been known to occaſion a peſtilence[t], particularly in 1374, when Otho Friſingenſis informs us there was a great mortality both of men and cattle on the coaſts of France occaſioned by locuſts drowned in our channel, and caſt on theſe coaſts. Whether ſuch a contagious vapour meeting with a viſcous vapour in a mooriſh bay will kindle and fire hay and corn as the living creatures would do (for Pliny[u] alſo obſerves of the ſea ſtars that *omnia in mari contacta adurunt*), deſerves further conſideration. Many things might be objected, particularly the duration of the fire.

About two miles from Harlech is a remarkable monument called *Koeten Arthur*. It is a large ſtone table, ſomewhat oval, but rude and illſhaped, about 10 feet long, and ſeven where broadeſt, two feet thick at one end, but not above an inch at the other. It lies on two rude ſtones, each about half a yard broad; two that ſupport the thick end are between ſeven and eight feet, but the third at the other end about three feet high[x], and ſtill remain as Mr. Wyndham was told[y].

Between Harlech and a very ſteep hill one ſees ſeveral *Maen hirion*, and circles of common pebbles of different diameters, ſometimes one within another, ſometimes intermitting, ſuch as Dr. Borlaſe deſcribes at Botalleck[z]. The place is called *Bon leff Hîr*, or the *ſhout to battle*; where probably ſome chieftain was ſlain and buried[a]. From hence the road leads through the village of *Llan Tegwyn* by *Llyn Tegwyn*, a cryſtal lake about a mile round.

The *Gwiniad*, ſo called from the whiteneſs of its ſcales, is an inhabitant of ſeveral of the lakes of the Alpine parts of Europe, a gregarious fiſh of inſipid taſte, and as it dies ſoon after taking, muſt be eaten ſoon, and the ſpawning time in Lyntegid is December. The largeſt weigh between three and four pounds. Mr. Camden's obſervation of their never wandering into the Dee, nor a ſalmon in the lake, is in general true; but by accident the firſt has been known to ſtray as far as Llandrillo, ſix miles down the river, and a ſalmon has now and then been found treſpaſſing in the lake. Willughby juſtly ſuppoſes it the *Albelen* and *Weiſsfiſch* of Switzerland, and the *Ferra* of the lake of Geneva. They are never taken by bait, but in nets, keeping at the bottom of the

The Gwiniad

[t] See Mouſet's Theatr. Infector. p. 123. [u] N. H. IX. 60. [x] Lluyd. See Lhchh y Drybedh in Pembrokeſhire. p. 521.
[y] P. 130. [z] Antiq. of Cornwall, 188. Pl. XIV. [a] Pennant, II. 126.

lake,

lake, and feeding on ſmall ſhells, and the gladiolus lacuſtris of Cluſius, a plant peculiar to theſe mountain lakes[b].

The road from Dolgelly to Tanybwlch leads along a perpendicular terrace, under which the river Mwthwy makes a fine appearance. Further on you croſs a handſome ſtone bridge of one arch, under which rolls over rocks a ſtream called *Rhaidr Duy*, or the *black ſtream*, being the river Velen-rhyd, which, after ruſhing for 300 feet down a ſteep channel in the rock, falls ten feet from inacceſſible mountains into a beautiful baſon[c], and turns an overſhot mill. Three Welſh miles north-eaſt from this is a ſecond caſcade called *Hyat Tewin Gladdys*, formed by the confluence of two rivers ruſhing together down a brown rock broken into natural ſteps, the loweſt very high. From this it leaps off in a kind of arch. Aſpen trees are ſcattered over the ſides of the rock and the baſon, and a fine wood of the ſame trees covers the ſide of an oppoſite rock, in whoſe bowels are lead mines. By the ſide of the road before-mentioned is a mountain which ſeems to have been the ſcene of a battle in antient time, and thence is called *Crag y Kay:* a field on it has the name of *Bath y ŵr*. The ſpot where the fight began is called *Doly maes ŵŵr*. Many barrows are ſcattered about the plain. The road proceeds by *Penſtraed*, q. d. *head of the ſtreet*, a ſingle houſe, through *Traſwynnydh*, a miſerable village of huts built of looſe ſtones picked off the moors and piled on one another. In this pariſh on the demeſnes of *Rhiw Goch* Mr. Lluyd was told were a conſiderable number of graves near the cauſeway, like thoſe hereafter mentioned, and in 1687 he copied from a ſtone called *Bêdh Porws*, or *Porus' Grave* near Lhech Idris in the ſame pariſh this inſcription:

PORIVS
HIC IN TVMVLO JACIT
HOMO - - - - RIANVS FVIT.

He found aftewards this had generally been taken for the grave of one of the firſt Chriſtians in theſe parts by reading it *Porius hic in tumulo jacit: homo Chriſtianus fuit.* He acknowledges the inaccuracy of his tranſcript, but ſuppoſes it the epitaph of ſome Roman in the ſecond or third century.

Sarn Helen. The road which bears the name of *Helen* is to be traced in many other parts of Wales; as at one end of *Kraig forwyn*, where it is called *Fordh gam Helen luedhog*, i. e. *the crooked road of Helen the great* or *powerful.* Mr. Lluyd obſerved a way called *Fordh*, or *Sarn Helen*, in the pariſh of *Llan Badarn Odyn* in Cardiganſhire, and that great part of the road from Brecknock to Neath is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame name. In Feſtiniog pariſh it is likewiſe called for three miles *Sarn y Dhual* (a name whereof Mr. Lluyd could give no account[d]), from Rhyd yr Halen to Kaſtelh Dollwydhelen, and ſome think Pont Aberglaſlyn and y Gwymynas in Caernarvonſhire a continuation of the ſame road. Mr. Lluyd queries whether the brook Rhyd yr Halen, as ſome others in Wales, was once called Halan, or whether the true name be Rhyd ar Helen, &c. with reſpect to the road.

Not two miles from Feſtiniog, on the road from Trawsfynnyd to Yſpytty, one falls againſt into *Fford Helen*, which is here quite bare, and exhibits the rude ſtones with which it was made[e]. Near it on a mountain named *Mikneint Rhyd ar halen* within a quarter of a mile of *Sarn Helen* are ſome remarkable ſtone monuments called *Bedheu Gwyr Ardudwy*, q. d. *the graves of the men of Ardudwy.* They are at leaſt thirty in number, and every grave is deſcribed to be about two yards long and diſtinguiſhed by four pillars, one at each corner, ſquariſh, two or three feet high, and nine inches broad, but moſt of the ſtones are now removed. There are ſtill to be ſeen ſeveral circles of ſtones, the largeſt about 52 feet diameter, a vaſt carnedh with two upright ſtones on it as if to mark the entrance of the cell which it probably incloſes; and near it a leſſer heap and a ſmall circle, all of which had been ſurrounded by a larger circle: but the materials of all had occaſionally been employed for walls[f]. They are ſaid to be the ſepulchral monuments of ſome perſons of note ſlain here in a battle between the men of Dyffryn Ardudwy and thoſe of Denbighſhire. Mr. Lluyd was told by one of the neighbours that he had ſeen a ſtone with an inſcription brought among others to repair Feſtiniog church, but there were then no traces of it. He deſcribed it as a poliſhed ſtone two feet long by one and an half, and three or four inches thick, whence Mr. Lluyd preſumed it to be Roman. The graves Mr. Wyndham was told were much injured by time and violence, and that Mr. Vaughan had lately dug up one of them, but could not find the ſmalleſt veſtiges of human interment[g].

Mikneint.

"In commote *Yſtmaneir* is *Llin Teggy* the hed of "Dee river[h]." Llin Teggy.

"*Bale* a litle poore market within a litle of the "hedde of Llinnetegy[i]." It is in *Llanychel* pariſh and noted for its great trade in woollen ſtockings, which are knit all round it, and ſold every Saturday at market to the amount of from 2 to 500*l.* worth. The town is regularly built, with a ſpacious ſtreet. Cloſe to it on the ſouth-eaſt is a great artificial mount, probably Roman, called *Tommen y Bala*, and one of a chain of forts, of which there is another within ſight on the mountain road to Ruthin called *Tommen y caſtelh:* another on the oppoſite ſide of Bala lake, probably Bala caſtle, founded by Llewellyn ap Jorwirth 1202[k], now cut through by the road. *Caer Crwyni* is a ſmall camp not far from it, overlooking the vale of Edeirnion; the mount in the garden at *Rug* is another. A more conſiderable one lies within ſight of this on the road to Gwyddelwern, and further on in Bettws pariſh is another called alſo *Tommen y caſtelh*[l]. The word *Bala* though now ſeldom uſed as an appellative denotes, according to Williams, the place where a river or brook iſſues out of a lake, as Aber ſignifies the fall of one river into another, and hence Dr. Davies[m] ſuppoſes this town to be denominated. In confirmation of this it may be added, that near the outlet of the river

Bala.

[b] Lluyd. Pennant, Zool. III. 267. Mr. Barrington's letters to Dr. Watſon, Phil. Tranſ. LVII. P. I. p. 211, 212. 1767.
[c] Wyndham, 122.
[d] Q. if not the *Devil's Cauſeway*, a name frequently given to Roman roads.
[e] Pennant, II. 130.
[f] Pennant, Ib
[g] P. 130.
[h] Lel. V. 44.
[i] Ib.
[k] Powel, 238.
[l] Pennant, I. 67, 68, 69, 70.
[m] Pref. to his Dictionary.

Seiont

Seiont out of Llyn Peris in Caernarvonſhire, is a place called *Bryn y Bala*, q. d. the *hill of the outlet*. Others contend, that Bala in old Britiſh as well as Iriſh ſignifies a *village*[n]. Mr. Lluyd inclines to the former opinion, and thinks other evidences of it might be found. The round mount or barrow at this town called *Tommen y Bala*, and that about half a mile from it called *Brynlhyſk*, and a third at Pont Mwngel y Llyn in the ſame neighbourhood are, he ſays, by their name, form, and ſituation, taken for watchmounts caſt up by the Romans, and not ſepulchral.

lyn tegid. *Bala* lake, *Pimble meer*, or *Llyn tegid*, lies at a ſmall diſtance from the town; a fine expanſe of water, near four miles long, 400 yards broad, and 46 yards deep, with three yards of mud. It riſes ſometime nine feet, and overflows the vale of Edeirnion, and on the north-eaſt end has encroached greatly on its ſhore. Its fiſh are pike, perch, trout, a few roach, and abundance of eels, and ſhoals of that Alpine fiſh the Gwyniad, which ſpawn in December, and are taken in great numbers in ſpring or ſummer, and have weighed 5lb. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne claims the whole fiſhery, which belonged to Baſingwark abbey. The Dee does not aſſume its channel till it quits the lake[o]. Spenſer derives this river from *Rauran* or *Aran* mountain.

aſtle Corndochen. Not far from Bala in the pariſh of Lhan uw Llyn are ruins of an antient caſtle not mentioned by any author. It is called *Caſtelh Corndochen*, and ſtands on the top of a very ſteep rock at the bottom of a very pleaſant valley. It ſhews ruins of a wall incloſing a ſquare, a round, and an oval or larger tower. The mortar was mixed with cockle ſhells which muſt have been brought hither by land-carriage near 14 miles. This caſtle and ſuch another aſtle Pryſor. but leſs called *Caſtelh Pryſor*[p] in *Traws-vynydh* pariſh were therefore probably built by the Romans. In a turbary or peat moſs called *Mownog y ſtratgwyn* near *Maes y pandy* was found about 1684 a wooden coffin ſo well preſerved that the gilding remained freſh, containing a very large ſkeleton.

aer Gai. *Caer Gai*, from the number of Roman coins found in its neighbourhood, was probably Roman. The Britans aſcribe it to Gai foſter-father to Arthur[q].

lyn Conwy. *Llyn Conwy*, the ſource of the river Conwy, is a large lake, with three iſlands in it. The river iſſues out of the end of the lake like a little rill, but in the courſe of a few minutes before it reaches Llanrwſt, becomes a moſt conſiderable river by the addition of the various mountain ſtreams[r].

ſpytti evan. Two or three miles below is the village of *Yſpytti Jevan*, or the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, having been a manor of the knights of that order, who made it a ſanctuary, and after the abolition of the order it became a den of thieves and murderers, who were in the reign of Henry VII. extirpated by the bravery and prudence of Meredydd ap Evan. Captain Richard Vaughan founded here an almſhouſe for ſix poor men. In the church are monuments for Rhys vawr ap Mereddyd, who was appointed Henry VII's ſtandardbearer at the battle of Boſworth after the death of ſir William Brandon, another for his wife Lowry, and a third for his ſon Robert croſs bearer and chaplain to cardinal Wolſey[s].

Caerdrewyn. *Caerdrewyn* is a Britiſh poſt on the ſteep ſlope of a hill in full view of the beautiful vales of Glyn dwrdwye and Edeirnion watered by the Dee. It is circular, about half a mile in circumference, defended by a ſingle wall, moſtly in ruins, yet in ſome parts the facings ſtill apparent, and in the thickneſs of the walls are evident remains of apartments. It had two entrances: near the north-eaſt is an oblong ſquare added to the main works, and as the ground there is flat, it is ſtrengthened with a great ditch and wall: within it are foundations of rude ſtone buildings, one of which is circular and ſeveral yards in diameter: the ditch is carried much farther than the wall, and ſeems part of an unfiniſhed addition to the whole. It is conjectured that Owen Gwynned occupied this part when Henry II. lay encamped on the Berwyn hills, and that it was after uſed by Owen Glendwr. This is one of the chain of poſts which begins at Diſerth, and is continued along the Clwydian hills into the mountains of Yale[t]. Not far from hence near Gwyddelwen is a place called *Saith Marchog*, from the circumſtance of Owen Glyndwr having there ſurprized Reginald de Grey and ſeven knights *(ſaith marchog)* in his train[u]. The road to Ruthin paſſes over a common where are many tumuli which Mr. Pennant thinks thoſe of the ſlain in ſome ſkirmiſh between the Welſh and Engliſh under Llewellyn 1255.

Rug. The houſe of *Rug* ſtands near the ſite of the caſtle, (the mount probably Roman being in the garden) where Gryffyd ap Conan, king of Wales, ſoon after his victory at Carno, was treacherouſly ſurprized, and confined 12 years in Cheſter caſtle till reſcued by the bravery of one Kynwric Hir. In after times this place became the property of Owen Brogyntyn and his deſcendants the Saluſburys, whoſe male line exiſted till the preſent century, and to one of whom Henry IV. ſold the lordſhip of Glyndwrdwy on the attainder of Owen Glendwr[x].

Corwen. Croſſing the Dee on a handſome bridge you come to *Corwen*, a ſmall town on a vaſt rock at the foot of the Berwyn hills, and famous for being the rendezvous of the Welſh forces under Owen Gwynned, who from hence ſtopped the invaſion of Henry II. 1166. The place of encampment is diſtinguiſhed by a mound of earth and the ſites of tents from the church ſouthward to the village of *Cynwyd*. In the church is the tomb of Jorwerth Sulien a vicar. On the ſouth ſide of the church wall is cut a very rude croſs which is ſhewn to ſtrangers as the ſword of Owen Glyndwr. A moſt ſingular croſs in the church-yard is engraved Pl. IX. fig. 10. Near the porch ſtands a pointed rude ſtone, called *Carreg y big yn y fach newlyd*, which it is pretended directed the founder to place the church there. William Eyton of Plas Waryn in Shropſhire founded here 1709 an almſhouſe for ſix clergymen's widows of Merionethſhire, and the produce of lands to the amount of £. 60. *per annum* is equally divided among them[y]. *Cynwyd* was formerly Cynwyd. noted

[n] H. Perry in Dr. Davies' Dict. but he is too apt to preſume Iriſh words to be old Britiſh.
[o] Pennant, Ib. 70.
[p] engraved by Mr. Pennant.
[q] Pennant, Ib. 75.
[r] Ib. 131.
[s] Pennant, II. 58, 59.
[t] Ib. 130, 131.
[u] Ib. 58.
[x] Ib. 59, 60.
[y] Ib. 60, 61, 62.

noted for the courts held there by the great men of the neighbourhood to ſettle their claims on the waſtes and commons, but they have long ſince been diſcontinued. The river *Tryſtion* burſting through the hills forms *Rhaider Cynwyd*, or the fall of Cynvyd. The *Berwyn* mountains are the eaſt boundary of Corwen vale: their higheſt tops are *Cader Bronwen*, or the *white breaſt*, on which is a heap of ſtones ſurrounded by a pillar; and *Cader Forwyn*. Under their ſummits is ſaid to run *Fford Helen*, or *Helen's way:* and about them grows the rubus chamæmorous, cloud berry, or knot berry, uſed in tarts [z].

Tryſtion r.

Berwyn mountains.

On the road to Bala beyond *Llangar* to the left, in a field called *Caer Bont*, is a ſmall circular entrenchment, conſiſting of a foſs and rampart, and two entrances, and on a hill above called *Y Foel*, a circle of ſtones, ten yards diameter, now above three feet high, with an entrance to the eaſt, and 100 yards fronting this are the remains of a great carnedh [a].

Caer Bont.

Llandrillo ſtands on the brook *Keidio* at the mouth of a great glen which extends upwards of two miles emboſomed in the Berwyn mountains, and leads to the noted paſs called *Milter Gerrig*, in the county of Montgomery. A little beyond the romantic part to the river ſtands the village of *Llan Derfel*, the church which was dedicated to St. Derfel Gadarn, whoſe monſtrous wooden image was uſed 1538 to burn friar foreſt in Smithfield for denying the king's ſupremacy [b]. On the left lies *Rhiwaedog*, or the *bloody brow*, noted for a battle between king Llowarch Hen and the Saxons. A ſpot not far from hence, called *Pabell Llowarch Hen*, is ſuppoſed the place where he reſted the night after the battle [c].

Llandrillo.

Llan Derfel.

Pont Aberglaſlyn divides Merionethſhire from Caernarvonſhire. It is a bridge of one wide ſtone arch over a roaring water-fall from two perpendicular precipices. An impending craggy cliff at leaſt 800 feet high projects from every part of its broken front, ſtupendous rocks of the moſt capricious forms, and ſhadows a broad clear torrent raging like a cataract among the huge ruins fallen from the mountain. This paſs continues for near a mile [d]. The ſcenery is the moſt magnificent that can be imagined [e].

Pont Aberglaſlyn.

[z] Pennant, II. 62, 63. [a] Ib. 63. [b] Hall's Chron. 233. Stowe's Ann. 573. Pennant, Ib. 64.
[c] Penn. 66. [d] Wyndham, 125—128. [e] Pennant, II. 182.

Rare Plants found in Merionethſhire.

Athamanta *Meum*. Common Spignel, Meu, or Bawd-money; in mountainous meadows: near *Dolgelhe*.

Braſſica *oleracea*. Sea Cabbage; on ſea cliffs: near *Harlech* caſtle.

Campanula *rotundifolia* β. A variety of leſſer round leaved Bell-flower; on *Cader Idris*.

Cardamine *petræa*. Mountain Ladies Smock; on *Moelyn rudh* near *Feſtiniog*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane; in marſhes: at *Aberavon*.

Feſtuca *ovina* β vivipara. Graſs upon Graſs; amongſt the ſtones and moſs on *Cader Idris*.

Juncus *acutus*. Large prickly Sea Ruſh or Hard Ruſh; on boggy places near the ſea: about *Harlech*.

Jungermannia *alpina*. Mountain Jungermannia;
——— *julacea*. Round Jungermannia; } on *Cader Idris*.

Lichen *centrifugus*. Spreading Liverwort; on great ſtones near *Dolgelhe*.

——— *fragilis*. Brittle Liverwort;
——— *paſchalis*. Woody Liverwort; } on *Cader Idris*.

——— *herbaceus*. Green Lichen;
——— *laciniatus*. Jagged Lichen; } on the way ſide between *Carno* and *Main Loyne*.

Lichen *pyxidatus* ι cocciferus. Red Liverwort;
——— *pyxidatus* ζ digitatus. Fingered Liverwort; } in the way from *Dolgelhe* to *Llanberris*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Cypreſs Moſs, or Heath Cypreſs;
——— *Selago*. Fir Club Moſs;
Mnium *jungermannia*. Purple Mnium; } on *Cader Idris*

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Engliſh Wood Vetch, or Bitter Vetch; in woods and hedges;
Papaver *Cambricum*. Yellow wild baſtard Poppy; near a wooden bridge over the river *Dee*; } near *Bala*.

Polytrichum *alpinum* β urnigerum. Branched Polytrichum; at the bottom of *Cader Idris* near *Dolgelhe*.

Rhodiola *Roſea*. Roſewort; on the rocks of the high mountains of *Cader Idris*, plentifully.

Rumex *digynus*. Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; by rivulets among the broken rocks of *Cader Idris* above a lake called *Llyn y cau*.

Saxifraga *ſtellaris*. Hairy Kidneywort; by the rills, and on the moiſt rocks of *Cader Idris*.

Spagnum *Alpinum*. Green Bog-moſs; on bogs in *Cader Idris*.

Thalictrum *minus* β. Variety of Leſſer Meadow Rue; on the ſteep ſides of *Cader Idris* near *Dolgelhe*.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

ABOVE *Merionethſhire* lies the country called by the Britans *Sir Caer-ar-avon*, by the Engliſh *Caernarvonſhire* from the chief town, and before Wales was divided into counties *Snowdon foreſt*, by the Latin hiſtorians *Snaudonia* from that foreſt, and *Arvonia* from lying overagainſt Mona. The North and Weſt ſides lie on the ſea; the South is bounded by Merionethſhire, and the Eaſt parted from Denbighſhire by the river *Conwy*. On the coaſt, eſpecially where it runs out into a point to the ſouth-weſt oppoſing a crooked ſhore to *Octopitarum* or St. David's land the country is very fruitful and covered with towns.

Conwy r.

On the interior parts nature has reared groupes of mountains as if ſhe meant here to bind the iſland faſt to the bowels of the earth [a], and make a ſafe retreat for the Britans in time of war. For here are ſo many crags and rocks, ſo many woody vallies rendered impaſſable by ſo many lakes, that the lighteſt troops much leſs an army could never find their way among them. Theſe mountains may truly be called the Britiſh Alps; for beſides that they are the higheſt in the whole iſland, they are like the Alps beſpread with broken crags on every ſide, ſteep, and all ſurrounding one which towering far above the reſt in the centre, lifts its head ſo high as if it meant not only to threaten but thruſt its head into the ſky; and ſo well do they retain the ſnow that they are hoary with it, or rather with the ſnow of ages all the year round [b]. On this account they are all called by the Britains by the general name of *Craig Ereri*, and by the Engliſh *Snowdon*, which in both languages ſignifies the *ſnowy mountains*. So alſo *Niphates* in Armenia and *Imaus* in Scythia have their name from ſnow according to Pliny [c]. Notwithſtanding this they afford ſuch plenty of paſture that it is a common ſaying among the Welſh that the mountains of Eriry would maintain all the cattle of Wales. I forbear to ſpeak of two lakes on their ſummits, one of which has a floating iſland, the other plenty of fiſh but all one-eyed, leſt I ſhould be thought to pay too much regard to fables, though ſome perſons have believed this on the authority of Giraldus. That there are lakes and ſtanding waters on the top of theſe mountains is certain; whence Gervaſe of Tilbury in his Otia Imperialia ſays, "In the land of Wales within "the bounds of Great Britain are very high moun-"tains founded upon ſolid rocks, and on the top "the earth is ſo boggy with ſuch a cruſt of water "that you have no ſooner ſet your foot on it than "it moves off a ſtone's throw; whence upon an in-"vaſion of the enemy the Welſh ſpringing by their "agility over that boggy ſoil elude the enemy's "aſſault or await them at their peril." Joannes Sariſburienſis in his Polycraticon [d] calls the inhabitants of theſe mountains by a new word *Nivicollini* [e], of whom he wrote thus in the reign of Henry II. "The Nivicolline Britons make inroads, and have "already extended their borders coming out of "their caverns and hiding-places in the woods, and "poſſeſſing themſelves of the plains belonging to "the nobility, in whoſe ſight they attack, take, de-"ſtroy, or keep poſſeſſion of them, while our youth "fond of ſhelter and ſhade, born to conſume the "fruits of the earth, ſpending all their time in "ſleep." &c.

The Britiſh Alps.

Snowdon hills.

But to deſcend from the mountains to the plains, which lie intirely on the ſea, it will be enough for us to coaſt along the ſhore. The promontory before mentioned as running out to the north-weſt is called in the different copies of Ptolemy CANGANVM, IANGANVM, LANGANVM: which is right I know not, but it ſhould ſeem LANGANVM, as the inhabitants at preſent call it *Lhein*. It runs out with a narrow and ſtrait Cherſoneſûs, with more level land than the reſt of the county, and yielding great quantities of barley. It has only two ſmall towns of note, the innermoſt on the bay called *Pullhelly*, q. d. *the ſalt marſh*; the outermoſt on the Iriſh ſea (which waſhes the other part of the Cherſoneſus) called *Nevin*, a trading town [f], where in the year 1284 the Engliſh nobility after their triumphs over the Welſh held a tournament and feaſt in honour of the great Arthur, as Florilegus [g] relates. If there were any other towns here, they were deſtroyed when Hugh earl of Cheſter, Robert de *Rudland* and Guarin of *Shrewſbury*, the firſt of the Normans who penetrated into theſe parts, ſo ravaged this promontory that it lay waſte ſeven years *.

Canganum prom.

Lhyn.

Pullhely, Pwl ely.

Nevin.

From *Nevin* the coaſt broken into with ſeveral promontories runs out northward. Then turning about to the north-eaſt confining the ſtrait called *Menai* within narrow compaſs divides the iſland of Angleſea from the main land. On this ſtrait ſtood the city SEGONTIVM mentioned by Antoninus, ſome ruins of whoſe walls I ſaw near the little church [h] dedicated to St. Publicius. It had its name from the river which runs by it ſtill called *Sciont*, iſſuing out of the lake *Lin-Peris*, in which is a ſingular fiſh called from its red belly *Tor-coch*. Since an old

Menai. See Pembrokeſhire.

SEGONTIVM.

* Life of Oriffin ap Conan.

[a] *Compages hujus inſulæ viſceribus terræ denſaret.* Have compacted here the joints of this iſland within the bowels of the earth. H. Condenſe here within the bowels of the earth the frame of this iſland. G.

[b] *ſenio nivium:* a hardened cruſt of many ſnows felted together. H. A hardened cruſt of ſnow of many years continuance. G.

[c] N. H. I. c. 17. [d] II. c. 27. but this is not the paſſage cited by Mr. Camden.

[e] A literal tranſlation of *Snowdun*, q. d. the *Snowdonians*. [f] *villa mercatoria*. [g] P. 372. [h] Lhan Beblic.

MS.

Torgoch *fish.* MS. of Ptolemy places on this bay SETANTIORVM PORTVS, which other copies carry up higher, if I correct it SEGONTIORVM PORTVS, and ſuppoſe it to have been at the mouth of this river, I may perhaps hit on the truth; at leaſt the candid reader will pardon my conjecture. This city Ninnius calls *Caer Cuſtenith*, and the writer of the life of Gryffin ap Conan tells us that Hugh earl of Cheſter built a caſtle at *Hean Caer Cuſtenni*, which the Latin tranſlator renders *in antiqua urbe Conſtantini imperatoris*. Matthew of Weſtminſter informs us (but I do not vouch for the truth of his relation) that the body of Conſtantius the father of Conſtantine the Great was diſcovered here in the year of 1283, and honourably buried in the church of the new town by order of Edward I. who out of the ruins of this *Caernarvon.* place raiſed the town of *Caernarvon* a little higher up on the mouth of the river, ſo ſituated as to be waſhed by the ſea both on the weſt and north. As it took its name from its ſituation fronting the iſland Mona (for ſo the name ſignifies) it gave name to the whole county, which from it is called in Engliſh *Caernarvonſhire*. This little city is comprehended within a ſmall and almoſt circular extent of ſtrong walls, the weſt ſide being intirely occupied by a beautiful caſtle. The private houſes are handſome enough for the ſtyle of the country, and the inhabitants very well bred. They boaſt the honour of having Edward I. for their founder, and giving birth to his ſon Edward II. ſurnamed of *Caernarvon*, and the firſt prince of Wales of Engliſh blood. Here alſo the princes of Wales had their Chancery, Exchequer, and Court of Juſtice for North Wales.

Seven miles from hence on the ſame ſtrait between a very high mountain on the ſouth, and a hill to the north, lies *Bangor* or *Banchor*, ſo called from the *fair choir*, or as others think the *place of the choir*[i]. *Bangor.* As others *Penchor*, q. the *principal Choir.* It is an epiſcopal ſee having 96 pariſhes under it. The church, no extraordinary ſtructure, is dedicated to Daniel, formerly biſhop here. It was burnt by that deſperate rebel Oen *Glendowrdy*, who threatened deſtruction to all the cities in Wales: but though it was afterwards rebuilt by Henry Denne, biſhop here in Henry VII. it has ſcarcely recovered its original ſplendor. The town at preſent is very ſmall, though it was formerly ſo large as to be called from its ſize *Banchor vawr*. Hugh earl of Cheſter built a caſtle at the mouth of the ſtrait[k], of which with all my ſearch I could not find the leaſt traces. Edward I. to carry his army into Mona or *Angleſey*, of which by and by, attempted in vain to build a bridge acroſs this ſtrait. Here alſo Paulinus Suetonius had before ſent over the Roman ſoldiers into Mona, the horſe by fording, and the foot in flat-bottomed boats, as we learn from Tacitus[l].

Pen-maen-maur. Hence the ſhore proceeds with a ſteep aſcent along *Pen-maen-maur*, a high ſteep rock overhanging the ſea, having a narrow path for travellers, the impending ſtones on one ſide threatening ruin; on the other the ocean roaring at an immenſe depth below. But after you get over this and *Pen-maen-bythan*, *Pen-maen-bythan.* q. d. the *leſſer ſtone mount*, a plain opens quite to the river *Conwey*, the boundary of this county on the *Conwey r.* eaſt. This river in Ptolemy by the abbreviations uſed in Greek writing is miſpelt TOISOVIVS inſtead of CONOVIVS. It riſes out of a lake of the ſame *CONOVIVM.* name in the ſouthern edge of the county, and runs to the ſea confined within a narrow channel quite to its mouth, breeding ſhell fiſh, which being impregnated with dew produce pearls, and giving its name to the town of CONOVIVM mentioned by Antoninus. Though this is now ruined, and the name loſt thereabouts, yet its new name marks its antiquity. For a very mean village among its ruins is called *Caer hean* or the *Old city*. From the ſpoils of this Edward I. built the new town at the mouth of the river called thence *Aber-Conwey*, q. d. *Mouth of Conwey*, which place Hugh earl of Cheſter had before fortified. New Conwey is ſtrong by nature and fortified by art, having a handſome caſtle, and appearing more worthy the name of a little city than a town, except that it is thinly inhabited.

Oppoſite to this on the other ſide of the river projects with a bend as if deſigned by nature for an anchoring place a vaſt promontory, which alſo is reckoned in this county, and called *Gogarth*. On *Gogarth.* it at the entrance of the Conwy into the ſea ſtood *Diganwy*, an antient town many ages ago deſtroyed *Diganwy.* by lightning. I take it for the town of DICTVM, *DICTVM.* where under the later emperors the præfect of the *Numerus Nerviorum Dictenſium* was ſtationed. As to its later name *Diganwy* it is obvious that *Ganwey* is derived from *Conwey*, and thence comes the Engliſh *Ganoc.* name *Ganoc* given to a caſtle afterwards built there by Henry III.

This county ſoon after the arrival of the Normans in this iſland was governed by Gryffin ap Conan, who not being able to ſtop the inroads of the Engliſh forces into Wales gave way to the ſtorm; and being afterwards for his integrity reſtored to favour with Henry I. eaſily recovered his poſſeſſions from the Engliſh, and left them to his deſcendants, who enjoyed them till the time of Llewelin. This prince having offended his brothers by ill uſage, and his Engliſh neighbours by his inroads, was reduced to hold this mountainous county with the iſland of Mona or Angleſea dependant on Edward I. and on that account paid him yearly 1000 marks. But not complying with theſe conditions, and following his own and his perfidious brother's obſtinacy rather than any hope of ſucceſs, he hazarded once more the fortune of war, in which he loſt his life, and put an end to his own and the Britiſh empire in Wales[m].

This county contains 63 pariſh churches.

[i] See Davies' Welſh Dict. in voce. Gibſon.
[k] Life of Griffith.
[l] Ann. XIV. 29.
[m] See a full account of this excellent prince in Powell's hiſt. of Wales, p. 314. His ſtatue is ſhewn at Shrewſbury, his tomb at Lanrwſt.

ADDITIONS.

CAERNARVONSHIRE is bounded on the north and weſt by the ſea, on the eaſt by Denbighſhire, on the ſouth by Merionethſhire and the ſea. It is in length from north to ſouth about 40 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 20, and near 100 in circumference, is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains one city, three market towns, one borough, and 68 pariſhes.

The river Traeth Mawr divides it from Merionethſhire.

" Caerarvonſhire about the ſhore hath reaſonable " good corne as about a mile upland from the ſhore " onto Caerarvon. Then more upward be Eryri " hills, and yn them is very litle corn except otes in " ſum places, and a litle barly, but ſcantly rye. If " ther were the deere would deſtroy it[a]." " All " *Cregery* is in Carrarvonſhire[b]."

owdon. Mr. Lluyd ſays, that ſome obſerve that the Welſh name of *Snowdon* ſignifies the *Eagle's rocks*, from thoſe birds frequenting them formerly more plentifully than they did in his time, when they continued to haunt the rocks ſome years, though not above four or five at a time, and not more than one ſummer in five or ſix, coming as was ſuppoſed from Ireland[c]. It is more probable that this name alludes to their height than to the reſort of eagles or to the frequency of the ſnow on them, though Mr. Lluyd is of opinion that had they been called from *Snow* the name would have been *Kragreu'r Eira*, whereas the Welſh always call them *Eryreu*, Giraldus *Eryri*, and Nennius *Heriri*. The Engliſh probably miſtook or miſpronounced the antient name, and *Kreigiau yr Yrau* might afterwards be written *Kreigieu Eryreu*[d]. But Mr. Pennant decides in favour of the derivation from ſnow, which is more conſtant, though there are ſome whole weeks even in winter without it[e]. The earlieſt appearance is in October and November. Theſe falls are waſhed away by the rains, and the hills remain clear till Chriſtmas. Between that time and the middle of January are the greateſt falls, which are ſucceeded about the end of April, or beginning of May, by others that remain to the depth of ſome feet to the middle of June. But the fable of Giraldus concerning the continuance of the ſnow the whole year is totally to be exploded.

A writ in the reign of queen Mary orders a buck from her park of Snowdon. Mr. Pennant cites two others of Elizabeth. Sir James Price celebrates the fertility and woods of Snowdon hills, and Leland[f] ſays all Cregereri is foreſt. So Cambrenſis; " Antiquo proverbio dici ſolet ſicut Monam inſulam hominibus in annonam, ſic Eryri in paſcua, coactis in unum armentis omnibus toti Walliæ ſufficere poſſe[g]." I ſaw many ſheep on its heights, and large flocks on the neighbouring hills, as I had before ſeen them on the bare rocks and crags of Merionethſhire, where one would not have thought it poſſible for any thing but goats to climb. The inhabitants of its faſtneſſes were the laſt who ſubmitted to the Engliſh, conſidering themſelves as by original right belonging to the prince of Wales.

Mr. Pennant thus deſcribes the aſcent to the higheſt peak of Snowdon. " After keeping on the ſide of the upper lake you turn to the left, and ſee not far from the road *Caunant mawr*, a noble cataract falling over two vaſt rocks. Near this place were found ſeveral beads, ſome of glaſs, and one of jet. Aſcend above *Cwm Brwynog*, a very deep bottom, fertile in *gwair y rhoſydd*, a compoſition of different kinds of ruſhes and graſs. This mountainous tract yields ſcarce any corn. Its produce is cattle and ſheep, which, during ſummer, keep very high in the mountains with their owners and their families. Theſe mountaineers paſs the ſummer in *Havodtys*, or ſummer dairy houſes, as the Swiſs of the Alps do in their *ſennes*: they manufacture and dye their own cloaths with lichens from the rocks; the men either working at harveſt or tending their flocks, the women milking or making butter and cheeſe. For their own uſe they milk both ewes and goats, and make cheeſe of their milk. Their diet conſiſts of butter, cheeſe, and oat bread, or *Bara Cyrch*, their drink whey. They are intelligent, wary, and circumſpect, tall, thin, and of ſtrong conſtitutions. Towards winter they deſcend to their *Hên dref*, or old dwelling, where they lead an idle life. Above the Cwm I ſaw *Moel y Cynhorion*, or *the hill of council*, paſſed through *Bwlch y Maeſcwm*, and ſkirted the ſide of Snowdon to *Bwlch y Cwm Brwynog*, where the aſcent becomes very ſteep and difficult, and travellers uſually purſue their way on foot clambering among the rocks. On the left were the precipices over *Cwm Brwynog* with *Llyn du'r Ardwy* at their foot. On the right thoſe over the ſmall lakes *Llyn Glas*, *Llyn y Nadroedd*, and *Llyn Coch*: the laſt is the higheſt on this ſide of the mountain. The ſpace between the precipices forms a ſhort but not very agreeable iſthmus till we reached a verdant plain, where we reſted before we laboured up another ſeries of broken craggs; after theſe a ſecond ſmooth tract which reaches almoſt to the ſummit, which, by way of eminence, is called *y Wyddfa*, or the *conſpicuous*. It riſes almoſt to a point, or at beſt there is only room for a circular wall of looſe ſtones, within which travellers uſually take their repaſt. The mountain from hence ſeems propt

[a] Lel. V. 47. [b] Ib. 43. [c] Lluyd. [d] Ib.
[e] Brit. Zool I. 162. 8vo. 142. 4to. [f] V. 47. [g] II. 9.

by four buttreſſes, between which are four deep *cwms* or hollows, each, excepting one, having one or more lakes in its diſtant bottom. The neareſt was *Ffynnon Las*, or the *green well*, lying immediately below us, its waters appearing black and unfathomable, and the edges quite green. From thence is a ſucceſſion of bottoms ſurrounded with the moſt lofty and rugged hills. The *Wyddfa* is on one ſide; *Crib y Diſtill*, with its ſerrated tops on another; *Crib Coch*, a ridge of fiery redneſs, appears below the former, and oppoſite to it is the boundary called the *Lliwedd*. Another very ſingular ſupport to this mountain is *Y Clawdh Coch*, riſing into a ſharp ridge ſo narrow as not to afford breadth for a path. The view from hence is unbounded. It takes in the counties of Cheſter and York, part of the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland, a plain view of the iſle of Man, and that of Angleſea lay extended like a map. The night was remarkably fine, and the body of the ſun appeared moſt diſtinct till it roſe high enough to render its beams too brilliant for the ſight, and the miſts attracted by its heat from the various lakes in a ſlight degree obſcured the proſpect. The ſhadow of the mountain was flung many miles, and ſhewed its double head, the *Wyddfa* and *Crib y Diſtill*. I counted between 20 and 30 lakes in this county or Merionethſhire. On a ſecond viſit to this mountain the ſky was obſcured very ſoon after I got up. A vaſt miſt enveloped the whole circuit of the mountain. The proſpect down was horrible, and gave an idea of a number of abyſſes concealed by a thick ſmoke circulating round us. Frequently a guſt of wind opening the clouds gave a fine and diſtinct viſto of lake and valley in one or more places: and then cloſing them alternately. A thunder ſtorm rolling in a manner inexpreſſibly awful brought on a heavy rain which ſwelled the rills on the ſides of the mountain into torrents. It is very rare that a traveller gets a favourable day to aſcend the hill. Its height has been variouſly reported. Mr. Caſwell, who was employed by Mr. Adams in a ſurvey of Wales 1682, meaſured it by inſtruments made by the direction of Mr. Flamſtead, and aſſerts it to have been 1240 yards [h]. Mr. Lluyd ſays its perpendicular height is about 1300 yards above the ſea level, but later experiments have aſcertained it at 1189 yards, reckoning from the quay at Caernarvon to the higheſt peak. The ſtone of which it is compoſed is exceſſively hard. Large coarſe cryſtal are often found in the fiſſures, and very frequently cubic pyritæ the uſual attendants on alpine tracts. Theſe are alſo frequented by the rock ouzel, and ſome of the lakes are ſtocked with char and gwyniads, alpine fiſh. Large flocks of goats are kept for the dairy, and milked with great regularity. The plants of the ſpecies called by Linnæus *æthercæ* are confined to the higher parts. The principal animals are foxes. Stags, ſo uncommon in Leland's time, were extirpated before the middle of the 16th century. Dudley earl of Leiceſter, who had by letters patent been appointed chief ranger of the foreſt of Snowdon, endeavoured, but without ſucceſs, to extend it into Merionethſhire and Angleſea; and though once a picked jury ſeemed to have carried the point for him, he met with ſo firm an opponent in ſir Richard Bulkeley that the queen recalled the grant by proclamation at Weſtminſter 1579. Snowdon was accounted ſacred by the antient Britons, and ſuppoſed to inſpire whomever ſlept on it. The Welſh had always the ſtrongeſt attachment to the tract. They eſteemed it the appurtenance of the principality of Wales from the time of Brute. Edward I. was told by its inhabitants, that, ſhould their prince yield him poſſeſſion, they would not do homage to ſtrangers [i]. Their princes had the additional title of *Lords of Snowdon*, where five barons held of them. Edward, after his conqueſt, held a triumphal fair on its ſummit, and adjourned thence to a tournament on the plain of Nevyn [k]."

Snowdon is a ridge of mountains three miles of aſcent, the extremity or ſummit three quarters of a mile perpendicular. Twenty-ſeven lakes are ſaid to be ſeen from it. *Dywarchen*, with a floating iſland as big as a cock-pit, is one of the two placed on the top of the mountain by Giraldus, who ſuppoſed it formed of earth and roots matted together. Llyn *Cadr* almoſt circular at foot of a round hill called *Cadr* or the *chair*. *Llyn Nadart*, *Llyn Nantlley*, *Llyn Yarwdd Llanberis* (ſeems Lluyd's Llyn *Ykwn* near Llanberis) *Ffynon on las*, or the *green* lake directly under the peak. All theſe are full of trout, and ſome have char. Lluyd mentions Llyns *Teirn*, *Eigiau*, and *Lhydaw*. The Welſh call this mountain *Moel y Wydwa*, q. d. *the conſpicuous hill*, as well as *Krag Eyreri*. Giraldus (II. 9.) inſerts the fabulous ſtory of the eagle coming here at ſtated periods expecting war, and by whetting his beak making a hole in a particular ſtone on which he perches. In the Latin memorial, printed in Wynne's appendix, p. 393, it is always ſpelt *Snawdon*, and ſo in the old Engliſh maps. The ſtory of the ſnow lying on it for many years mentioned by Mr. Camden has been long exploded. The additions to the Britannia ſay it often continues till the middle of June, and rightly diſtinguiſh as *ſleet* what has been thought ſnow in the months of May and June. For, generally ſpeaking, here is no ſnow from the end of April to the middle of September; ſome heaps excepted, which often remain on the tops of Moel y Wydwa and Karn Llewellyn till the middle of June. Wagner mentions incruſtations of ſnow on the Alps in Switzerland [l]. "In ſummer time the tops of the "Alps have perpetual froſt and perpetual ſnow. "There are mountains crowned with hillocks, and "vaſt heaps of ſuch ice, called by them *Firn* or "*Gletſcher*, which may be preſumed to have conti- "nued for two or three thouſand years, and for "hardneſs may ſeem to be rather cryſtal than ice," and theſe are deſcribed by all ſucceeding travellers; but in Wales no ſuch incruſtations are known.

The lakes in this tract may amount to 50 or 60. Mr. Lluyd noted 15 ſeen from the top of Moel y Wydva. They are generally denominated from the rivers they pour forth, or from the colour of their water. One under the higheſt peak is called *Eymon*

[h] Wren's Parentalia, I. 253.
[i] Powel, p. 369.
[k] Pennant's Wales, II. p. 160—170.
[l] Hiſt. Nat. Helvetiæ Curioſa, § 2.

las,

las, or the *Green fountain*, and Mr. Ray in his Travels obſerves that the waters of the Alpine lakes incline to the ſame colour. Others receive their name from ſome village or pariſh church adjoining, or from ſome remarkable mountain or rock under which they lie, and ſome, though few, are diſtinguiſhed by names ſcarce intelligible to the beſt critics in the Britiſh language, as *Llyn Teirn, Llyn Eigiau, Llyn Llydau.* Some interpret the firſt *King's mere*, from *Teirn* a *king* or *prince*; the other *Shoal mere*, from *Eigieu* ſhoals of fiſh. *Llydaw* is the Britiſh name of *Armorica*, but what other ſenſe it has is unknown[m]. Giraldus reports the ſtory of the monocular fiſh of two lakes in Scotland, and Mr. Lluyd ſays it is credibly reported that ſuch are ſometimes taken at Llyn ykwn near Llanberris. The better knowledge of later times will account for moſt of the marvellous in antient natural hiſtory, and one cannot help regretting that any man of real curioſity and ſcience ſhould ſtill attempt to juſtify the credulity of a monk by the hearſay evidence of Welſh peaſants and fiſhermen in favour of the monocular trouts, or even by French or German academicians[n]. Moſt of theſe lakes are ſtored with trout and eels. The Torgoch is found in other lakes in this county and Merioneth: but that of Llanberris affords another kind of alpine fiſh, which Mr. Lluyd takes for the gilt charr of Winander mere in Weſtmoreland, which Willughby and Ray conclude to be the carpio lacus Benaci of Rondeletius and Geſner, but Mr. Pennant[o] denies this. The ſeaſon here for catching both begins about 11th November and continues a month. Theſe fiſh, as well as the Gwiniad of *Llyn Tegid* in Merioneth, are never taken by bait, but always in nets near Pontvawr in the river Seiont, which iſſues out of this lake, and is called now corruptly *Avon y Sant*, from St. Peris[p]. Mr. Pennant adds, it is the red charr of the Weſtmoreland lakes, and is found in *Llyn Quellyn* near the foot of Snowdon, and before the diſcovery of the copper mines in thoſe of *Llynberris*, but the mineral ſtreams have entirely deſtroyed them in theſe laſt lakes. *Llynallet* in Denbighſhire is famous for an excellent kind of trout[q].

Among theſe mountains, ſays Mr. Lluyd, the moſt noted are *Moel y Wydva*, *y Glyder*, *Karnedh Dhavidh*, and *Karnedh Llewelyn*, which are very properly called Britiſh Alps, particularly, ſays Dr. Powell, the firſt and laſt. For, beſides their extraordinary height and craggy precipices, their numerous lakes and rivers, and their being covered with ſnow for a conſiderable part of the year, they agree with the Alps in producing ſeveral ſimilar plants and animals[r], particularly the Merula ſylveſtris Aldrovandi, called here and in Merionethſhire *Mwyalchin y Graig*, or Rock Ouzel, and in Switzerland *Berg Awzel*, or Mountain Blackbird[s], and the *Torgoch*, or *Umbla minor* of Geſner[t], which Mr. Ray[u] ſuppoſes the ſame with the *Roetel* of the Alpine lakes, both words ſignifying the ſame, or *Red belly*[x]. Here, as in the Alps, the rareſt plants are found in greateſt variety on the ſteepeſt rocks, viz. *Klogwyn Karnedh y Wydwa*, commonly called *Klogwyn y Karnedh*, which is probably the higheſt rock in the three kingdoms, *Craig y Dyſkil* (corrupted probably from *Diſtil*, from the water continually dropping down this precipice), *Trig vylchau*, generally and perhaps more truly pronounced *y Dugy vilcha*, i. e. *Treig-Vylcheû*, and *y Klogwyn du ymhen y Glyder*, which are all near Llanberis, and well known to the ſhepherds. Theſe hills are heaped on one another, ſo that after climbing up one rock you come to a valley, and moſt commonly to a lake, and paſſing by that, aſcend another, and ſometimes a third or fourth before you arrive at the ſummit. Theſe mountains, as well as Cader Idris, and ſome others in Merionethſhire, differ from thoſe in Brecknockſhire, and other parts of South Wales, in abounding much more in naked and inacceſſible rocks; and their ſkirts and vallies being covered and ſcattered over with fragments of rocks of all ſizes fallen from the cliffs above. More of this may be ſeen in Mr. Ray's Phyſico-Theological Diſcourſes[y]. Mr. Lluyd only mentions two inſtances; the firſt is the ſummit of the Glyder before-mentioned, and hereafter more fully deſcribed, where he obſerved prodigious heaps of ſtones, many of them as large as thoſe of Stonehenge, in moſt irregular ſhapes, and in the utmoſt confuſion, as if the ſkeleton of the mountain, laid bare by torrents of rain and ſnow or the general deluge. The other is as regular and uniform as this is diſordered; a naked precipice called *Klogwyn* near *Treigvylchau* as ſteep as any he had ſeen, but adorned with naked pillars, and theſe again ſlightly croſſed at certain joints, that ſuch, continues Mr. Lluyd, as favour the hypotheſis of the ingenious author of the Sacred Theory of the Earth might ſuppoſe it one ſmall pattern of the antediluvian earth, whereas it was evident the interſtices between the pillars were occaſioned by a continual dropping of water down the cliffs, from the frequent rains and ſnow to which this high rock expoſed to a weſterly ſea wind is ſubject, and that the effects of ſuch ſtorms are more remarkably regular on this than on any other cliff proceeds partly from its ſituation, partly from the texture of the ſtone; or a natural regularity of the rock rendered more conſpicuous by the ſtorms.

The area of *Glyder Bach* is covered with groupes of columnar ſtones of vaſt ſize from 10 to 30 feet long, lying in all directions, often piled on one another; or half erect, ſloping down, and ſupported by others which lie without order at their baſes. The tops are frequently crowned with ſtones lying horizontally on them. One of them about 25 feet by ſix on being ſtamped on gave a tremulous motion from end to end. Another 11 by 6 in the thinneſt part, was poiſed like a rocking ſtone, and ſo was a third. Many of them have ſhells bedded in them, and Glyder Bach.

[m] Lluyd.
[n] See Phil. Tranſ. vol. 57. art. 23. Gent. Mag. 1768, p. 622. Mr. Pennant prudently avoids giving his countenance to theſe monſtroſities. Zool. III. 262. and in his Wales, II. 156, he ſays, "At preſent there is not a fiſh in the lake to diſprove the relation."
[o] Ib. III. 258. [p] Lluyd. [q] Pennant, Zool. III. 263. [r] See Ray's Synopſis. Pennant's Wales, II. 156.
[s] Pennant, Zool. I. 229. [t] P. 1201. [u] Willugh. Ichthyol.
[x] Pennant, Zool. III. 296. [y] P. 285.

ſeveral

ſeveral pieces of lava are found in this neighbourhood. One ſide of the mountain is formed into a gap, thick ſet with ſharp rocks pointing upwards one above another to a great height. In the midſt of a vale far below riſes the ſingular mountain
Trevaen. *Trevaen*, aſſuming on this ſide a pyramidical form
Llyn Ogwen. naked and very rugged. Near its foot is *Llyn Ogwen*, noted for its fine trout. The water of five lakes darts
Benglog. down the precipice of the middle of *Benglog*, the moſt dreadful horſepath in Wales, and forms the torrent of the *Ogwen*, which falls into the ſea a few miles lower. Near *Cwm Idwal* invironed with horrid precipices ſhading a lake in its bottom, is an excellent quarry of ſtones, and a dreadful gap in a great black precipice called *Twll Du*, or the *Devil's kitchen*, 150 yards long, 100 deep, and only ſix wide, through which ruſh the waters of *Llyn y Cwm*. *Klogwyn Du Ynhen y Glyder* is as dreadful a precipice as any in Snowdon. Its neighbourhood is noted among botaniſts for rare plants. *Glyder Vawr* connected to the leſſer Glyder by the *Weyn oer* affords a noble proſpect. The plain on the top is covered with looſe ſtones like the ſea beach, in many places croſſing each other in various directions, and intirely naked [z].

" Linne *Dolbaterne*, two miles in length, and half " a mile in breadth. *Linne Peris* a mile in length. " *Segent* cummith firſt through Llin Peris, and a " bow ſhotte of ynto Dolbatern poole. Ther is but " a bridge betwixt theſe two. In theſe two pooles " be redde bely fiſhes called *Thorgoughe*, i. e. *thori* " *aut pectoris rubri*. Ther be alſo of them in Llyn " Tarthennine and in Llyn Boladulinne. They be " taken in theſe three poles in order, and taken in " the one and not ſeen in the other [a]."

Nant Beris. The picturesque vale of *Nant Beris*, bounded by Snowden, Cefn Cwm Gafr, the two Glyders, and the two Lliders, each of them firſt rate mountains, is ſtraight and nearly of equal breadth, filled by meadows and two magnificent lakes communicating by a river. Leland ſays " the beſt wood of Caernarvon- " ſhire is by *Glin Kledder*, and by *Glin Llughy*, and " by *Capel Kerigh*, and at *Llan Peris* [b]." But the woods are cut down, and the road leading hither much improved. On the loftieſt part over one of the lakes ſtand the remains of *Caſtell Dolbadern*, a round tower, and a few fragments of walls. " *Do-* " *lebaterne*, on a rock between two linns. There is " yet a piece of a tour wher Owen Gough, brother " to Llewellin laſt prince, was in priſon [c]." In this valley are two groupes of wretched houſes, the fartheſt with its church, dedicated to *St. Peris*, whoſe well is ſhewn here. The upper lake is the moſt beautiful, 140 yards deep in places; the lower, about 12 miles long, narrows into the river *Rythell*, and ſpreading to Caernarvon, aſſumes the name of *Seiont* [d]. This country is part of the woodleſs flat between the mountains and the Meinai. Its want of ſtrength is ſupplied with ſeveral ports fortified in the Britiſh manner. *Dinas Dinorwig*, half a mile ſouth of the church of *Llandeniolen*, is the chief: the area is very large, ſurrounded with an agger of ſmall ſtones backed by another of very large ones; then ſucceeds a deep ditch and rampart of earth, a ſecond vaſt ditch and a third rampart; within the area is a circle of ſtones, probably the poſt of commander in chief. Another poſt hereabouts is named *Pen y Gaer* a ſmaller *Bryn y Caſtrelau*, ſingle walled, and on an eminence on the other ſide the Rythell is another called *Caer Cwm y Glo*, or *Caer Caneg y Fran*, from which is ſaid to have been a paved way to *Llys Dinorwig* [e].

Nevin, called by Leland [f] *Treneven*, " is a tounelet, Nevin. " two miles up the lande, and there is a fair every " year, but no weekly market. From thence to *Aber-* " *daron*, 12 miles, the ground betwixt is ſumwhat " plain, and has two or three paroches having very " good plenty of corne and graſſe, but very little " wode. The ſmale townlet of Aberdaron wher is " a 30 or mo houſes is on the very farther ripe of " Daron, the ſe a quarter of a mile of; the paroch " chirch above almoſt a mile on the ſhor as the ſalt " water compaſith about with a hedd. It is called " in Walch *Llan engan Brening*, i. e. *fanum Niniani* " *reguli*, wher was a late a great pilgrimage. The " hither end of Llene by the ſhore cummith in a " hill caullid *Brith Rivil* ubi *vallis Vortigerni*," a round craggy rock ſeen from Caernarvon and called *Ryval* hill. " Betwixt Vallis Vortigerni and Aber- " daron the cumpaſe of the ſea gathereth an head " and the ſea entereth at both ends [f]."

Nevyn, ſituated on a headland of its own name, Nevyn. is a contributary borough to Caernarvon, to which the Black Prince granted a Sunday market, and two farms. Here Edward I. held a round table 1284 [g], as a triumph on his conqueſt of Wales [h].

A very ſteep road leads from Nantberris among the vales in the mountains. At the top of one is *Llyn Llydaw*, a fine lake, with one little iſland frequented by black backed gulls. The wheatear and the *Mwyalchen y graig*, or rock ouzel, are the only inhabitants of theſe heights. *Nant Gwinan* is the moſt beautiful vale in Snowdon, guarded on each ſide with vaſt mountains with the pretty lake *Llyn Gwinan*, and a ruined chapel of the ſame name. At the end of the vale is the beautiful *Llyn Dinas*, and at the bottom of a tract of meadow riſes a vaſt inſulated rock clothed with woods called *Dinas Emris*, on Dinas Emris. whoſe ſummit is a large area, on the acceſſible part of which are two great ramparts of ſtone, and within it the ruins of a ſtone building 10 yards long. This may have been the reſidence of Vortigern, and Merlin Ambroſius may have given it the name of *Emris*. A place cloſe by called *Cell y Dewiniad*, or the cell of the diviners, alludes to the magicians of Vortigern's court [i].

Nant y Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern's valley, in this Nant y Gwrtheyrn. neighbourhood, is ſuppoſed by Mr. Pennant to have been the ſcene of that prince's retreat, though Nennius [k] places it near the Teivi in Caermarthenſhire. Certain it is that fancy cannot frame a ſpot fitter for the retreat or ſecurity of a profligate monarch, who

[z] Pennant's Wales, II. 151—156.
[a] Lel. V. 48.
[b] It. V. 47.
[c] Ib. 49.
[d] Pennant, Ib. II. 156—158.
[e] Ib. 156—166.
[f] V. 49.
[g] Ann. Waverl. II. 239.
[h] Pennant, Ib. 201. 203.
[i] Pennant, II. 172—174.
[k] Hiſt. Brit. c. 48.

might

might have fixed his reſidence on a high natural mountain above the ſea improved by art. Till the beginning of the laſt century a tumulus of ſtones covered with turf called *Bedd Gwrthyrn* was to be ſeen here when it was opened, and found to cover a ſtone coffin containing the bones of a tall man[l]. Acroſs the hollow between two ſummits of the *Eifl* mountains extends an immenſe rampart of ſtones, or ruins of a wall which blocked up the paſs. On the Eifl is the moſt perfect and magnificent as well as moſt artful Britiſh poſt, called *Tre'r Caeri*, or the *town of the fortreſſes*. The acceſſible ſide is defended by three walls, the loweſt very imperfect, the next tolerably intire has the grand entrance, and in one part points up to the third wall, which runs round the edges of the hill top: the ſecond wall unites with the firſt, which runs into a point, returns and gains the higheſt in an inacceſſible part of the hill: about the middle of the area is a ſquare place ſecured with ſtones, a ſort of prætorium, ſurrounded with two rows of cells of various forms, ſome of the circular 15 feet diameter, of the oblong 30 feet long, with long entrances regularly faced with ſtone. The upper wall was in many places 15 feet high on the outſide, and often 16 feet broad, conſiſting of two parallel and contiguous parts, one ſerving as a parapet to the other. South of this fortreſs is *Moel Garn Guwch*, a conic hill, with a prodigious heap of ſtones on its ſummit, called *Arffedaged y Goures*, or the apron full of ſtones flung down by the gianteſs. From the Eifl one ſees ſeveral other leſſer eminences, fortified in a manner nearly ſimilar: as *Carn Madryn*, the hill of *Bodnan* above Nevyn, *Moel ben Twrch*, *Caſtell Ggwhan*, remarkable for a ſmall circular entrenchment, and *Pen y Gaer*, on the other ſide of the paſs leading from Arfon to Llyn: all which make it probable that this country was the retreat of multitudes of Britans from the firſt fury of the Saxon invaders[m].

ethkelert. At *Bethkelert* under Snowdon, now a mean village, was a priory of black canons, the oldeſt foundation in Wales except Bardſey, or Bangor, now the property of earl Radnor, valued at £.70. *per annum*[n].

In 1688 were found in a rock called *Kareg Dhinin* in Bethkelert pariſh under a great ſtone, about 50 braſs weapons engraved in Pl. VIII. fig. 14, 15, which ſeem to have been ſhort ſwords or daggers from one to two feet long, ſome flat, ſome quadrangular, ſeveral gilt: but the greater part when firſt found were covered with a bluiſh ruſt; the handles which were probably of wood were all waſted, and a few of them had two braſs nails rivetted on each ſide into holes in which they faſtened the weapons to the handles. Such have been found elſewhere in Wales and thoſe mentioned by Mr. Camden in Cornwall at the foot of St. Michael's mount were probably the ſame[o].

CANGANO-UM PROM. CANGANORUM PROMONTORIVM, Καγκανων, or, as the Palatine MS. of Ptolemy reads, Γαγγανων ακρον, is evidently in Wales, and ſeems to be *Branchipult point*, or Llyn promontory in Caernarvonſhire. This and *St. David's head* are the only two remarkable heads of land in all Wales, which would be moſt in ſight of the Romans as they ſailed through the Iriſh ſea. This and Octopitarum promontorium Mr. Ward believed to be the two promontories which are all Ptolemy mentions in Wales[p].

Traeth Mawr is a large extent of ſands between the counties of Caernarvon and Merioneth, which ſir John Wynne of Gwydir in 1625 conceived a deſign of gaining from the ſea, with a leſſer called *Traeth Bychan*, by embanking[q]. Beyond there lies the little town of *Penmorva*, in whoſe church is a monument for that valiant knight ſir John Owen. In former times this neighbourhood abounded with gentry who divided the hundred of *Evionnyd*, in which it is ſituate, and filled the country with their bloody feuds. Near *Dolbenmaen* is a large mount, on which Mr. Rowlands conjectures ſtood a watch tower. Near *Yſtymkiged* are three cromlechs joining to each other, and near *Clenenney* on *Bwlch Craigwen*, a fine druidical circle, conſiſting at preſent of 38 ſtones. At a mile's diſtance, and within of this above Penmorva is another[r]. Traeth Mawr. Penmorva. Dolbenmaen.

"At *Criketh* be two or three poor houſes, and "there is a ſmall rill. There hath been a fran-"chiſed town now clene decayed[s]." Crickaeth.

Crickaeth is a poor borough town contributary to Caernarvon, having a caſtle on a high hill jutting into the ſea, the iſthmus defended by two ditches. It conſiſts of four ſquare courts, and on each ſide the entrance a round tower. It was the reſidence of ſir Howell y Fwyall, who diſputed the honor of taking the king of France at Poitiers with Denis de Morebeque, a knight of Artois. The Black Prince, however, made him conſtable of this caſtle, with the privilege of having a meſs of meat ſerved up before his pole axe, with a guard of eight yeomen at an allowance of 8*d. per* day from the king[t], and then given to the poor.

Aberdaron is a poor fiſhing village on a ſandy bay under high ſandy cliffs at the extremity of the county. The church has two ailes ſupported by four handſome pillars. This being the place where devotees took boat for Bardſey iſland was greatly reſorted to. Leland[u] ſays it was called *Llan engan Brennine*, *Fanum Niniani reguli*. It was dedicated to Hywyn, a ſaint of that iſland, and was a ſanctuary. Ninian was ſon of a Welſh prince. *Bardſey* iſland, called alſo the *iſland of ſaints*, and *Ynis Enlli*, or the *iſland of the current*, is about two miles in circumference, a very fertile plain well cultivated. The abbot's houſe is a large ſtone building inhabited by ſeveral of the natives. Not far from it is a ſingular chapel or oratory, a long arched edifice with an inſulated ſtone altar near the eaſt end, where one of the inhabitants reads prayers[x]. It was founded before A.D. 516, and was valued at £. 46. *per annum*[y]. Dubricius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, retired to it on his reſignation. On a mount above was a chapel and well of our Lady. Great numbers of herrings are taken on this coaſt. The churches in this country Aberdaron. Bardſey iſland.

[l] Kennet's Parochial Antiquities. Alcheſter, p. 698.
[m] Pennant, II. 206. 208.
[n] Tan. 703. 705. Pennant, II. 176. [o] Lluyd.
[p] Ward in Horſley, p. 366.
[q] Pennant, Ib. 184.
[r] Pennant, II. 187—189.
[s] Lel. V. 50.
[t] Pennant, Ib. 192.
[u] V. 50.
[x] Pennant, Ib. 195, 196.
[y] Tann. 703.

Llangynodol. are of very antient foundation. In that of *Llangynodol* is an inſcription to ſome holy woman. *Hic jacet* GWEN HOEDL. Another over a ſtable in Llannor. *Llannor* pariſh has DERVON *hic jacet*, and at Capel Yverack. *Capel Yverack* in Aberdaron is a third. On the ſafe ſandy bay of *Porth yn Llyn* are remains of a Roman entrenchment.

Pollelle. "*Pollele* bay a poore market, now a late *ſtatio* "*optima carinis*. The prince had a place there as "yet appereth[z]."

Pullheli is the beſt town in this country, the magazine of goods which ſupplies all this tract, and has a tolerable harbour for veſſels of about 60 tons. The Black Prince made it a free borough by charter dated in the 12th year of his principality, and granted the fee farm of it and Nevyn to Nigel de Loryng, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber. *Carn Madryn*, five miles inland from hence, a lofty rocky inſulated hill was the ſtrong-hold of the ſons of Owen Gwynedd: the bottom, ſides, and top are filled with cells of different ſhapes, once covered from the weather, and many of them pretty intire: the whole ſummit ſurrounded by a wall ſtill in many parts viſible[a].

Clynogvawr. South of Caernarvon is *Clynogvawr* on the ſea coaſt, a village of about nine houſes, where Beuno ſon of a nobleman of Powiſland, having embraced a religious life, ſettled A. D. 616, and raiſed St. Winifred to life, and built a church, which he had in vain attempted to build at Gwardog near Caernarvon. This church was conventual, and Beuno firſt abbot. It is a beautiful freeſtone building, the moſt magnificent in North Wales, 132 feet long by 27 wide, and the tranſepts from north to ſouth 63 feet. It was ſupported by oblations at Beuno's tomb on Trinity Sunday till the decayed ſtate of the roof has at laſt required a brief. The chancel windows were adorned with the hiſtories of Beuno and Winifred, now reduced to three whole-length nameleſs ſaints. To the ſteeple, which is at the weſt end, joins on the ſouth ſide, by a very ancient narrow vault or covered way covered with great flat ſtones, Bueno's chapel 41 feet by 24, and almoſt in the middle his monument, a plain altar-tomb, on which the country people lay their children a whole night after bathing them in his well for epilepſies, and if they happen to ſleep imagine a cure. To it were formerly brought all calves and lambs with a particular mark, called Beuno's mark, which were redeemed or left for the abbot. They are ſtill brought to the churchwarden and redeemed with money which they put into an old cheſt of one piece of wood, called *Cyff St. Beino*, and apply to the repair of the church. The eaſt window of this chapel had paintings of the ſaint and the Crucifixion 1718, now all gone. It ſerves at preſent for a ſchool. Leland calls this "the old "chirche wher St. Bennow lyith hard by the new, "which is of new work, almoſt as bigge as St. Da-"vid's[b]." He adds, that the monaſtery of White monks (Ciſtertians) was ſuppreſſed many years ago. At the Lincoln taxation 1291 the church was collegiate, and ſo continued to the diſſolution[c]. It is a ſinecure rectory of £. 200. a year belonging to Jeſus college, Oxford, who are bound to preſent their principal. The vicarage is worth £. 50. On the ſhore juſt below the church they ſhew the place where Beuno landed his materials. It is a flat ſand ſurrounded by hills of pebbles, which in ſtorms are driven over the ſand, but do not remain long, of which the credulous vulgar make a miracle.

In *Bachwen* tenement, about half a mile from this place, is a very uncommon cromlech; the upper ſtone inclined to the weſt has on its ſurface a number of ſmall ſhallow holes, with two or three larger than the reſt. At 30 paces diſtant is an upright ſtone. On the other ſide of the *Llyfni* is a ſtrong camp called *Carreg y dinas*, the three ſides to the river very ſteep, the fourth defended by two foſſes and two banks chiefly of ſtone, the inner one ſix yards high: in the middle a mount, the entrance at the eaſt end. Three miles to the eaſt is *Dinas Dinlle*, a mount of gravel and ſand in the verge of a great marſh on the ſhore, having at the top a large area ſurrounded by a vaſt agger: within which are remains of foundations of an oblong form of earth and round ſtones, and in one part a tumulus of the ſame materials. Without on one ſide is a very deep ditch, with another high rampart: a regular entrance at one end, but at the other the ground ſlopes to the ſea. This fortreſs Mr. Pennant aſcribes to the Romans, whoſe coins, particularly thoſe of Allectus, have been found there. Saxton's and Speed's maps ſeem to place another hereabouts by the name of *Caer Jerienrodem*. Between the former and *Dinas Dinoethwy*, which is four miles diſtance, is *Dinas y Prif*, or the poſt of the chieftain, a ſmall camp about 44 yards ſquare, each corner elevated above the ramparts, and within are foundations of ſtone buildings[d].

Glynllivon was the reſidence of Cilmin Droed Ddu, Glynllivon. nephew of Merfyn Frych, prince of Wales, ſlain A. D. 841, from whom deſcend the family of Glynn, who take their name from the place, though it now belongs by marriage to ſir John Wynne[e].

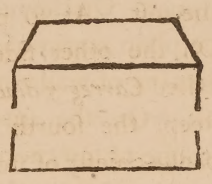
"*Cairarvon* on the hither ſide Segent river in Caernarvon. "Iſcurvay hundrede[f]."

SETANTIORVM PORTUS (Σετάντιων Palat.) if we have any regard to Ptolemy's ſituation, muſt be near the mouth of the river Ribble[g]. The courſe of the military way from Cheſter to the ſea coaſt is yet very viſible in ſeveral places, as Dr. Ward was aſſured by a good hand. It paſſes near Bangor, which it may do and yet terminate near Caernarvon, which is juſtly ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the antient SEGONTIUM[h], or as Ravennas calls it, *Segantio*, the boaſt of North Wales for beauty of ſituation, goodneſs of buildings, regularity of plan, and, above all, for the grandeur of the caſtle[i]. The town is a ſquare incloſed with embattled ſtone walls on three ſides, the caſtle defending it on the ſouth. In the weſt wall are three round towers, and two more on each ſide of a narrow gate. In the north wall two and in the eaſt two. The town and county halls and the cuſtom-houſe ſtand on the caſtle green. Edward I. built this caſtle in a ſingular and elegant ſtyle (and

[z] Lel. V. 50.
[a] Pennant, Ib. 193. 195.
[b] Ib. 456.
[c] Tan. 705. Pennant, II. 210.
[d] Pennant, Ib. 211, 212.
[e] Ib. 213.
[f] Lel. V. 47.
[g] Ward in Horſl. 376.
[h] V. 13.
[i] Pennant, II. 214.

probably

probably the town at the ſame time) with the revenues of the ſee of York then vacant. A deep narrow ditch defends it on the north ſide or in front, where over the principal entrance is ſeated a bare-headed figure in flowing locks, holding in his left hand a ſword which he draws with his right, or perhaps is ſheathing, in alluſion to the Welſh war being ended. Under his feet a defaced ſhield. The gate leads into a narrow oblong court. At the weſt end a polygon tower with three hexagon towers above, on whoſe battlements are eagles, whence it has the name of *Eagle tower*. In a room of this tower 11 feet by 7 of this form



Edward II. was born April 25, 1284. A paſſage ſeparates it from a ſimilar apartment called the nurſery. On the ſouth ſide next the river Sejont are three hexagon and three octagon towers, and others on the north. On the eaſt a magnificent entrance with a lofty round arch and ſmall poſtern. Theſe towers communicate all round by noble galleries, and ſeveral of them are ſurrounded by ſmaller towers peculiar to this and Conway caſtle. In the north-eaſt corner is a deep well half filled up. One of the towers was a dungeon, and it is pretended that a man being let down into it to fetch up a dog found a hammer and a wooden door that he was afraid to open. The caſtle is founded on a rock, and almoſt intire; the outer walls of white hewn ſtones with an edging of red ones at the corners and about the windows, as alſo in ſeveral faſcias, which have a pretty effect. The conſtable of the caſtle is always mayor, having under him an alderman, two bailiffs, &c. His appointment is £.200 *per ann.* and he is to keep the caſtle in repair: 5*l.* was laid out on it a few years ago: for the reſt only its demolition is prevented. The caſtle was burnt by the Welſh 1294[k], and ſurrendered to the parliament 1646. On the eaſt ſide of the town is a large ſuburb with a wide ſtreet leading over the bridge and ditch through the eaſt gate, which is ſided with two round towers, and has over it a handſome aſſembly-room. The town is well built, the ſtreets at right angles with the principal one, wherein is the old town-hall falling to ruin. Here is a chapel built for the uſe of the garriſon, and ſerved by the vicar of Llan Beblic who performs the ſervice in Engliſh. The morning ſervice when I was there was opened with a hymn compoſed on purpoſe, and after the Nicene creed the miniſter gave notice that the charity of the congregation was deſired for a perſon who had been long ill, and it was collected by the church-wardens in copper baſons with long handles, which is the general method of providing for the poor inſtead of a rate. On the oppoſite ſide of the river Sejont about half a mile from the town are the ruins of a Roman fort, its walls intire on three ſides, about 10 feet high and near four feet thick, built of rude ſtones ſtrongly cemented together, and incloſing an area of about 80 yards from eaſt to weſt by 45 from north to ſouth; the weſt ſide overhanging the ſteep bank of the river has no traces of a wall. Helena, the wife of Conſtantius, is ſaid to have had a chapel here, and her name is alſo preſerved in a well half a mile below on the river ſide very good "for bathing little lads when they be "very ſeek for want of wind breath, after being "cleared by a broom from the ſlaver." Near it was found not many years ago a braſs pot full of money under a tree. Another the winter before I was there near the gallows on the bank of the marſh by the river ſide. Mr. Pennant meaſured one ſide 74 feet, the other pointing to the river 64 feet. He calls this an old Roman fort diſtinct from *Segontium*, which is at a ſmall diſtance from this and about a quarter of a mile from Mennai, an oblong of about ſix acres, on the ſummit of a riſing ground ſloping down on every ſide, divided by the publick road, but on ſeveral parts are veſtiges of walls and ruins of a hypocauſt: a gold coin T. DIVI AVG. FIL. AVGVSTVS was found here. Near the gallows is a ſtone bridge of three arches to which the tide comes up the river: the oppoſite ſhore is finely wooded. Some derive the name of the town from its walls, *Caer-ar-fon*. It had its own priſon for petty offences and a merchant gild, whoſe bondſmen by living in the town and paying ſcot and lot a year and a day gained their liberty. Jews were not permitted to reſide in the borough. It ſends one member, has four fairs, and a good weekly market. It gave title of earl 4 Charles I. 1628 to Robert lord Dormer, whoſe ſon Charles ſucceeded 1643, and died without iſſue. The title was revived 1 George I. in the perſon of James Bridges lord Chandos created marquis of Caernarvon and duke of Chandos 1719, ſucceeded 1744 by his ſecond ſon Henry, and he 1771 by his ſon James, third and laſt duke, with whom the title became extinct. Henry Herbert, baron Porcheſter, was created earl of Caernarvon July 3, 1793.

Segontium.

Near *Aber Ogwen*, at the mouth of the furious torrent *Ogwen*, is a ruined old chapel and certain entrenchments. In a field called *Car Gwilun Ddu* is an artificial cave, in which tradition buries William de Breos executed by Llewelin the Great on ſuſpicion of too great familiarity with his queen. *Carn Llewellyn* and *Carn Dafydd* are two ſummits of mountains. At *Coytmore* or *Coed Mawr* houſe, belonging to the Pughs of Penhryn, is a portrait by Lely of the dwarf painter Richard Gibſon and his fairy wife, neither of whom exceeded three feet 10 inches[l]. In *Aber glen* is a double cafcade, and at the entrance of the glen a large artificial mount, once the ſite of a caſtle belonging to Llewelyn the Great who there cauſed Breos before-mentioned to be hanged[m].

Aber Ogwen

"*Bangor* in Iſcurvy hundred hath two fayres a "year, but ſkant a market every week[n]." The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, in which are the market houſe and inn. The preſent cathedral is of the 15th century, the choir built by biſhop Dean between 1496 and 1500, the tower and nave by biſhop Skevyngton 1532, whoſe work is commemo-

Bangor.

[k] Powel, 380.
[l] Walp. Anecd. of Paint. III. 64.
[m] Pennant, II. 298—303
[n] Lel. V. 47.

rated

rated by an inſcription over the weſt door, moſt of the old tranſept being left ſtanding. The nave is 110 feet long by 60, the tranſepts 60 by 25, the choir 54 by 26. Here are monuments for biſhops Glynn 1555, Robinſon 1584, Vaughan 1597, Rowlands 1616, Morgan 1673, and one with a croſs fleuri in the ſouth tranſept aſcribed to Owen Glendwr; but as he was buried at Monington in Herefordſhire, where he died, I ſhould rather aſcribe it to ſome of the earlier biſhops. Mr. Pennant gives it to Owen Gwynned. The palace was built by biſhop Skevington, and is ſurrounded by an embattled wall. The dean's houſe is the only one of the chapter remaining, the reſt with St. Mary's church and the old caſtle have been long down, but three ſides of the wall are yet to be traced on a ſteep rocky hill a quarter of a mile eaſt of the town[o]. Black friars founded without the town is converted into a free-ſchool, and over the chimney is a monument of one Gryffydh found in its ruins[p]. Bangor is the oldeſt epiſcopal ſee in North Wales, and the ſecond in Cambria, being founded about A. D. 516[q].

Pen maen mawr.

Pen maen mawr is eight miles along the ſands from Bangor, and 1400 feet perpendicular[r]. At the foot of this mountain is a lone inn, improving ſince a turnpike road has been lately carried over the middle, finiſhed about 1772, and defended by a wall on the brink of the precipice[s]. The ſea breaks juſt before it at the ſide of the road which proceeded up the ſide of that ſtupendous mountain, whoſe ſummit is hard rock, and its ſide beſtrewed with fragments of ſtone fallen or ſtarting through the ſurface ſo as to leave a path only for a ſingle carriage concealed from the perpendicular declivity to the ſea by a wall five feet high of ſtones bedded in mortar, but with ſo little foundation that large portions of it were continually falling. "On the top of this mountain ſtands a lofty and impregnable hill called *Braich y Dinas*, where we find the ruinous walls of an exceeding ſtrong fortification, encompaſſed with a treble wall, and within each wall the foundation of at leaſt 100 towers, all round and of equal bigneſs, and about ſix yards diameter within the walls, which in moſt places were two yards thick, and in ſome about three. The caſtle ſeems to have been impregnable, there being no way to aſſault it, the hill is ſo high, ſteep and rocky, and the walls ſo ſtrong. The way or entrance to it aſcends by many turnings, ſo that 100 men might defend themſelves againſt a legion, and yet it ſhould ſeem there were lodgings for 20,000 men within theſe walls. At the ſummit of the rock within the innermoſt wall is a well, which affords plenty of water in the drieſt ſummer. Tradition makes this to have been the ſtrongeſt retreat that the Britans had in all Snowdon: and the greatneſs of the work ſhews it to have been a princely fortification ſtrengthened both by nature and art, ſeated on the top of one of the higheſt monuments of that part of Snowdon which lies next the ſea." Thus a MS. written by ſir John Gwynn of Gwydir in Charles I. communicated to biſhop Gibſon by his worthy friend Mr. Griffith Jones, ſchoolmaſter of Llanrwſt. Mr. Pennant[t] confirms this account, and diſcovered among the looſe ſtones three if not four walls very diſtinct one above another. One was ſix foot high and a foot and an half thick. In moſt places the facings appeared very perfect, but all of dry work. Between theſe walls in all parts were innumerable ſmall buildings moſtly circular, regularly faced within and without, but not diſpoſed in any certain order, which had been much higher and in diameter from five to 12 and 18 feet. The walls were in certain places interſected with others equally ſtrong. On the north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt ſides are the plain marks of two roads of a zigzag form, with remains of walls on both ſides leading to the ſummit. On the ſmall area of the top had been a groupe of towers or cells like the former, one in the centre and five others ſurrounding it, three of them ſtill diſtinct. Near this had been a ſimilar groupe, but at preſent reduced to a ſhapeleſs heap of ſtones. Near one of theſe groupes is a well cut in the live rock, and always filled with rain water. Mr. Caſwell, at the requeſt of Mr Flamſtead, meaſured the height of the mountain from the ſands 1545 feet. Mr. Pennant conſiders this as a ſtrong hold of the Britans exactly of the ſame kind with thoſe on *Carn Madryn*, *Carn Boduican*, and *Tre'r Caeri* before deſcribed. It was moſt judiciouſly calculated to cover the paſſage into Angleſea, and impregnable except by famine. Neither biſhop Barrington, nor Mr. Holland of Conway, who went to the top of this mountain ſome years ago, could find any caſtle, or any thing the leaſt remarkable, except a common carnedd or heap of ſtones[u]. Governor Pownall has ſeen with very different eyes, and found on the ſummit of the third mountain *Pen y Dinas*, an oval incloſure about 30 or 40 yards by leſs than 20, conſiſting of two concentral walls clearly to be traced with ruins of a third ſcarce diſcernable under the ruins. Theſe walls are ſeven or eight feet thick and about five feet high, the innermoſt about 20 feet from the next, and that about 40 yards to the outermoſt, built of looſe rough ſtones piled up without cement. Within the incloſure and almoſt filling it is a long barrow of looſe ſtones bearing north and ſouth, and in a line with it a clear perpetual ſpring riſing from a well. The entrance was on the north, and the way to it wound up the weſt ſide of the hill from north to ſouth. Among the ruins on the weſt ſide near the outer wall is a rock baſon about ſix inches or more deep, and three feet wide whelmed under ruins. He thinks it a Druidical high place with an outer line of ſeparation, a pronaos, and a *Bre y Tinas* or *mount of the holy fire* like Carnbrè in Cornwall, and Mount Sinai, as deſcribed Exodus xix.[x]

Braich y Dinas.

About a mile from Braich y Dinas ſtands the moſt remarkable monument in all Snowdon, called *Y Meineu hirion*, on the plain ſummit of the mountain in *Dwy Gyvylcheu* pariſh above *Gwdhw glas*. It is a circular entrenchment about 26 yards (Mr. Pennant ſays 80 feet) diameter, on the outſide whereof are certain rude ſtones ſet on end, of which

Y Meineu hirion.

[o] Pennant, II. 284. [p] Willis, 47. Tan. 705. [q] Ib. Tan. 704. [r] Wyndham, 152.
[s] Pennant, II. 304. [t] II. 306, 307. [u] Archæol. I. 291. [x] Ib. III. 302. 350 and plan.

about

about 10 are now ſtanding from five to ſix feet high, and eight feet three inches within a ſtone wall. Another ſtone 11 feet two inches long lies on the ground. Near this are four other circles far inferior in ſize. In the center of one is a flat ſtone, the remains of a cromlech. Near it ſtand three large ſtones placed triangularly. About three furlongs from this monument are two large *Karneds*, or heaps of different ſized ſtones, and not far from one of them a circle of ſmall ſtones. Near this laſt is a great rude ſtone ſtanding upright called *Main y Campiau*, or *ſtone of the games*, and almoſt contiguous is a carnedd and a ſmall circle of 12 ſtones. This tract had certainly been much inhabited, for all around are foundations of ſmall buildings made of rounded ſtones ſuitable to the rudeneſs and ſimplicity of diſtant ages. Small upright ſtones and numbers of ſmall carnedds are ſcattered in various places, and the veſtiges of a formed road are to be ſeen pointing from hence to the Conwy. Whatever purpoſe the leſſer circles might be deſigned for, there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe the greater, eſpecially that near Maen y Campiau, were the Britiſh circus for the exhibition of antient games, of which Dr. Davies in his Dictionary has preſerved 24. Probably the *Eiſteddfods*, or meetings for deciding the merits of rivals in our Britiſh Olympics, might have originally been held here or in ſimilar places.[y] Tradition ſays a bloody battle was fought here by the Romans and Britans; the latter gaining the victory buried their dead under theſe heaps to preſerve them from the wild boars, then common in theſe parts, and to ſerve as memorials. About theſe Karneds are ſeveral graves with ſtones pitched on them, and covered by one or two large ones, ſuppoſed to be the graves of officers[z].

enrhyn. Near Bangor ſtands *Penrhyn*, an old houſe built on the ſite of a palace of Roderic Mwlwynog prince of Wales A. D. 720, rebuilt by Guilim ap Gryffyd in the reign of Henry VI. repaired by ſir Rhys Gryffyd 1575, and has been reſtored to its former luſtre by its preſent owner Richard Pennant, eſq. created lord Penrhyn 1783. The drinking horn of Piers Gryffyd, a naval officer in queen Elizabeth's fleet againſt the Armada, is ſtill preſerved here[a].

landegai. In *Llandegai* church is the monument of archbiſhop Williams, who was born at Aberconway 1582, and died 1650 in the houſe of ſir Roger Moſtyn at Gloddaeth[b]. Here a new road has been opened by lord Penrhyn, to Kernioge by Capel Cerig, which ſhortens the diſtance near thirteen miles.

apel Cerig. At Capel Cerig, lord Penrhyn has erected an excellent inn, and the ſtages from Shrewſbury to Bangor now paſs through by the new road, inſtead of Llanrwſt and Conwy. The country here is exceedingly wild and thinly inhabited.

aer Lleion. On the top of a lofty hill over Conwy marſh is *Caſtell Caer Lleion*, a Britiſh poſt, ſurrounded by ditches and ſtrong ramparts of ſtones[c].

onwy r. *Conwy* river is probably one of the nobleſt ſtreams of its length in Europe. Though its courſe is but 24 miles, it recives ſo many brooks and rivulets from the adjacent mountain of Snowdon that it bears ſhips of burden for eight miles. Hence Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſes it received its name; for admitting that *Gwy* or *Wy* ſignifies a river[d], *Kynwy* muſt denote a *great* or *principal* river, the prefix *Kyn* being augmentative, as *Kyn han* very white, *Kyndyn* very ſtiff; or ſignifying *firſt* or *chief*, as *Kynvid* the old or Antediluvian world, *Kyndydh* day break, *Kynverrthyr* protomartyr, &c. and he ſuſpects *Cyn* to be originally the ſame with the Iriſh *Cean*, i. e. head, whence *Kyntav* ſignifies the *firſt*, q. d. *pennav*; the chiefeſt; and Dr. Davies ſuppoſes the word *Kyndharedh*, Vertigo, to be the ſame with *Pendharedh*. Admitting this, the proper names of *Cungetorix*, *Cunobelinus*, *Cuneglaſus*, and *Cunotamus*[e], or according to the Britiſh orthography *Kyntwrch*, *Kynvelyn*, *Kynglas* and *Kynedhav*, might be rendered *Chærocephalus*, *Flavicornus*, *Canus*, *Capito*, or *Bucephalus* (the latter from the Iriſh *Damh* or *Dav*, bos) ſince we find that perſons of the greateſt dignity bore thoſe names not only among the Britans but among the Romans alſo, and probably moſt nations in theſe parts of Europe. "The pearls in this river are as large and well coloured as any found in Britain or Ireland, and have probably been fiſhed for ever ſince the Roman conqueſt, if not ſooner. For pearls were in eſteem, if not among the Britains at leaſt among the Romans, before that time, ſince Pliny tells us[f] that Julius Cæſar dedicated to Venus Genitrix in her temple at Rome a breaſtplate ſet with Britiſh pearls, and Suetonius ſays our pearls were one motive alledged for his invaſion of this iſle. His progreſs here was too limited to have collected them himſelf: he probably received them from the merchants or the natives. The Britiſh and Iriſh pearls are found in a large black muſcle figured and deſcribed by Dr. Liſter[g] by the name of *Muſculus niger omnium craſſiſſimâ & ponderoſiſſima teſtâ*, which ſufficiently diſtinguiſhes it from all other ſhells. They are peculiar to rapid and ſtony rivers, and are common in Wales, the north of England, Scotland, and ſome parts of Ireland. In this country they are vulgarly called *Kregin*, *Diliv*, i. e. Deluge ſhells: as if Nature had not intended ſhells for rivers, but brought them hither at firſt by the univerſal deluge. The pearl-fiſhers know partly by the outſide of the muſcle, if contracted or diſtorted, whether it contains any. Robert Wyn of Bod Yſkallen, eſq. a curious and accompliſhed gentleman, whoſe untimely death, ſays Mr. Lluyd, I have reaſon among many others to lament, ſhewed me a valuable collection of pearls from this river, among which I noted a ſtool pearl of the ſize and ſhape of a ſmall button mould, weighing 17 grains, and marked on the convex ſide with a fair round ſpot of a Cornelian colour exactly in the centre[h]." Thoſe I got there were not larger than the largeſt pin's head. Mr. Pennant diſtinguiſhes this ſhellfiſh by the name of *Mya margaritifera*, or pearl muſcle, inhabiting great rivers, eſpecially thoſe which water the mountainous parts of Great Britain, and noted for producing quantities

[y] Pennant, II. 308, 309.
[z] Gibſon ex MS. G. Jones ut ſup.
[a] Pennant, II. 248—286.
[b] Ib. 294.
[c] Ib. 311.
[d] See Radnorſhire.
[e] See Pembrokeſhire inſcription.
[f] N. H. IX. 35.
[g] app. ad. tract. de animal. Angl. p. 11.
[h] Lluyd in Gibſon.

of pearl, for which there have been regular fiſheries in ſeveral of our rivers. Sixteen have been found in one ſhell. They are a diſeaſe of the fiſh analogous to the ſtone in the human body. On being ſqueezed they will eject the pearl, and often caſt it ſpontaneouſly in the ſand of the ſtream. A notion prevails that ſir Richard Wynne of Gwydir, chamberlain to Catharine queen to Charles II. preſented her with a pearl taken in this river, which to this day has a place in the regal crown. Notwithſtanding the claſſical writers honour our pearls with their notice, they report them to have been ſmall and ill-coloured: an imputation that in general they are ſtill liable to[i].

Toisobius ſl. Conovium.

Ptolemy's *Toiſobius* ſeems to point to the river Conwy, and from the ſtation *Conovium* on the other ſide of the river it is probably ſuppoſed the Roman name of the river has been much the ſame; however, the firſt half of it in Ptolemy differs[k]. Antoninus places Conovium 24 miles from *Segontium*, and 16 computed Engliſh miles bring us to Conway. Dr. Gale[l] with great probability places it three miles above it at *Caer Rhyn* for *Hyn*; which ſignified the *antient city*, and where have been found ruins and bricks inſcribed LEG X.[m] The tradition of the country derives its name from *Run ap Maelgwn Gwynedh* who lived about the end of the 6th century; for his father, whom Gildas calls *Maglocunus* by the fault of the tranſcriber for *Maelocunus*, and who is branded with the name of the *Iſland Dragon*, died about 586[n]. But this I take to be rather the conjecture formed from the affinity of the names which at length became a tradition. Whether Rhun ap Maelgun gave name to this place or not, it is certain that it was a city long before his time, there being no room to doubt but that this was the old Conovium of the Romans mentioned in the Itinerary. Not many years ſince a Roman hypocauſt was diſcovered at this place like thoſe at Caerleion ar Wſk, mentioned by Giraldus, and near Hope in Flintſhire, in both which places Roman legions were ſtationed, as at this alſo was the Xth legion. Mr. William Brickdal, rector of Llanrwſt, had ſeen ſeveral bricks, inſcribed LEG. X. found near the church of Kaer hyn: not the 10th legion which Julius Cæſar brought with him, but that called Antoniana, which ſerved under Oſtorius againſt the Silures and Ordevices, as appears by a coin dug up in Caermarthenſhire, having on one ſide a triremis ANT. AVG. and on the other three ſtandards LEG... (See Pl. IX. fig. 11.) And, as the two places above-mentioned were called Kaer Leion (i. e. *Urbs Legionum)* from the legions there ſtationed, with the addition of the names of the rivers on which they were ſeated, ſo this place might have been antiently called Kaer Lheion ar Gynwy, becauſe we find a hill near it is ſtill called *Mynydh Caer Leion*, or *Caer Leion mountain*. The late ſir Thomas Moſtyn, bart. ſhewed Mr. Lluyd among his valuable collection of antiquities, ſome from this place; a hollow brick from the hypocauſt, 13 inches long, and five and a half ſquare, and about three quarters thick, having in the middle a round hole about two inches diameter, and a round piece of copper flat on one ſide and convex on the other, about 11 inches over, and 42lb. weight, the rim uneven and ragged, and on the flat ſide an oblong ſquare ſunk in the middle, with this inſcription: SOCIO ROMAE, and acroſs that NAT. SOL. (See Pl. IX. fig. 12, 13.) This laſt he ſuppoſed a piece of bullion with the merchant's ſtamp or direction to his correſpondent at Rome. Mr. Pennant[o] ſuppoſes it ſmelted from the ore of the Snowdon hills, where of late much has been got, and that this maſs was conſigned by a merchant here to his *partner* at *Rome*. The other inſcription may be *Natio ſolvit*, or *Natale Solum*. Mr. Lluyd was told there were ſigns of a Roman copper work near *Trevriw*, about three miles from hence, and elſewhere in the neighbourhood, whence it was probably dug[p]. Near the church of Kaer Hen are ſome remains of walls which are all that are left of this once noted place[q].

Conwy, ſurrounded with walls and round towers, and ſeated on the eaſt ſide of a high green hill, preſents a pictureſque and romantic appearance, whether viewed from the land or ſea ſide. The entrance from the former is by a narrow paved gate ſided with round towers leading to the high ſtreet, which terminates at a ſimilar gate. The walls are 12 or 15 feet thick, built on the ſolid rock, and have no towers to the north. The town contains but few inhabitants and much vacant ground. It has four gates. The caſtle, built by Edward I. 1284, after the death of Llewellin, as alſo probably the town, ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt angle on a high rock commanding the river, with eight round towers in its circuit, whoſe walls, as well as thoſe of the caſtle, are 11 feet thick. Its principal entrance was from the town to the north over a bridge now down, leading into a large oblong area, on whoſe weſt ſide is a ſpacious terrace commanding the country all round. On the ſouth ſide next the river is the hall 130[r] feet by 32 wide and 30[s] high, having at one end a chapel with a large window. Its roof was ſupported by ſix noble arches as in Beaumaris caſtle; and it was warmed by a great fire-place at one end and another on the ſide, and lighted by ſix windows to the country and three to the court. Under it were ſpacious vaults. Near the eaſt end of this area is a deep well. Hence you paſs into a leſſer ſquare court ſurrounded by galleries and leſſer apartments. The eaſt ſide of the caſtle opened to a lower terrace by a ſmall gate in a wall with hanging battlements flanked by two towers. In the northernmoſt, called the King's tower, is a vaulted room with a receſs or cell of ſeven pointed and groined arches, three open: and under them more arches and a baſement all round. This is called the *King's ſeat*. The other tower is named the Queen's tower. On the ſouth ſide of the caſtle half the ſouth ſide of a tower has fallen from the foundation, and the upper half remains ſuſpended. Many of the towers have ſmaller round ones riſing from them as at Caernarvon. The hills on the oppoſite ſide of the river are moſt beautifully wooded, and the tide comes up to the walls

[i] Pennant's Zool. IV. 67—69.
[k] Ward in Horſley, 376.
[l] P. 122.
[m] Ward, Ib. 456.
[n] Robert Vaughan's MS.
[o] I. 63.
[p] Lluyd in Gibſon.
[q] Pennant, II. 222.
[r] Wyndham.
[s] Penn. II. 311—350.

on

on two ſides. The church is a mean building with a few modern monuments for the Wynnes, who had an old houſe built round a quadrangle in Elizabeth, now let to poor families. In the ſtreet leading to the caſtle are ſome remains of a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Llewellin ap Jorwerth 1185, and tranſlated by Edward I. to Maen in Denbighſhire, three miles off[t]. It is now a ſtable, called the *Stoney*, with a vaulted ſtone roof and a Saxon door-caſe. A rock at the north part of the river juſt above the town was laid out in ſhrubberies by Mr. Holland of Conwy, leſſee of the caſtle under the crown, who gave it the name of Arcadia. Edward I. made Conwy a free borough, the mayor to be conſtable of the caſtle. It is now governed by one alderman, a recorder, coroner, water-bailiff, and two ſerjeants at mace.

Hither Richard II. fled on his return from Ireland 1239, and agreed with the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the earl of Northumberland to ſurrender his crown to Henry IV. The caſtle was repaired and fortified for Charles I. by archbiſhop Williams at the king's particular deſire, and the principal effects of the country lodged in it. Prince Rupert next year appointing ſir John Owen governor of it he ſurprized and took it from the archbiſhop, who, not obtaining redreſs from the court, applied to colonel Mitton a parliament general, who took poſſeſſion of it 1646, but moſt honeſtly reſtored to every one their own. It is held of the crown by Owen Holland, eſq. at the annual rent of 6*s.* and 8*d.* and a diſh of fiſh to lord Hertford as often as he paſſes through the town.

3 Charles I. Edward lord Conway of Ragley was created viſcount Conway of Conway caſtle, which he reduced to its preſent condition, and 1679, 31 Charles II. his grandſon Edward, who had ſucceeded his father Edward, was created earl of Conway, and dying without iſſue, his couſin and adopted heir Francis Seymour Conway, ſecond ſon of ſir Edward Seymour, bart. by his ſecond wife, was created lord Conway, baron Conway of Ragland, 1702-3 2 Anne, and died 1731-2. His eldeſt ſon Francis was created earl of Hertford 1750[u], and earl of Yarmouth and marquis of Hertford June 29, 1793, and dying June 14, 1794, was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis the 2d and preſent marquis.

At a ſmall diſtance from *Taly y Cafn* ferry is a large artificial mount called *Bryn y Caſtell*, probably the ſite of a watch tower belonging to Conovium. On a lofty hill, called *Pen Caher Helen*, is a very ſtrong Britiſh poſt, guarded with the uſual foſſes and vaſt ramparts of ſtones; but what ſtruck Mr. Pennant more particularly here were two conſiderable ſpaces of ground thick ſet with ſharp pointed ſtones ſet upright in the earth as if to ſerve as chevaux de frize[x].

From *Llanſanfraid* to *Llandudno*, the ground boundary of the entrance of the Conway, are moſt auguſt views of the vaſt expanſe of the river, and the majeſtic towers of Conway, which Mr. Pennant with a national partiality pronounces ſuperior to the views and fortified towns on the Rhine. At *Bodſcallan* is a ſmall ruined caſtle. *Glod daeth*, the ſeat of ſir Thomas Moſtyn, bart. built by his anceſtor Thomas Moſtyn in the reign of Elizabeth, ſtands on the ſlope of a very extenſive hill clothed with plantations, and preſenting a variety of beautiful and extenſive proſpects, and a valuable collection of books and MSS.[y]

odſcallan.

lod daeth.

The city of *Dyganwy*, A. D. 816, in the reign of Conan Dyndaythwy, was deſtroyed by lightning, and never rebuilt, but its name remains, and Conway roſe out of its ruins[z]. In the year 880 a ſevere battle was fought near Aber Kynwy between Anarawd prince of North Wales and Eadred duke of Mercia, of which that judicious antiquary Mr. Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt gives the following account in ſome notes he wrote on Dr. Powel's Hiſtory of Wales. "After the death of Roderic the Great the Northern Britons of Stratclwyd and Cumberland were (as H. Boetius and Buchanan relate), much infeſted and weakened by the continual incurſions of the Danes, Saxons, and Scots, which made many of them quit their country, and ſeek for more peaceful habitations. Under the conduct of one Hobert they came to Gwynedh, or North Wales, in the beginning of the reign of Anarawd, who, commiſerating their diſtreſſed condition, gave them the country from Cheſter to the river Conwy, if they could drive out the Saxons who had lately poſſeſſed themſelves thereof. Accordingly they attacked them, and neceſſity animating their valour, ſoon drove them out. About three years after this, A. D. 880, Edryd *Walthyr*, or the long-haired king of the Saxons (called by the Engliſh hiſtorians Edred duke of Mercia), made great preparations for regaining the ſaid country; but the North Britons juſt ſettled there having intelligence thereof, removed their cattle and goods over the river Conway. Nor was Anarawd idle, but collected all his forces, and encamped near Conway at *Kymryd*, where he at length, after a bloody fight, gained a complete victory over the Saxons. This battle was called *Gwaeth Kymryd Konwy*, becauſe fought in the townſhip of Kymryd near Conway, but Anarawd called it *Dial Rodri*, becauſe he there revenged the death of his father Rodri. In this action Tudwal, ſon of Rodri Mawr, received a wound in the knee, which made him ever after be called Tudwal *Glof*, or the *lame*. His brothers, to reward his brave ſervices, gave him *Uchelogoed* (or *Uchelgoed) Gwynedh*. The Britons purſuing their victory drove the Saxons quite out of Wales into Mercia, where, having burnt and deſtroyed the borders, they returned laden with ſpoil. Anarawd, to expreſs his gratitude to God for this great victory, gave lands to the church of Bangor, as the records of that ſee teſtify, and likewiſe to the collegiate church of Klynog[a] in Arvon, as we read in the extent of North Wales. After this the North Britons came back from beyond the river Conwy, and poſſeſſed again for a long time in peace the lands aſſigned them between Conwy and Cheſter. Matthew of Weſtminſter, and ſome other Engliſh writers, not conſidering that the Britans had lands in Loegria and Albania after king Cadwalader's time, take thoſe of Cumberland and Stradelwyd for the Britans of Wales. Aſſer Menevenſis, who lived 875, ſays that Halden[b] the Dane marched into

Diganwy.

[t] Tan. 705.
[u] G. Dugd. II. 452. MS. Le Neve.
[x] II. 322.
[y] Ib. 323—327.
[z] Lluyd. frag. Brit. deſc. p. 34. 6.
[a] q. Klynogvawr.
[b] *Healfden*, Chron. Sax.

Cumberland.

Cumberland, which he ſubdued, having before conquered the Picts and Britans of Stratcluid. *In regionem Nordan-hymbrorum perrexit, eamque ſubjugavit, necnon & Pictos &* Stratcludenſes." The Oxford edition 1691 reads *Strecledenſes*. The Saxon Chronicle Sꞇɼæcleð pealaʃ and Sꞇɼæꞇleðþealaʃ. *Ys trad Cluyd* ſignifies Cluydſdale, or the vale of Clûyd, whence *Strecled*, *Straecled*, and *Straetled*, are ſo many variations [c].

Dictvm. Dictum, or Dicti, which Mr. Camden fancied at *Diganwy* was in Cumberland or Weſtmoreland, according to the arrangement of ſtations in the Notitia [d]. At Diganwy, however, were found, about 70 years ago, a number of braſs celts under a great ſtone placed heads and points. Such have been found in other parts of Wales. Biſhop Gibſon engraved one found in a quarry on the ſide of Moel yr Henlhys, a hill in Derowen pariſh, Montgomeryſhire. (See Pl. VIII. fig. 13.) The arms found at St. Michael's mount, Cornwall, might have been the ſame, having been accompanied by ſwords of braſs, a metal not likely to be ſo applied by the Romans, and ſuch ſwords have been alſo found in Wales [e].

The ſmall remains of Diganwy, or, as it is called by the Engliſh, *Gannoc*, are on two little hills near the ſhore of the Conwy, the ſpace between which was croſſed by the walls running up their ſides. On the ſummit of one are veſtiges of a round tower, and a few foundations of walls ſcattered on the acceſſible parts. Robert de Rodland was here overpowered and ſlain by the Welſh 1088. Llewellyn the great deſtroyed the caſtle, but it was rebuilt 1210 by Randolph Blundeville, earl of Cheſter. King John lay encamped under its walls 1211, reduced to great ſtraits by Llewellin, as was Henry III. on the ſame ſpot 1245. Llewellyn ap Gryffyd, laſt prince of Wales, totally diſmantled the caſtle [f].

Not far from hence, on the top of a low hill near *Bryniau*, is an antient round tower, 20 feet high, 12 inches diameter. Its walls compoſe only two thirds of a circle: the reſt is open to the top, and the finiſhing of the walls, which are of great thickneſs, complete without any appearance of there ever having been a door: and this opening is to the land: within are the marks of two floors.

Gogarth. *Gogarth*, a long narrow tract of great fertility, had been an appendage to the abbey of Conway.

Llandudno. *Llandudno* is a beautiful ſheepwalk near four miles long, and one broad: the weſtern extremity a vaſt precipice frequented by various ſea fowls and peregrine falcons [g]. On the north ſide are remains of ſeveral rude walls without mortar. On a great eminence called *Dinas* is a rude encloſure, having within it multitudes of ſmall circular hollows, about 12 feet diameter, as on Caer Tre'ri and ſimilar places. Near it a Maen ſigl, or rocking ſtone, called *Cryd Tudno*, or St. Tudno's cradle, ſurrounded by a foſs and a way leading to it. *St. Trillo's chapel*, two miles from Gloddaeth, is a ſingular little oblong building, having a window on each ſide, and at the end a ſmall door, a vaulted roof paved with round ſtones, and within it a well: the whole ſurrounded by a ſtone wall.

Not far from the junction of the Conway with the *Machno*, is a tremendous cataract of four falls. The river *Lleder* paſſes into the Conway under *Pont or Lleder* bridge. In the Conway is a deep, wide, ſtill water, called *Llyn yr Afangc*, or the *Beaver's pool*. Their ſkin was valued at 120*d*. while the martin only at 24*d*. the ermine, fox, wolf, or otter, 12*d*. *Bettws Wyrcon Iddon*, or the *bead houſe of the great church of Iddon*, has in its church a monument and figure of Gruffyd ap David Goch, ſon to Dafydd Goch, natural ſon of Dafydd, brother to the laſt prince of Wales. *Pont y Parr* is a moſt ſingular bridge of five arches on rude rocks over *Llugwy*, the work of a maſon of *Penllyn* 1468 [h]. Machno r. Lleder r. Bettws Wyrcon Iddon. Pont y Parr.

Bettus Garmon or *Beadhouſe Garnman*, q. d. *St. German's oratory*, built in Henry VII. [i] Bettus Garmon.

"*Treurewe* caſtle, a mile from Conway abbey, "where Llewellin lay that married Jane, king John's "daughter. It ſtandeth on Conway and Treurew "rivers [k]." Treirew.

"*Sinnodune*, a mile from Conway, the foundations "of a great thing yet remain there." Sinnodune.

"*Dolywethelan*, 13 miles from Cairmanan (Caer-"narvon) by ſouth-eaſt, and as much from Con-"way [l]." It ſtands on a high incloſed rock, and has ſquare towers, one 40 feet by 25, the other 32 by 20, each of three ſtones. It was the reſidence of Jorwerth Drwndwn, and here was born his ſon Llewelyn the Great, who began his reign in the time of Richard I. Meredydd ap Jevan, anceſtor of the Wynnes of Gwedir, purchaſed the leaſe of this caſtle in Henry VII. and reformed the country there full of banditti. He founded the ſtrong houſe of *Penamnaen*, a mile from the caſtle, and rebuilt the church, in which is a monumental pedigree of the Wynnes [m]. Dolywethelan.

At *Llys faen* or *vaen*, in the north-eaſt corner of the county, was found the ring engraved Pl. IX. fig. 14, 15. It is gold enamelled of good workmanſhip, weight about an ounce. The legend bears the name of ALHSTAN, and Mr. Pegge [n] conjectures that it belonged to a commander of that name in Egbert's army which invaded North Wales A. D. 818. Another gold ring of greater weight but quite rough was picked up near the ſame place. Llys vaen.

[c] Lluyd. [d] See Horſl. 113. and Ward, Ib. 483. [e] Lluyd. [f] Pennant, II. 339. [g] Ib. 329, 330.
[h] Penn. II. 133—135. [i] Willis, Bangor, 272.
[k] Lel. V. 49. He does not diſtinguiſh whether Llewellin lay at Treurew or Conway. [l] Ib.
[m] Pennant, II. 137, 138. [n] Archæol. IV. 47.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Caernarvonſhire.

Acroſtichum *ilvenſe*. Hairy Fern; on the moiſt rocks called *Clogwyn y Garnedh* near the top of the *Gwidhwa*, the higheſt mountain in all Wales.

——— *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or Horned Fern; on the top of *Carnedh Lhewellyn* near *Lhan Lhechyd*.

Agroſtis *capillaris*. Fine Bent Graſs; on *Snowdon*.

Aira *cæſpitoſa*. Turfy Hair Graſs; on *Snowdon*.

Ajuga *pyramidalis*. Mountain Bugle or Sicklewort; on *Carnedh Lhewellin*.

Aliſma *natans*. Creeping Water Plantain; in the great lake below the old caſtle at *Llanberris*.

Anthericum *ſerotinum*. Mountain Saffron; on the high rocks of *Snowdon* and near *Llanberris* on *Trigvychau y Clogwyn du ynhem y Glyder*, *Clogwyn yr Ardhu*, *Crib y Diſtil*, &c.

Arenaria *laricifolia*. Larch leaved Chickweed; on moſt of the high and ſteep rocks about *Snowdon*.

——— *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; in mountainous ſoils: about *Llanberris*, plentifully, and in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria* β. A variety of White Maidenhair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort; on *Snowdon*.

——— *lanceolatum*. Spear Spleenwort; on rocks and old walls: at *Bangor*.

——— *Trichomanes* β. Branched Engliſh black Maidenhair; on the high rocks about *Snowdon*, plentifully.

Bryum *alpinum*. Alpine Bryum; on rocks ſlightly covered with earth near a ruined caſtle not far from *Llanberris*.

——— *aciculare* α and β. Mountain Bryum and a variety; on moiſt rocks and banks of rivers:

——— *æſtivum*. Water Bryum; on moiſt rocks and in mountainous places:

——— *extinctorium*. Conic Bryum; on mountainous heaths and on rocks:

——— *flexuoſum*. Soft Bryum; on rocks:

——— *incurvum*. Incurved Bryum; in paſtures and on rocks:

——— *ſericium*. Silky Bryum; on mountainous heaths:

} about *Llanberris*.

——— *fontanum*. Marſh Bryum; above *Lhyn Llydow*:

——— *hypnoides*. Woolly Bryum;

——— *pomiforme*. Round-headed Bryum; on *Clogwyn dû yn yr Ardhu*:

} on *Snowdon*.

——— *ſerpyllifolium* punctatum. Thyme-leaved Bryum; on the wet rocks of *Clogwyn y Garnedh*.

——— *ſerpyllifolium* ζ undulatum. A variety of the laſt; on *Trigvylchau* rocks near *Llanberris*.

——— *verticillatum*. Verticillated Bryum; on rocks near the ſea near *Bangor*.

Byſſus *aurea*. Saffron coloured Byſſus; on the rocks.

Campanula *rotundifolia* β. A variety of leſſer round-leaved Bell flower; on mountains: at *Llanberris*.

Cardamine *petræa*. Mountain Ladies Smock; on the high rocks on *Clogwyn du yr Ardhu*, and *Clogwyn y Garnedh* near *Llanberris*.

Carduus *helenoides*. Great Engliſh Soft or Gentle Thiſtle; aſcending the *Glyder* from *Llanberris*, and many other mountainous paſtures about *Snowdon*.

Carex *atrata*. Black Carex; on mountains: about *Llanberris*, plentifully.

Ceraſtium *alpinum*. Mountain Mouſe-ear Chickweed; by the water courſes on the ſides of *Snowdon*.

——— *latifolium*. Woolly Mouſe-ear Chickweed; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh*, plentifully.

Cheledonium *Glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; near the top of *Griggogn* near *Llanberris*.

Chieranthus *ſinuatus*. Sea Stock Gilly-flower; on ſandy ſea ſhores: at *Aberdaron*.

Cochlearia *officinalis* β. Small round-leaved Scurvy-graſs; on the coaſt.

——— *officinalis* γ Groenlandica. Groenland Scurvy-graſs; on mountains: near *Llanberris*, plentifully.

Conferva *fluviatilis*. Horſe-tail Conferva; in a river near *Bangor* called *Afon Cegui* between the mill called *Pandu maes y Geirchau* and *Malun Eſcob*.

——— *violacea*. Violet Conferva; in alpine rivulets near *Llanberris*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris*. Navelwort, Kidney wort, or Wall Penny wort; on old walls and moiſt ſtony places: frequent.

Cratœgus *Aria*. White Beam; on *Penmaen mawr*.

Cucubalus *acaulis*. Leaſt Mountain Campion or Moſs Campion; on the mountains: near *Llanberris*, plentifully.

Ciſtus *hirſutus*. Hoary Thyme-leaved Ciſtus; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Draba *incana*. Wreathen-podded Whitlow-graſs; on the mountains.

——— *incana* β. A variety of the laſt; on the high rocks called *Hyſva* hanging over *Nant Phrancon* valley.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe bay Willowherb; on the top of *Hyſva* near *Llanberris*.

Euphorbia *Portlandica*. Portland Spurge; on ſandy ſea ſhores; near *Caernarvon*.

Feſtuca *Cambrica*. Welch Feſcue-graſs; on high mountains about *Llanberris*, plentifully.

——— *ovina* β vivipara. Graſs upon Graſs; amongſt ſtones and moſs on *Snowdon*.

——— *Alpina*. Sheep's Feſcue-graſs; on *Snowdon*.

Fontinalis *ſquamoſa*. Scaly Water Moſs; in rivulets near *Llanberris*.

Galeopſis *villoſa*. Yellow Betony; in ſandy fields: about *Bangor*.

Galium *boreale*. Croſſwort Madder or ſmooth meadow Madder; on mountainous meadows; near *Llanberris*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in moiſt mountainous paſtures; on *Snowdon*.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Crane's-bill; on ſandy ſea ſhores: about *Caernarvon*.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's foot; on *Hyſva* and *Trigvylchau* rocks near *Llanberris*.

Hieracium *alpinum*. Mountain Hawkweed; on rocks on *Glyder* and *Trigvylchau* and about *Llyn y Cwm*.

——— *murorum* β. A variety of French or Golden Lungwort; on the rocks near the lake at *Llanberris*.

Hypnum *ſcorpoides*. Scorpion Hypnum; in turfy marſhes: about *Pentir* near *Bangor*.

Iſoetes *lacuſtris*. Quillwort; at the bottom of lakes about *Llanberris*, and about *Lyn y Cwm*, plentifully.

Juncus *triglumis*. Three flowered Ruſh; in bogs near the *Trigvylchau* rocks and about *Llyn y Cwm*.

——— *ſquarroſus*. Moſs Ruſh; on *Snowdon*.

Jungermannia *alpina*. Chocolate alpine Jungermannia: on wet rocks on the mountains.

——— *julacea*. Round Jungermannia;
——— *rupeſtris*. Rock Jungermannia; } on wet rocks on *Snowdon* and *Glyder*.

——— *trilobata*. Trifid Jungermannia; on *Crib y ddiſcil* near *Llanberris*.

Juniperus *communis* β. Mountain Dwarf Juniper; on *Snowdon*.

Lathyrus *ſylveſtris*. Narrow leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; in woods and hedges: about *Conway*.

Lichen *calcareus*. Dyer's Liverwort; on limeſtone rocks.

—— *cæruleſcens*. Bluiſh Lichen; on trunks of trees near *Pentir* and *Bangor*.

—— *caninus* γ. A variety of Aſh-coloured Ground Liverwort; in woods, on heaths, and in ſtony places about *Bangor*.

—— *fuſcus*. Brown Lichen; on rocks and large ſtones near *Bangor*.

—— *lanatus*. Woolly Liverwort; on rocks about *Borth* near *Bangor*.

—— *craſſus*. Thick Lichen; on the *Glyder*.

—— *centrifugus*. Spreading Liverwort; on large ſtones:
—— *deuſtus*. Sooty Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones:
—— *fragilis*. Brittle Liverwort; on rocks, ſtones, and mountainous heaths:
—— *polyrrhizos*. Fibrous Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones:
—— *proboſcideus*. Button Lichen; on rocks and ſtones:
—— *ſaccatus*. Pitted Lichen; on rocks and ſtones:
—— *ſcaber*. Scabrous Lichen; on rocks and ſtones:
—— *velleus*. Fleecy Lichen; on rocks and ſtones: } about *Llanberris*.

Lichen *furfuraceus*. Branny Liverwort; on trunks of trees.

—— *fragilis* β globoſus. Round headed Liverwort; on *Snowdon*.

—— *fluviatilis*. River Lichen; in alpine ſtreams:
—— *paſchalis*. Woody Lichen; } on *Snowdon*.

—— *radiatus*. Radiated Liverwort; on the top of *Cwn Brynog* rocks towards *Ardhu*, on *Snowdon*.

—— *Iſlandicus* δ. A variety of Iceland Lichen; on the high mountains near *Klogwyn Du*.

—— *marginalis*. Marginal Lichen; on rocks and ſtones everywhere.

—— *omphaloides*. Purple Liverwort;
—— *parietinus*. Common Liverwort;
—— *tartareus*. Welch Liverwort; } on rocks.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Gladiole; in the lakes about *Snowdon* about *Llyn y Cwm*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Cypreſs-Moſs, or Heath-Cypreſs;
——— *Selago*. Firr Club-Moſs;
——— *Selaginoides*. Prickly Club Moſs; } on *Snowdon*.

——— *annotinum*. Welch Club Moſs; on the mountains on *Rhiwr Glyder* above the lake *Llyn y Cwm* near *St. Peris* church, and elſewhere, on the ſame mountain.

——— *inundatum*. Marſh Club Moſs, in moiſt watery places, about ſprings and meadows about *Capel Ceirig*.

Mnium *jungermannia*. Purple Mnium; on *Snowdon* and *Glyder*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; in an open ſpace called *Bylch yr Nairn* at *Gwedir*.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Stone Fern, or ſmall flowering Stone Fern; on *Clogyn y Garnedh*.

Papaver *Cambricum*. Yellow Wild Baſtard Poppy; on the aſcent of the hill leading to *Bangor*, and on *Clogwyn y Garnedh yſcolion du*, on *Dygvylche*, aſcending the *Glyder* from *Llanberris*, and elſewhere about *Snowdon*.

Phalaris *arundinacea* β. A variety of Reed Canary-graſs; by the rivulet going to the old caſtle at *Llanberris*.

Phaſcum *montanum*. Mountain Phaſcum; on Alpine rocks covered with earth: about *Llanberris*.

Plantago *maritima* γ. Mountain Plantain; on *Trigvylchau* rocks above the lake *Lhyn Bochlyn*, near *St. Peris* church.

Poa *pratenſis* β alpina. Alpine Meadow-graſs; on *Snowdon*.

Polygonum *viviparum* β. A variety of Small Biſtort, or Snakeweed; in the ſteep paſtures of the high rock *Grib Goch* above the lake *Phynon brech* near *Llanberris*.

Polypodium *fragile* β. A variety of Brittle Polypody; on *Snowdon*.

——— *Lonchitis*. Great Polypody, or Spleenwort; on the mountains about *Llanberris*.

——— *rhæticum*. Stone Polypody; on the top of the *Glyder* over the lake *Lhyn Ogwen*.

Potentilla *vulgare* γ cambricum. Welch or jagged Polypody; in the lane leading to *Conwy*.

Potentilla

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinquefoil; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; by the river *Eufni* between *Dinardinell* and *Clynog*.

Ranunculus *acris*. Upright Meadow Crowfoot; a variety of this is found on the high mountains with a ſtalk bearing one or two flowers, and a very hairy large calyx.

Rhinanthus *Criſta Galli* β. A variety of Yellow Rattle, or Cockſcomb; in meadows and paſtures: at *Llanberris*.

Rhodiola *Roſea*. Roſewort; on the rocks of the high mountains of *Snowdon*, plentifully.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Cloud berries, Knotberries, Knoutberries, or Dwarf Mulberries; in turfy bogs on the mountains.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; about *Llyn y Cwm*.

Rumex *digynus*. Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; on moiſt high rocks, and by rivulets about *Snowdon*.

Satyrium *albidum*. White Satyrion; in moiſt meadows about *Llanberris*.

Saxifraga *hypnoides*. Trifid Sengreen;
——— *oppoſitifolia*. Mountain heath-like Sengreen; } on *Snowdon*.

——— *nivalis*. Mountain Sengreen, Welch Saxifrage, or Prince's feather; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh* or *Du*, *Crib-y-ddeſcil*, *Glyder*, &c. near *Llanberris*.

——— *ſtellaris*. Hairy Kidney-wort; by the rills, and on the moiſt rocks of *Snowdon* and *Carnedh Lhewellyn*.

Scilla *verna*. Vernal Star Hyacinth, or Squill; } in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.
Scophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort; }

Scirpus *cæſpitoſus*. Dwarf or Heath Clubruſh; in a deep bottom on *Cwn Brynog* and on *Snowdon*.

Sedum *rupeſtre*. St. Vincent's rock Stonecrop; on *Hyſva* rocks over *Nantphrancon* valley.

Serratula *alpina*. Mountain Sawwort; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh*, and moſt other high mountains about *Snowdon*.

——— *alpina* β. A variety of the laſt; by a rivulet on *Gallt yr Ogo*, near *Capel Coirig*.

Schœnus *nigricans*. Round black headed Bog-ruſh; in a deep bottom on *Cwn Brwynog* and on *Snowdon*.

Silene *nutans*. Nottingham Catchfly; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*.

Sparganium *ſimplex* β natans. The leaſt *Bur-reed*; in ponds, lakes, and gently flowing rivers: about *Llanberris*.

Sphagnum *alpinum*. Green Bog-moſs; in bogs on *Snowdon*.

Solidago *Cambrica*. Welch Golden Rod; on mountains on *Llanberris* and about *Llyn y Cwm*, plentifully.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. The Quicken tree, or Mountain Aſh; in moiſt woods and hedges.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; on *Snowdon*.

Subularia *aquatica*. Awl-wort; in alpine lakes, about *Llanberris* and *Llyn y Cwm*, plentifully.

Thalictrum *alpinum*. Mountain Meadow-Rue; on wet rocks, and near rivulets on the mountains, very common.

——— *minus*. The leſſer Meadow Rue; in the walks about *Gloddaeth*, and elſewhere.

Tremella *verrucoſa*. Warty Tremella; in alpine rivulets.

——— *utriculata*. Bladder Tremella; in rivulets upon ſtones about *Pentir* and *Llanberris*.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; on the left entering the mountains leading to the old caſtle at *Llanberris*.

Veronica *ſpicata*. Upright ſpiked Male Speedwell; in mountainous meadows and paſtures: near *Snowdon* and on *Penmaen mawr*.

Viola *canina* ♂ alpina. Welch Violet; on *Clogwyn y Garnedh* above *Ffynnon Lâs* lake.

THE

THE ISLAND
MONA OR ANGLESEY.

IN my ſurvey of the county of *Caernarvon* I premiſed that it derived its name from its chief town, as did that town its name from the iſland MONA, which lies over againſt it. This juſtly ranking as a county requires that I now reſtore it to its place, having before thoughtleſsly ranked it among the iſlands, and ſurvey it in its order. The Romans called it MONA, the Britans *Mon* and *Tir Mon*, q. d. *the land of Mona*, and *Ynis Dowyll*, q. d. *the ſhady iſland*, the ancient Saxons Monez, and after the Engliſh got footing in it Engler-ea and Anglerea, q. d. the *iſland of the Angles*. It is divided from the Britiſh main by the narrow ſtrait of *Menai*, being on every other ſide laſhed by the ſtormy Iriſh ſea. It is of an irregular form, its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt 20 miles, its greateſt breadth ſcarce 17. But though, as Giraldus[a] informs us, "the ſoil "ſeems dry and ſtoney, of dreary and unpleaſant "appearance, in external quality very like the land "of *Pebidion*[b] adjoining to St. David's, its interior "natural qualifications are far different. For it is "infinitely more productive of wheat than any other "part of Wales, ſo that it is proverbially called in "the Welſh language *Mon mam Cymbry*, q. d. *Mon*, "*the mother of Wales*, becauſe when all the other "countries fail, this alone, by its rich and fertile ſoil, "ſupplies all Wales with plenty of corn." It is alſo at preſent well ſtocked with cattle, yields millſtones, and in ſome places an aluminous earth, out of which ſome have lately begun to extract alum and copperas. But their ſcheme not anſwering their expectation they deſiſted.

This is that renowned iſland MONA, the ancient ſeat of the Druids, invaded by Suetonius Paulinus, and reduced under the Roman power by J. Agricola This Suetonius Paulinus in the reign of Nero, as Tacitus[c] relates, "made preparations for attacking "the populous iſland Mona, the receptacle of de"ſerters, and ſet about making flat-bottomed veſſels "proper for a flat and uncertain ſhore. In theſe "the foot were carried over, the horſe fording after "them, or where they found themſelves out of "their depth ſwimming their horſes. On the ſhore "ſtood a motley army in cloſe array, and women "intermixed with the men, dreſſed like furies in "a funeral habit, their hair diſhevelled, and car"rying torches in their hands. The Druids around "uttering execrations and lifting up their hands "to Heaven ſtruck the ſoldiers by the novelty of "their appearance, inſomuch that they preſented "their bodies almoſt motionleſs to the aſſaults of "the enemy. At length animated by the exhorta"tions of their general, and encouraging each "other not to be afraid of an army of women and "frantic people they advanced, bearing down all "that oppoſed them, and deſtroying them by their "own fire. Garriſons were after this placed in the "towns, and the groves cut down which they had "dedicated to their bloody ſuperſtitions. For it "was their cuſtom to offer the blood of their pri"ſoners on their altars, and they thought it no crime "to conſult the gods by the entrails of men." While the general was engaged in this work a ſudden revolt of the whole province obliged him to deſiſt. Afterwards, as the ſame author goes on[d], "J. Agricola applied himſelf to reduce the iſland "Mona, which I have already obſerved Suetonius "Paulinus was prevented from keeping poſſeſſion "of by a rebellion in Britain. But as in the uncer"tain ſtate of affairs no veſſels had been provided, "the prudence and perſeverance of the general ſup"plied this defect. For leaving behind all the bag"gage he cauſed the choiceſt of the auxiliary troops, "who knew the fords, and were inured in their "own country to a method of ſwimming, at the ſame "time managing their arms and horſes, to advance "ſo ſuddenly that the enemy who expected a fleet "and operations by ſea believed nothing impractica"ble or unſurmountable by troops who conducted "war in this manner. They therefore ſued for peace, "and ſurrendered the iſland, in conſequence of "which Agricola acquired great renown and glory."

Many ages after it was reduced by the Engliſh and took their name, being antiently called by the Saxons Engler-ea, now commonly *Anglefea*, q. d. *Engliſh iſland*. But as Humphry Lluyd in his moſt learned epiſtle to the learned Ortelius had aſſerted the name and dignity of this iſland, it will not be expected I ſhould enlarge on this ſubject. Thus much, however, I ſhall add, that upon the decline of the Roman empire in Britain certain people from Ireland crept in here. For beſides the hillocks ſurrounded with ditches and called Iriſh cotts, there is likewiſe a place called *Yn hericy Gwidil* from the Iriſh, who under the conduct of Sirigi there defeated the Britans, as we find in the Triades. Nor was it only haraſſed by the Engliſh but alſo by the Normans. For in the year 1000 king Ethelwerd's fleet failed round the iſland, and ravaged it in a hoſtile manner. Afterwards two Normans of the name of Hugh, one earl of Cheſter, the other earl of Shrewſbury, grievouſly waſted it, and built *Aber Llienoc* caſtle to keep the natives in awe. But *Magnus* the Norwegian landing here at that time ſlew Hugh earl of Cheſhire with an arrow, and after pillaging the iſland made off. In after ages the Engliſh frequently attacked

[a] II. c. 7. [b] *Pebidiog*. [c] Ann. XIV. 30. [d] Vit. Agric. c. 18.

attacked it, till Edward I. reduced it to his obedience. It had antiently 363 villages, and is very populous at this time. Its principal town at preſent is *Beaumaris*, built in a marſhy ſpot on the eaſt ſide by Edward I. who gave it this name from its pleaſant ſituation, the place being before called *Bonover*[e], and fortified it with a caſtle, which never appears to have been finiſhed, and whereof ſir Richard *Bulkley*, knt. is governor, of whoſe civility to me when I viſited this place I ſhall always retain the moſt grateful ſenſe.

Beaumaris.

Llanvays.

To this adjoins *Lhan-vays*, antiently a noted houſe of friars minors, to whom the kings of England ſhewed themſelves very munificent patrons, both on account of the ſanctity of the friars dwelling there, and becauſe, to uſe the language of the records, there were buried "a daughter of king John, a ſon "of the king of Denmark, as alſo the bodies of lord "*Clifford**, and other lords, knights, and ſquires "ſlain in the wars of Wales in the time of the moſt "noble kings of England."

The next town after Beaumaris is *Newburg*, called by the Britans *Roſſur*, ten[f] miles to the weſtward, which has loſt much of its antient ſplendour by heaps of ſand caſt in upon it. Not far from hence is *Aberfraw*, now of no great note, but formerly of ſuperior rank to all the reſt, as being antiently the reſidence of the kings of Venodotia, or North Wales, hence ſtiled kings of *Aberfraw*. On the extreme point to the weſt, which we called *Holyhead*, ſtands a little village called in Britiſh *Caer Guby*, taking its name from *Kibius*, a holy man, diſciple of St. Hilary of Poitiers, who there devoted himſelf to God. From this place is the common paſſage to Ireland. The reſt of this iſland is beſprinkled with villages, which, having nothing remarkable, I ſhall return to the main land and viſit Denbighſhire †.

Newburg.

Aberfraw.

Holy-head.

Kaer Gybi.

In this county are 74 pariſhes.

* Pat. 2 H. V. p. 2.

[e] This does not ſeem a Britiſh name.

† Of the iſlands adjoining to Mona, ſee among the Britiſh iſles.

[f] 12 miles. G.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſle of Angleſea is from eaſt to weſt 30 miles, from north to ſouth 26, about 80 miles in circumference, and contains about 200,000 acres. It is level except a few cliffs on the ſhores. It was originally divided into three *Kantreds*, or hundreds, and afterwards into ſix *Commots*. It was the reſidence of the princes of North Wales, from the time of Anarawd to Llewelin, near four centuries. It contains 74 pariſhes and four market towns, and Giraldus ſays in his time it had 363 villages. The ſoil is of three ſorts, ſandy, black, and ſtiff red. The common fuel is peat, under which they find trees probably felled by the Romans, and now uſed for laths. The crops of barley, oats, and rye are ſo plentiful, that in 1770 upwards of 90,000 buſhels of different grain were exported from their harbours. The chief trade is corn and cattle, and the principal manure lime, ſoapers waſte, and ſand. A century ago it was ſuppoſed to ſend 3000 head of cattle annually to England, and now from 12 to 15,000, and ſheep in proportion. Here are four inconſiderable rivers. The inhabitants are of middle ſtature, ſtrong and active, healthy and long-lived. Their number in the midle of the laſt century was computed at 12,000, and the houſes at 1840 [a], but they have ſo exceedingly increaſed that in 1776 the number of the houſes was 3956, and allowing five perſons to a family the whole number of inhabitants was 19,780, which wants only 340 of double the number in the intervening ſpace [b]. The air is keen and pure, and the winters ſeldom ſevere.

As this iſland was the principal and lateſt reſidence of the Druids, one muſt expect many remains and traces of them. Thoſe deſcribed by Mr. Rowlands, but moſt miſerably repreſented, and, to the diſgrace of the editor of the ſecond edition, left unaltered, though greatly changed ſince his time, are on and about a farm of lord Boſton's called *Trer Drw*, rented at *£.35 per annum* by one John Jones, an intelligent farmer, who ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh. There is a circular work of earth and ſtones, five yards perpendicular, ſloping upwards, encloſing an area of greenſward of 180 feet diameter. The people call it *Caſtelh*, and ſuppoſe it to have been antiently ſurrounded with a town. Mr. Rowlands calls it *Bryn Gwyn*, and takes it for a tribunal. But this name is given to a cottage, two bowſhots ſouth of it, whoſe gabel is formed of a monſtrous ſingle ſtone, 12 feet high, and eight wide. In a line with it ſtands another ſingle ſtone 11 feet high, but narrower and 23 feet in girth. Behind the cottage is a broken cromlech. The name of Bryn Gwyn ſeems to be given alſo to the circle of ſtones which Rowlands ſays were by the diſtances eight or nine great pillars, of which he ſaw three, and the ſtump of a fourth. This and the third may be hid in the fence of the cottage yard, or broken to make it. Between Trer Drw farm and Bryn Gwyn are ſome broken ſtones, whether parts of circles, or only ſcattered by the hand of nature as thoſe in the neighbouring moor, I cannot determine. Mr. Pennant deſcribes in its neighbourhood a *Gorſedhau*, now almoſt diſperſed, but once conſiſting of a great copped heap of ſtones [c]. Hereabouts is a well ſaid to be cold in ſummer and warm in winter.

I was told *Tan Ben y Kefn* the ſuppoſed Britiſh building lay half a mile to the ſouth of the cottage. As far to the weſt is a cromlech. Eaſt of Trer Drw farm, in a home field, is a large rude brown ſtone, bedded in the ground with two round cavities in it, which the farmer ſaid was intended to burn men or baptize children at. A good diſtance eaſt on a common is *Caer Leb*, an oblong double intrenchment, the inner vallum rounded at the angles, and near the ſouth-eaſt angles foundations of a round tower. The outer vallum is rectangular, its ſouth ſide much broken; a broad ditch between and a leſſer on the outſide. Mr. Rowlands repreſenting it according to his idea of its *perfect* ſtate, ſays it is 50 paces over, and ſuppoſes it the ſite of ſome wooden palace, of which the round tower was the ſtaircaſe. It is too much commanded by riſing grounds to have been a fortification or entrenchment. The river Breint probably filled its ditches. Rowlands' houſes at *Tan Ben y Cefn* ſeem of the ſame ſort, and I was told of ſuch at *Bryn Shenkin*. Near Caerleb, on the river is a piece of ground called *Trw-Vry*. Rowland mentions a great many circular foundations which to Mr. Pennant appeared ſo dilapidated as to be almoſt formleſs [d]. *Bod drudan*, or the habitation of the Druids, *Tre'r Bardd*, or that of the bards, and *Bodowyr* that of the prieſts, are all of them hamlets nearly ſurrounding the ſeat of the chief Druid, compoſing the principal part of his ſuite [e]. At the laſt Mr. Pennant ſaw a thick cromlech on three ſtones.

What follows is taken from a letter from the Rev. Mr. John Davis, rector of Newburgh, in biſhop Gibſon's additions, p. 809. "Oppoſite to the ſpot where it is ſuppoſed the Romans paſſed the frith of Menei into Mona is a hill called *Gwydryn*, corrupted perhaps from *Gwydh Uryn*, q. d. *Conſpicuous hill*, on one of whoſe two ſummits are the ruins of an antient fort, and on the other I obſerved a round pit, of about nine feet diameter, ſunk in a rock, and filled up with pure ſand. Its depth I cannot aſcertain, ſome who have ſounded it for three

[a] Hiſtory of Angleſea, 1775, 4to. p. 411. [b] Mr. Panton in Phil. Tranſ. LXIII. part I. p. 180. Penn. Wales, II. 280.
[c] See Rowlands, p. 100. Pennant's Wales, II. 230. [d] Ib. 231. [e] Rowlands, p. 240.

yards

yards having found no bottom. I conjecture this might have been the place where the Druids offered the blood of their priſoners. About a mile from the place where we ſuſpect the Romans to have landed is *Trer Druw*, which doubtleſs took its name from ſome Druid, and may be interpreted *Druid's town*, as we find the adjoining townſhip is called *Tre'r Beirdh*, or the *Druid's ſtone*, within the Kwnmwd of Twrkelyn, in Lhan Elian pariſh, where doubtleſs was a Druid's ſepulchral monument, though it is now only the name of a houſe. On the confines of theſe two townſhips is a ſquare fortification, which may be ſuppoſed the firſt camp that the Romans had after their landing here: and oppoſite to it, about three furlongs weſtward, is another ſtrong hold of a round form and conſiderable height, which probably was that of our anceſtors. Farther weſt, under the protection of the fort, are about 12 ſtones pitched on end, whereof three are very conſiderable: the largeſt 12 feet high and eight broad. Theſe are known by the name of *Kerig y Bryn gwyn*, or Bryngwyn ſtones (Bryngwyn ſignifying *white cliff*, or *hill*, or as Rowlands *Supreme Court)*, from the place where they are erected. On what occaſion they were ſet up I cannot conjecture, unleſs as the burial place of ſome of the moſt eminent Druids. In *Bed Owyr*, on the north ſide of the ſame round fort, farther off, we find a remarkable cromlech [f] ſuppoſed by others as well as myſelf another ſort of ſepulchral monument ſince the time of heatheniſm. Theſe (for there are ſeveral more in the iſland) are compoſed of three or four or more rude ſtones pitched on end, and ſupporting a vaſt ſtone of ſeveral tons laid on them. They are thought to have received their name from the convexity or gibboſity of the upper ſtone: the word *Krwn* ſignifying crooked or gibbous, and *Llech* any flat ſtone [g]. The cromlech at Bodowyr is the moſt elegant I have ſeen: all the ſtones of others being rude and unpoliſhed; but in this wrought as neatly as the natural roughneſs of the ſtone would bear, and pointed into ſeveral angles. We have a tradition that the largeſt cromlech in this county is the monument of Bronwen daughter of king Lleir, who is ſaid to have begun his reign anno mundi 3105. But of this and the reſt of our cromlechs take the words of a late ingenious antiquary, Mr. John Griffith of Llan Dhyvnan, in a letter to Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt. Bronwen Leiri filiam quod attinet &c. "As to "Brownwen, the daughter of Leir, there is a "crooked little cell of ſtone, not far weſt of Alaw, "where, according to tradition, ſhe was buried. "But whether there ever was ſuch a king is doubted "by many: how juſtly remains to be proved. Such "little houſes, which are common in this country, "are called you know by an appoſite name Cromlechau. Laſtly, this iſland, which in thoſe days "was almoſt one continued wood, and, as it were "appropriated to the Druids, abounds with the "graves of noblemen, who were induced by a reverence for the place to be buried there." Some I know ſuppoſe theſe and the like monuments to be federal teſtimonies: but that I take to be a groundleſs conjecture, and the opinion of their being places of interment ſeems to be confirmed by a friend of mine, who remembers that an odd kind of helmet (and I am informed a ſpear alſo) was found by digging about a rude ſtone, which, with ſome others, is pitched on end at a place called *Kae y maes maur* at the ſouth-weſt point of the pariſh of Llan Rhwydrus [h]. Of theſe ſtones there are now but three ſtanding, and thoſe in a manner triangularly. One is 11 feet and a half high, four feet broad, and 14 inches thick: another about nine feet high, and four broad: the third ten feet high, eight broad, and but ſix inches thick [i]. As to the Iriſh houſes the words *Yn hericy gwidil* ſeem to have been erroneouſly printed for *Kerig y Gwydhel*, q. d. Iriſh ſtones: for we find a place ſo called in *Llan Griſtiolis* pariſh, near which is *Din Drivel*, a fort near which the Iriſh were routed by Caſwallon. Not that I think we are thence authorized to conclude that the Iriſh had any ſettlement in theſe parts, or that there was any memorable action here between them and the Britans, ſince it relates only to one man, who might poſſibly be there buried, and a heap of ſtones caſt on his grave, as has been uſual in other places. I alſo doubt whether theſe monuments called Iriſh houſes are any proof of the Iriſh reſiding there, being only ſome vaſt rude ſtones laid together in a circular order, encloſing an area of about five yards diameter, and too ill ſhaped to be the foundations of any building, and as they are they afford neither ſhelter nor convenience. Thoſe I mean are to be ſeen in a wood near *Llygwy*, the ſeat of Thomas Lloyd, eſq. and are commonly called *Kittieur Gwydhelod*, or Iriſh cots. A monument of this kind, though much leſs, may be ſeen at *Lhech yr Aſt*, in Lhan Goedmor pariſh, near Cardigan, which was doubtleſs erected in the barbarous ages of heatheniſm, but for what I cannot ſay. The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe *Kittieur Gwydhelad*, which I preſume to have been ſo called by the vulgar merely from a tradition that before Chriſtianity the Iriſh poſſeſſed this iſland, and therefore they are apt to aſcribe to that people ſuch monuments as they cannot account for, as the Highlanders refer the ſtone pillars to the Picts [k]. For we muſt not ſuppoſe ſuch barbarous monuments can be ſo late as the end of the ſixth century, about which time the Iriſh commander Sirigi is ſaid to have been ſlain by *Caſwallonaw hir*, or *Caſſivelaunus Longimanus* [l]. We have many more places in Wales denominated from the Iriſh, as *Pentre'r Gwydhel*, in the pariſh of *Rhos Gollin* in this county, *Pont y Gwydhel* in Llanvair, and *Pentre'r Gwydhel* in Lhyſvaen pariſh in Denbighſhire, *Kerig y Gwydhel*, near Feſtiniog in Merionethſhire, *Kwm y Gyddhel* in Penbryn pariſh, and *Karn Philip Wydhil* in Llan Wennog pariſh, in Cardiganſhire. But having no hiſtory to back theſe names, nothing can be inferred from them [m].

About the year 945, a battle was fought for this

[f] See Rowlands, 93.

[g] See in Pembrokeſhire.

[h] Maes ſignifies properly only a *large open field*, but I am told that in the names of places in this country it is uſed for *battle*: ſo that *Kaer maes mawr* implies ſome great battle fought here. A further confirmation whereof, as alſo of theſe ſtones being ſepulchral monuments, is that a ſmall brook on the ſouth of them is called *Rhyd y Bedhen*, or *the ford of Graves*. Lluyd in Gibſon.

[i] Lluyd.

[k] See Dr. Garden's Letters to Mr. Aubrey, Archæol. I. 312.

[l] See Deſcription of Wales before Dr. Powel's hiſtory.

[m] Lluyd.

iſle

iſle between Howel Dha king of Wales and Kynan ap Edwal Voel, wherein the latter fell. Gruſydh his ſon renewing the war was likewiſe overcome, and Kyngar, a potent man, being driven out of the iſland, Howel kept quiet poſſeſſion thereof [m].

Plaſnewydd. At *Plaſnewydd*, the ſeat of Henry Baily Paget, earl of Uxbridge, a modern houſe, built like a caſtle at the bottom of a wood, commanding a fine view down the Menai, and of the oppoſite ſhores on the edge of the park, at a little diſtance from the houſe, is the largeſt and moſt intire cromlech in the whole principality. It is double, conſiſting of a greater and a leſs. The greater is 12 feet and an half long by 12 feet broad and ſix feet high, its upper edge but two feet thick. It reſted on five ſtones, but one being detached and another thrown down four only bear its weight at preſent. Of theſe one is five, the other three, the third three feet and an half high. There is a ſpace under it five feet high, and nearly ſix feet ſquare. The ſmaller adjoins cloſe to the narrow end of this, and is ſix feet ſquare, reſting on three ſtones, and a fourth down; one of thoſe ſtanding ſeems to have flaked in two. Not far from thence is a large Carnedd, part of which being removed diſcovered a cell about ſeven feet long and three wide, covered with two flat ſtones and lined with others. On the top of the ſtone were two ſemicircular holes big enough to take in the human neck [n]. Sir Nicholas Bailey and Mr. Rowlands, ſon of the author of Mona Antiqua Reſtaurata, who has the living of Llanedwen, and a good paternal fortune, have built on the road from hence to Beaumaris a number of neat brick cottages for the poor, who rent them with about 12 acres for £. 6. Mr. Rowlands, the author, was buried in *Llanedwen* church, of which he was vicar, 1723. At *Llaindan* is the rude ſtone ſhrine of St. Aidan, to whom the church is dedicated, and of whom Bede makes honourable mention [o]. At *Pwll Keris* is a furious *ſwilly* or current with whirlpools [p]. Hence to Beaumaris the country is hilly but ſandy, and covered only with fern.

Pwll Keris.

Llandogvan. *Llandogvan* church, rather better than the generality of Welch churches, is the mother church to Beaumaris, and dedicated to St. Tydecho, or St. Decuman. *Beaumaris* is a large and tolerably well built and walled town, with one or two inns entered by a gate at the ſouth end. The caſtle built as well as the town by Edward I. 1295, and ſurrounded by a ditch, is entered from the eaſt between two embattled walls, with a round and ſquare tower at the ends. The gate has four ſquare towers, and opens into a ſquare court, 57 yards by 60, a well filled up in the centre [q], and on the eaſt ſide was the chapel in a round tower with three lancet eaſt windows, and compartments of archwork all round within. In the middle of the north ſide is the hall, 20 yards from north to ſouth by 12 [r], with two round towers, a number of which range about the inner and outer walls, and the bluiſh ſtones intermixed with the ſquare ſtones of the walls produced a pretty

Beaumaris.

effect. Two of the eaſt towers ſerved as dungeons, the deſcent to them dark and narrow, as are the galleries round them. The porter's lodge is a Bridewell [s]. A quantity of money is ſaid to have been found in the wall of the gate. On the ſouth ſide is an advanced work called the Gunner's walk [t]. The caſtle is the property of the crown, who appoints the governor. Gillyflowers grow plentifully about the building, and nowhere elſe in the iſland [u]. The church is a handſome building with a lofty ſquare tower. Here is a freeſchool founded 1603 [x]. Juſt out of the town gate to the north-weſt is an almſhouſe, and another by the ſide of the road to *Portaithwy* ferry.

Juſt without the town alſo is *Baron hill*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Bulkeley, whoſe family deſcended from Robert lord Bulkeley, lord of the manor of that name in Cheſhire, in John, have been hereditary conſtables of this caſtle, and chamberlains of North-Wales ever ſince the reign of Elizabeth. Charles I. created Thomas Bulkeley viſcount Bulkeley 1643, of Caſhel, in the kingdom of Ireland, who was ſucceeded by his great-great-grandſon James, and he by his ſon Thomas 7th and preſent viſcount. This houſe was built 1618 by ſir Richard Bulkeley a diſtinguiſhed perſonage in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. and a ſtout and ſucceſsful oppoſer of Leyceſter's oppreſſive practices. It has been much improved under the direction of Mr. Wyatt by the preſent noble owner. Near the town, on a ſpot where a battle was fought between the Saxons and Welſh, A. D. 819 [y], was *Llanvaes* abbey, founded by Llewellin ap Jerwerth for Franciſcans after the death of his wife Joan, daughter of king John, who was buried here 1237 at her own requeſt [z]. A ſtone coffin, ſuppoſed to be hers, is now a watering trough for cattle at a farm called the *Friers*, about one mile north of the town on the coaſt [a]. Four miles from Beaumaris ſtood *Penmon* or *Glennarch* priory of black canons, founded, or at leaſt richly endowed by the ſame prince, and valued at £.40 *per annum* [b]. It was burnt by the Danes 971 [c]. Part of the refectory and church remain [d]. Hereabouts are good quarries of mill-ſtones and lime-ſtones, and in the harbour large oyſters [e]. *Caſtelle Aber Llienag* is a ſmall ſquare fort with round towers at the corners, built by Hugh Lupus and Hugh earl of Shrewſbury, the latter of whom was there ſlain by Magnus king of Norway 1098. It was taken by the king's troops 1645 [f].

Baron hill.

Llanvaes.

Penmon.

At *Trevawr* is a great rude cromlech and ruins of other. *Trath Coch* or *Redwharf* is a large bay covered with a firm ſand, which on the weſt ſide has a bed of ſhells uſed for manure: on the eaſt ſide about three miles from *Plas Gwyn* the ſeat of Paul Panton, eſq. are two round mounts probably Daniſh. On a high hill called *Bwrdd Arthur*, or Arthur's Round Table, is a great Britiſh poſt ſecured with a double row of rude pointed ſtones and a rampart of ſmall ſtones; in the area veſtiges of oval buildings, the largeſt formed of two rows of ſtones ſet on edge. In

[m] Robert Vaughn's MS. G. [n] Pennant, II. 237, 238. [o] Ib. 229. Bede vita Cuthberti, c. 4.
[p] Ib. 239. [q] Groſe. [r] Ib. [s] Hiſt. of Angleſea, 22. [t] Groſe.
[u] Groſe. [x] Hiſt. of Angleſea, p. 22. [y] Ib. 23. [z] Tan. 700.
[a] Hiſt. of Gwedir family, 23. n. [b] Tan. 699. Buck. [c] Ib. 79. [d] Penn. II. 247.
[e] Hiſt. of Angl. 25. Penn. II. 229. [f] Penn. II. 248.

Llan Jeſtin. *Llan Jeſtin* church is the tomb of Jeſtin its tutelar ſaint engraved in Archæologia, V. 146, with this inſcription:

"Hic jacet Santtus Yeſtinus cui Gwarllian filia "Madoc & Gryffyt ap Gwilym optulet in oblac͠oem "iſtam imaginem pro ſalute animorum."

Penmynyd. *Penmynnyd* two miles ſouth of Plas Gwyn was the reſidence of Owen Tudor who married Catherine dowager of Henry V. and fighting againſt Edward IV. at the battle of Mortimer's croſs was taken and beheaded and buried in the Grey friars at Hereford[g]. Part of the houſe and gateway, and the hall chimney piece, remain in a farm houſe. The Tudor family became extinct in Richard Tudor 1657, and the eſtate belongs to lord Bulkeley. In the church is one of their monuments, removed at the diſſolution from Llanvaes abbey. *Tre Garnedd* was the ſeat of the great Ednyfed Vychan; his great grandſon ſir Gryffyd Lluyd, revolting from Edward I. 1322, fortified it, and made another ſtrong hold about three quarters of a mile hence in the moraſs of *Maltraeth* called *Yns Cevenni*; the moats of both remain. The firſt of theſe places takes its name from an immenſe Carnedd ſurrounded with great upright ſtones in an adjacent field ſeeming to have beneath it paſſages formed on the top and ſides with flat ſtones or flags. About 1779 under ſuch a carnedd on a farm called *Bryn celli ddu*, near the ſeat of ſir Nicholas Bayly, was found a paſſage three feet wide, four feet and a quarter high, and about 19 feet and an half long, which led into a room three feet diameter and ſeven high, an irregular hexagon, the ſides compoſed of ſix rude ſlabs, one of which meaſured diagonally eight feet nine inches; in the middle was a rude ſtone pillar four feet eight inches in circumference ſupporting the roof, which conſiſted of one ſtone near 10 feet diameter; along the ſides was a ſtone bench, on which were found human bones which fell to duſt almoſt at a touch[h]. The weſt front of the bay is called *Caſtell mawr*, a ſmall flat cape compoſed of limeſtone. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, but no veſtiges of a ſtation. On the lands of *Llugwy*, an eſtate of lord Boſton, is a moſt ſtupendous cromlech of a rhomboid form, the greateſt diameter 17 feet and an half, the leaſt 15: the thickneſs three feet three quarters, height from the ground only two feet, ſupported by ſeveral ſtones. It is called *Arthur's Quoit*. In the woods are ſome druidical circles nearly contiguous to each other. *Dulas* bay is a harbour for ſmall veſſels.

Llan Elian. *Llan Elian* church is dedicated to Elian, a ſaint ſo much reſorted to that with the offerings of the pilgrims the pariſhioners purchaſed three tenements for the uſe of the church, which ſtill belong to the living. Near this place Caſwallon Lawhir beforementioned kept his court, and granted ſeveral privileges with that of ſanctuary to this church[i].

On *Parys* mountain part of *Tryſclwyn* mountain is the moſt conſiderable body of copper ore perhaps ever known, lodged in a hollow having on one ſide a lake of diſtaſteful water. This mine ſeems to have been worked by the antients, but was re-opened 1762. The water lodged in the bottom of the bed of ore is ſo highly ſaturated with the metal, that iron being immerſed in pits of it the particles of copper are inſtantly precipitated by it, and the iron is gradually diſſolved into a yellow ochre; great part of it floats off by the water, and ſinks to the bottom; the plates or the old iron are frequently taken out, and the copper ſcraped off till all the iron is conſumed. The copper thus produced differs little from native copper and is prized accordingly, and ſold from 25 to 45 *£. per* ton. Above the copper ore (which is cut out of the bed as ſtone in the quarry) and not more than three-fourths of a yard under the common ſort is a bed of yellowiſh greaſy clay from one to four yards thick, containing lead ore, and yielding from 600 to 1000 lb. weight of lead from one ton, and one ton of the metal yields not leſs than 57 ounces of ſilver. In the bottom of the pool was found an antient ſmelting hearth of grit ſtone, and ſeveral bits of ſmelted lead four inches long, two broad, and half an inch thick. Theſe works employ 1500 perſons, who with their families are ſuppoſed to make near 8000. The little village of *Amlwch* increaſes, and the market grows conſiderable. The port is no more than a great chaſm running far in land between two rocks where ſloops lie ſecure[k]. Copper ore.

In the north-weſt part of the iſland near *Kemlyn* bay, where is ſafe anchorage for ſmall veſſels, is in *Llan fair yn hornwy* pariſh the famous quarry of marble, which as well as the Aſbeſtos dug hereabouts, whoſe veins interſect and ſpoil the marble, is fallen into diſuſe[l]. A green amianthus or brittle aſbeſtos is found in great plenty in a green marble in *Rhoſcolyn* pariſh, but by reaſon of the inflexible quality of its fibres is not applicable to the ſame uſes[m]. Aſbeſtos.

Newburgh. *Newburgh* or *Rhos vair* was the reſidence of one of the princes of Angleſea: the foundations of whoſe palace were viſible in Mr. Rowlands' time a little ſouth of the church, which is ſuppoſed to have been its chapel. Edward I. made it a corporation, which occaſioned its preſent name. It now ſubſiſts by a manufacture of mats and ropes made of ſea reed graſs, a plant which queen Elizabeth wiſely prohibited the extirpation of as preventing the ſhifting of the ſands by tempeſts[n]. It has a ſhallow bay[o].

Newburgh is a corporation, has a market and four or five fairs[p], and gives title of baron 1716 to George Cholmondely gandfather of the preſent earl of Cholmondely. Its Welſh name is variouſly written. In the deſcription of Wales prefixed to Powel's Hiſtory *Rhoſſyr*, in another impreſſion not publiſhed becauſe not complete *Rhoſir*, which alters or makes the ſignification more diſtinct. In a MS. copy thereof

[g] Lel. It. IV. 86. VIII. 36 Pennant, II. 254—258.
[h] Pennant, II. 259—262.
[i] Ib. 263, 264.
[k] Ib. 265—271.
[l] Ib. 272.
[m] Ib. 275.
[n] Ib. 223—226.
[o] Hiſt. of Angl. 42.
[p] Ib. 43.

Rhoſfir,

Rhosfir, which we are to read *Rhos vir*. Mr. Davies, rector, informed biſhop Gibſon it ſhould be read *Rhos Vair* as in the following Englin:

Mac Lhys yn Rhos-Vair, mac Lhyn
Mac cur-gluch, mac Arglwydh Lhewelyn
A Gwyr tâl yn ei gâlyn
Mil myrdh mewn gwyrdh a gwyn.

Newburgh was famous for John Morgan, an old blind muſician, who alone was ſaid to preſerve the antient inſtrument called the *Crwth*, not improbably ſuppoſed the original of our preſent violin. One Williams, a barber at Holyhead, was eminent in the ſame way, as alſo for making theſe inſtruments, which Morgan does not pretend to do any more than his children to touch them [q].

Vrondg. Near Newburgh at *Vrondeg* was a ſtone inſcribed *Cur— filius Cunriani erexit hunc lapide*, or *Filius Ulrici erixit hunc lapidem* [r], now illegible [s]. Davies in Gibſon calls it an inſcribed ſtone which the biſhop refers to ſome Dane or Norman, but this does not ſeem likely to have been part of a cromlech.

Llangadwalader. About two miles north-weſt from Newburgh is *Llangadwalader* church, over whoſe door was on a ſtone like a coffin lid this inſcription for Cadvan who governed North Wales about the middle of the 6th century, and was at the battle of Bangor ys coed againſt the Saxons:

Catamanus rex ſapientiſſimus, opimutiſſimus omnium regum [t],

Aberſfraw. *Aberfraw* palace is ſucceeded by a barn, in which are ſtones of better workmanſhip than uſual in ſuch buildings. Here was kept a copy of the antient code of laws. Near it are frequently found the *Glain Naidr*, or Druid glaſs rings [u]. Of theſe the vulgar opinion in Cornwall and moſt parts of Wales is that they are produced through all Cornwall by ſnakes joining their heads together and hiſſing, which forms a kind of bubble like a ring about the head of one of them, which the reſt by continual hiſſing blow on till it comes off at the tail, when it immediately hardens and reſembles a glaſs ring. Whoever found it was to proſper in all his undertakings. Theſe rings are called *Glain Nadroedh* or *gemmæ anguinæ*. *Glûne* in Iriſh ſignifies *Glaſs*. In Monmouthſhire they are called *Maen Magl*, and corruptly *Glaim* for *Glain*. They are ſmall glaſs annulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger rings, but much thicker, uſually of a green colour, though ſome are blue, and others curiouſly waved with blue, red, and white. Mr. Lluyd had ſeen two or three earthen rings of this kind, but glazed with blue and adorned with tranſverſe ſtrokes or furrows on the outſide. The ſmalleſt of them might be ſuppoſed to have been glaſs beads worn for ornaments by the Romans, becauſe ſome quantities of them, with ſeveral amber beads, had been lately diſcovered in a ſtone pit near Garford in Berkſhire, where they alſo dig up Roman coins, ſkeletons, and pieces of arms and armour. But it may be objected, that a battle being fought there between the Romans and Britans, as appear by the bones and arms, theſe glaſs beads might as probably belong to the latter. And indeed it ſeems very likely that theſe ſnake ſtones, as we call them, were uſed as charms or amulets among our Druids of Britan on the ſame occaſion as the ſnake eggs among the Gauliſh Druids. For Pliny, who lived when theſe prieſts were in requeſt, and ſaw one of their ſnake eggs, gives the ſame account of the origin of them as our common people do of their Glain Naidr. "There is," ſays that Naturaliſt [x], "a kind of egg "in great repute in Gaul diſregarded [*omiſſum*] by "the Greeks. A great number of ſnakes in ſummer "rolling together form themſelves into a kind of "maſs with the ſaliva of their mouths and froth of "their bodies, and produce what is called the *An-*"*guinum*, or Snake's Egg. The Druids ſay this by "their hiſſing is borne up into the air, and muſt be "caught in a mantle before it reaches the earth. "The perſon who catches it muſt eſcape on horſe-"back, for the ſnakes will purſue him till they are "ſtopped by a river. The proof of it is if it floats "againſt the ſtream even when ſet in gold. As the "Magicians know how to conceal their ſecret arts, "they pretend it muſt be caught in a certain period "of the moon, as if it was in the power of man to "influence that operation of the ſnakes. I have "ſeen one of theſe eggs about the ſize of a ſmall "round apple covered with a cartilaginous cruſt like "the claws of the arms of the polypus, and uſed as "a Druidical ſymbol. It is ſaid to be wonderfully "efficacious in promoting the ſucceſs of lawſuits and "procuring favourable audience of princes, inſomuch "that I am well aſſured a Roman knight among "the Vocontii was put to death by the late emperor "Claudius merely for having one of them in his "boſom at a trial." Thus, continues Mr. Lluyd, we find it very evident that the opinion of the vulgar concerning the generation of theſe adder beads, or ſnake ſtones, is no other than a relic of the ſuperſtition or perhaps impoſture of the Druids; but whether what we call ſnake ſtones be the very ſame amulets that the Britiſh Druids made uſe of, or whether this fabulous origin was aſcribed formerly to the ſame thing and in aftertimes applied to theſe glaſs beads I ſhall not undertake to determine. As for Pliny's *Ovum Anguinum*, it can be no other than a ſhell (marine or foſſil) of the kind we call *Echinus marinus*, whereof one ſort, though not the ſame he deſcribes, is found at this day in moſt parts of Wales where they are found *Wyeu'r mor*, or ſea eggs. I had almoſt forgotten to add, that ſometimes theſe glaſs annulets were ſtruck through a larger ring of iron, and that again through another much larger of copper, as appears by one found in the river Cherwell near Hampton Gay, c. Oxford, deſcribed by Dr. Plot in his Natural Hiſtory of that county, p. 385. Tab. XVI. fig. 4. Thus far Mr. Lluyd. Dr. Borlaſe, who had penetrated more deeply into the Druidical monuments in this kingdom than any writer before or ſince, obſerves that inſtead of the natural *Anguinum*, which muſt have been very rare, artificial rings of ſtone, glaſs, and ſometimes baked clay were ſubſti-

[q] See Mr. Barirngton in Archæol. III. 30.
[r] G. Hiſt. of Angl. 43. Pennant, II. 227.
[s] Pennant, II. 223.
[t] Hiſt. of Angl. 43.
[u] Hiſt. of Angl. 41.
[x] See alſo Religion des Gaulois, II. 204, 205.

tuted

tuted as of equal validity[y]. Mr. Pennant[z] ſays this wondrous egg ſeems to be nothing more than a bead of glaſs uſed by the Druids as a charm to impoſe on the vulgar. Our modern Druideſſes give much the ſame account of the *Ovum Anguinum, Glain Naidr*, as the Welſh call it, or the *Adder gem*, as the Roman philoſopher, but ſeem not to have ſo exalted an idea of its powers, uſing it only to aſſiſt children in cutting their teeth, or to cure the chin cough, or drive away the ague. Theſe beads are not unfrequently found in barrows[a], or occaſionally with ſkeletons whoſe nation and age is not aſcertained. We have copied three from biſhop Gibſon in Pl. VIII. where fig. 16 is of earth enamelled with blue found near Dol Gelhe in Merionethſhire; fig. 17 of green glaſs found at Aberfraw; fig. 18, 19, a full view of one end of one found near Maes y Pandy, c. Merioneth.

An arm of the ſea divides *Holyhead* from the reſt of Angleſea, but except in very high tides is generally paſſable. At the end of the ſand and tide road is a very long ſtone bridge called *Rhydpont* to which ſmall veſſels come up. Further on a little hill is a ruined chapel of St. *Fraid*, of which the people can give no account[b], except that human bones and ſtone coffins have been dug up in it within memory, and it is ſtill walled round for burial. About a quarter of a mile north of it on the hill overlooking Holyhead are the remains of a double cromlech in the ſame direction as the reſt, and ſeeming to have been conſiderable. It is called *Trechen Tre rechthre*. Tradition ſays that a very profligate debauchè, owner of the adjoining farms of Trergow and Pentros, committed great exceſſes at theſe ſtones with his miſtreſſes, and at laſt in a fit of rage murdered them there, for which he was obliged to fly, and died in obſcurity, having conſumed all his eſtate in riot and neglect. In a field below to the weſt is a ſingle ſtone terminating almoſt in a point about five yards high.

In *Boddedern* pariſh, on an eſtate of Mrs. Roberts in the ſecond field oppoſite the ninth mile-ſtone from Holyhead, is a very large double cromlech almoſt equal to that at Plaſnewydd: the larger is 10 feet by eight and two feet and an half thick, reſting on four ſtones, the higheſt five feet. The ſmaller is thrown down from its three ſtones and was nine feet ſquare. The dimenſions of the uppermoſt ſtones here exceed thoſe at Plaſnewydd, but like that their longeſt diameter points north and ſouth. I find no mention of this noble monument in any writer[c].

Holyhead. *Holyhead* takes its name from the mountain at the back about one mile and an half diſtant and a mile of perpendicular aſcent. It is little more than a fiſhing town rendered conſiderable by being the place of general paſſage to Ireland. Here are three good inns. The tide comes up to the houſes, and frequently overflows the parapet. Six packets, with excellent accommodations, continually attend, and go every day in the week except Thurſdays, and return next day. The paſſage is performed at an average in twelve hours, and paſſengers pay £.1. 1s. The ſhorteſt paſſage has been ſix hours. Here is no freſh water, and all the bread uſed here comes from Dublin, 13 ſixpenny loaves to the dozen. A bath and aſſembly-room are lately erected in hope of alluring company from Ireland. Near the extremity of the village ſtands the church, in which St. Kebi, A. D. 380, founded a ſmall monaſtery. He was ſon to a duke of Cornwall, and pupil to Hilary biſhop of Poitiers, with whom he lived 50 years, or of Elian Ganniad, or the bright, in Latin Hilarius, who has ſtill reſort at Llan Elian[d], and being then conſecrated biſhop for his diſtinguiſhed zeal againſt Arianiſm, ſettled here, and gave the name of his maſter to *Hilary point*. His monaſtery was ſucceeded by a college of preſbyters, founded by one of the lords of Angleſea in the beginning of the 12th century, under a provoſt or *penclees*[e], valued at £.24. *per annum*. The church is built in form of a croſs: on the pediment of the north tranſept is *ſancte Kyb. ora pro nobis*. The ſchool on the ſouth ſide may occupy the ſite of the chapel, dedicated to Sirigi[f], its eaſt front being included in a large Gothic arch. The walls of the church-yard are ſolidly built of ſtone, diſpoſed herring-bone faſhion, entered by an antient ſtone-gate[g], with a round tower at the north-eaſt corners next the ſea, aſcribed to Caſwallon Lawhere (of whom before) lord of Angleſea A. D. 450, who ſlew Sirigi the Iriſh commander. It is a ſquare of 220 feet by 150: the walls on three ſides 17 feet high and ſix thick, the maſonry of the whole evidently Roman. Along the walls are two rows of round holes, four inches in diameter, hollowed through like thoſe at Segontium, and merely plaiſtered over[h]. Two rocks with ruins on them oppoſite the church have the names of *Ynis Gybi* and *Ynis Rug*. Under the mountain that overhangs the town and is properly called the *Head*, is a large cavern in the rock ſupported by natural pillars, called the *parliament houſe*, acceſſible by boats, and the tide flows into it. On its top is *Caer Twr*, a circular ſtone wall without mortar ſurrounding its ſummit 10 feet with a wall, probably a pharos[i]. Several other like fortifications appear on the tops of the hills on the coaſt in this iſland[k]. Baxter derives Caer Gybi from Caer *Coib*, Iriſh for *forces* or troops. From this harbour alone are annually exported 40,000 buſhels of grain[l].

Off Penmon lies *Prieſtholm* or *Sinol*, or *Glannauch* iſle, where was a priory of black monks, valued at £.40. 17*s*.[m] only a ſquare tower left, much frequented by puffins. This bird is remarkable for the uniform change in the bill, and for not breeding till three years old[n]. Prieſtholm iſle.

About three leagues north north-weſt of Holyhead and half a league from the main is a ſmall iſland called *Skerry*, Britiſh *Ynys y Moelrhoniad*, from the ſeals on it; it has now a moſt ſerviceable lighthouſe[o]. Skerry iſland.

[y] Antiq. of Cornwall, p. 142.
[z] Zool. III. 23. 8°.
[a] See Stukeley's Abury, p. 44.
[b] See Hiſt. of Angl. 36.
[c] Q. if not in Hiſt. of Angleſea, p. 36, 37. and Gibſon, p. 812 from Aubrey.
[d] Hiſt. of Angleſea, 28.
[e] Pencolas, præfectus collegii.
[f] See Hiſt. of Angl. 34.
[g] Groſe.
[h] Penn. II. 277.
[i] Ib. 278.
[k] Hiſt. of Angl. 34.
[l] Ib. 37.
[m] Ib. 25. Tan. 699.
[n] Penn. II. 250—252. Zool. I. No. 232.
[o] Hiſt. of Angl. 39.

At

Llanidan. At *Llanidan* is a ſeat of lord Boſton. In the church a reliquary of very ordinary grit ſtone with a roof-like cover. The celebrated *Maen Mordhwyd*, or *ſtone of the thigh*, is now chained to the church walls, having defied the orders of Hugh Lupus to caſt it into the ſea, whence it returned to its uſual place [p].

Llandwy. *Llandwy* ſaid to have been a houſe of friars minors is between Newburgh and Abermenai. It was a prebend of Bangor, had large poſſeſſions ſwallowed by the ſea, and ſhews ſtill ſome remains of its former ſtrength and greatneſs [q].

Cerngyborth. In *Cerngyborth* an open place in *Llandiſilian* pariſh is ſuppoſed to have been the place where archbiſhop Baldwin, Giraldus Cambrenſis, and Prince Roderic ſolicited the contributions of the iſlanders for the Cruſade. The ſpot where the archbiſhop ſtood is called *Kilbegle*, or the begging-place, the archdeacon's *Carreg yr Archjagon*, and the prince's *Maen Rhoderic* [r].

Treffos. About two miles north-weſt of Portaithwy is *Treffos*, ſaid to be a palace of the biſhops of Bangor, and the capital of their barony [s].

Tregain. *Tregain* village on the river *Cefni* is remarkable for giving birth to William David ap Hewel ap Jorworth, father of 43 children, 36 of whom were lawfully begotten on three wives. He died at the age of 105 in the middle of the 16th century, and was attended to his grave by 300 deſcendants: his eldeſt ſon was 82 when his youngeſt brother was born [t].

Llan Elian. *Llan Elian* has a more modern church than is common in Wales, adorned with ſome good paintings of the Apoſtles ſaid to have been ſhipwrecked in their way to Ireland; another of St. Elian, and a third of Paul at Malta. The ſhrine of St. Elian here was much reſorted to antiently, and is not now neglected [u].

Llandyfrydog. *Llandyfrydog* is remarkable for an accident that befel Hugh earl of Shrewſbury in one of his invaſions here; his dogs put in the church one night run mad, and the earl himſelf died miſerably in leſs than a month after [x]. Here are ſome remains of ſtone circles, and one ſtone ſhaped like an inverted cone in *Clorach* farm by the road ſide is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Lleiderdyfrydog*, and ſaid to be a ſacrilegious robber of this church turned into a ſtone [y].

Llan Pabo. In *Llan Pabo* pariſh is a ſtone 10 feet high by one ſquare, now broken in two with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Pabo poſt Prud [Prydhain]
Corpors - - - - te - - prima.

called *Maen Llanol* for *Llineol*, q. d. *lapis lineis exſculptus*; ſuch another being at Penbryn in Cardiganſhire. Mr. Rowlands [z] ſays, Pabo, called *Poſt Prydhain*, q. d. the ſupport of Britain, for his valour againſt the Scots and Picts, retired hither and was the principal ſaint of the iſland, and next to him Elian.

Earls of Angleſea. The iſland gave title of earl, 1623, to Chriſtopher Villiers, brother of George duke of Buckingham, whoſe ſon Charles dying 1659-60 without iſſue it was conferred on Arthur Anneſley, created lord Anneſley of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, and earl of Angleſea 1661, who was ſucceeded by his ſon James, his grandſons James, John and Arthur, which laſt was a perſon of great eloquence and diſtinguiſhed abilities [a]. He was ſucceeded by Richard the 5th lord Altham and 6th earl of Angleſea and 7th viſcount Valentia, but this earldom is extinct [b].

[p] Penn. II. 228, 229. Girald. It. Camb. II. 7. [q] Hiſt. of Angl. 43. [r] Ib. 46. [s] Ib. 47.
[t] Ib. 48. [u] Ib. [x] Ib. ex Girald. p. 193. [y] Ib. 49, 50.
[z] P. 158. [a] Gibſon. [b] Scot.

Rare Plants found in Angleſea.

Anthyllis *vulneraria* β. A variety of Kidney Vetch or Ladies Finger; in chalky and lime-ſtone meadows and paſtures.

Aſplenium *marinum*. Dwarf Sea Fern; on the rocks oppoſite *Puffin* iſland and at *Llandwyn*.

Braſſica *monenſis*. Yellow Rocket; on ſandy ſea ſhores:
Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; on the ſand
Chieranthus *ſinuatus*. Sea Stock-gillyflower; on ſandy ſhores
} near *Abermeney* ferry.

Ciſtus *guttatus*. Annual Ciſtus; on ſandy meadows: at *Holyhead*.

—— *hirſutus*. Hoary Dwarf Ciſtus; on *Burdd Arthur*.

Cochlearia *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy-graſs; on the ſea ſhore near *Llanbadrick* church.

——— *officinalis* β. Small round-leaved Scurvy-graſs; on the coaſt about *Beaumaris*.

Conferva *æruginoſa*. Sea-green Conferva; among fuci: at *Llanfaethly*.

——— *atra*. Bead Conferva; in a ſmall rivulet flowing into *Gors Velen* lake near *Llanfaethly*, and in a ſpring called *Ffynnon bach y Luſg* in *Gors Bach* between the church and *Trefadog*.

——— *foeniculata*. Fennel-leaved Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *polymorpha*. Palmated Conferva; among *fuci* particularly, *Fucus nodoſus*.

——— *rupeſtris*. Sea Beard or Rock Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones and in rivers.

——— *ſcoparia*. Broom Conferva; on ſea ſhores: at *Llanfaethly*.

——— *ſpongioſa*. Spunge Conferva; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

Cucubalus *bacciferus*. Berry-bearing Chickweed; in hedges.

Fucus *alatus*. Winged Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones:
—— *pinnatifidus*. Jagged Fucus; on marine rocks and ſtones:
} at *Llanfaethly*.

Fucus *digitatus*. Fingered Fucus;
—— *ſpiralis*. Twiſted Fucus;
} on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

—— *veſiculoſus* γ divaricatus. Shrubby Fucus; on marine rocks and ſtones.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Crane's bill; on the ſhore.

Hypericum *montanum*; on *Burdd Arthur*.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; in ſea marſhes of a clay ſoil: at *Llandwyn*.

Lichen *craſſus*. Thick Lichen; on *Lhanwellyn* rocks near *Newborough*.

—— *vulpinus*. Gold Liverwort; on trunks and branches of trees, on branches of heath, and on mountainous heaths.

Lycopodium *ſelaginoides*. Prickly Club Moſs; on mountainous paſtures and on heaths: at *Towyn Trewan*.

Lyſimachia *thyrſiflora*. Tufted or round-leaved yellow Looſeſtrife; in marſhes and on banks of rivers: in *Nynnechytiked*.

Melica *cærulea*. Purple Melic graſs; among the copper works on Mount *Parys*.

Ononis *inermis* β repens. Creeping Reſtharrow; on ſea ſhores: between *Newborough* and *Abermenai ferry*.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Flowering Fern or Oſmund Royal; in clefts of the rocks.

Polypodium *aculeatum* α and β. Prickly Polypody; in woody and ſhady places: at *Beaumaris*.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on ſandy ſea ſhores: near *Trefarthen*.

Santolina *maritima*. Sea Cudweed or Cottonweed: on the ſand near *Abermenai ferry*, plentifully.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on the rocks about *Preſtholm* iſland near *Beaumaris*, plentifully.

Ulva *flaveſcens*. Yellowiſh Laver; on marine rocks and ſtones.

—— *pavonia*. Turkey feather; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

ON this ſide of the river *Conway* is the county of Denbigh, called by the Engliſh *Denbighſhire*, by the Britans *Sire Denbigh*, retiring inland from the ſea, and running eaſt to the river Dee. The ſea bounds good part of it on the north, and Flintſhire the reſt, Merioneth and Montgomeryſhires on the weſt, Cheſhire and Shropſhire on the eaſt. The weſtern parts are barren, the middle, which ſubſides in a vale, extremely fruitful. Nature has been unkind to the eaſtern part immediately ſucceeding the vale, but much more favourable to that on the Dee.

The weſt part, except on the ſea, where it is pleaſanter[a], is but thinly inhabited, and riſes in ſmooth bare mountains, whoſe hungry nature on their ſlopes however here, as in other parts of Wales, the diligence and ſkill of cultivation begins to conquer. For paring off the upper ſurface with a broad iron inſtrument made on purpoſe in turfs or ſods, they pile them up ingeniouſly in heaps, and burn them to aſhes, which being ſprinkled over the lands ſo pared, ſo improves them that they produce greater quantities of rye than could be conceived. Nor is this method of burning turf a new one, but very antient, as may be ſeen in Virgil[b] and Horace. Among theſe mountains is a

Kerig y Drudion. Voelas. place commonly called *Cerig y Drudion*, or the *Druids Stones*, and ſome little pillars at *Y-voellas*, inſcribed with ſtrange characters, which ſome ſuppoſe

Cloclainog. Druidical; and not far from *Clocainog* is this inſcription on a ſtone:

AMILIN
TOVISATOC.

On a rock overhanging the valley where the mountains begin to leſſen ſtands *Denbigh*, whoſe antient

Denbigh. *Kled vyrn yn Rhos.* Britiſh name was *Cled Fryn yn Ros*, or the *craggy hill* in *Rhos*, for ſo they called that part of the county given by Edward I. with other lands, to David the brother of Llewellyn: but he, being ſoon after attainted of treaſon, and executed, Edward gave it to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who fortified it with a ſtrong wall of no great extent, and a caſtle with many towers on the ſouth ſide, in the well of which his only ſon being accidentally drowned, the afflicted parent deſiſted from his work before he had laid on the roof. Upon his death the town, with the reſt of the eſtate, fell by his ſurviving daughter Alice to the houſe of Lancaſter, from whom, when that family was totally reduced, it came by the bounty of Edward II. to Hugh *Spenſer*, and from thence, by covenant with Edward III. to R. *Mortimer*. For his arms are over the principal gate. But upon his execution it came to William *Montacute*, earl of Saliſbury, and preſently after to the *Mortimers*, and by them to the houſe of York. Hiſtory ſays that it ſuffered greatly from the Lancaſtrians out of hatred to Edward IV. who was of the houſe of York. From that time, whether from a diſlike taken by the inhabitants to its ſteep ſituation, which made carriage inconvenient, or from want of water, they gradually abandoned it in ſuch a manner that this old town is now quite deſerted, and a new one much larger has ariſen below the rock, and is now become ſo populous that, the church not being capable of containing the number of inhabitants, they have begun a new one in the old town, partly at the charge of their lord Robert earl of Leiceſter, and partly with money collected throughout England. Queen Elizabeth in 1566 created this Robert baron of Denbigh. There is no barony in England that has more noble perſonages holding of it. 1563.

We come now to the heart of the county, where *Dyffryn Clwyd.* nature having removed the hills on every ſide, to ſhew what ſhe could do in this rugged country, has formed a moſt beautiful vale, reaching 17 miles from ſouth to north, and about five in breadth, open only to the ſea and the clearing north winds, confined on every other ſide by high mountains, which on the eaſt have a kind of battlements, the wonderful contrivance of nature having given their ſummits that form. Among them the higheſt is *Moil enlli*, on whoſe top I ſaw a fortification and a *Moel Enlli.* clear ſpring. The vale is bleſt with health, fertility, and pleaſure. The inhabitants are of a healthy complexion, have perfect features[c], clear eyeſight, and live to a great age. This vale itſelf charms the view with the variety of verdant meads, yellow cornfields, number of villages and churches. The river *Cluyd*, increaſed by the ſtreams that fall into it *Clwyd* r. from every ſide, runs through the middle of the vale from its ſource, whence it was antiently called *Strat* *Yſtrad Clwyd.* *Cluyd* (for Marianus mentions a king of the *Strat-Clud-wallans*, and at preſent *Diffryn Cluid*, q. d. *the Vale of Cluid*, in which ſome have reported the Britans that came from Scotland founded a kingdom after driving out the Saxons[d]. On the eaſt bank of the *Cluid*, in the ſouth ſide of the vale, ſtands *Ruthin*, *Ruthin.* as the Engliſh, or as the Britans call it *Ruthun*, the largeſt market town in the vale, populous and well built, and famous not long ſince for a large handſome caſtle, capable of lodging a numerous family. This, together with the town, was built by Roger[e] *Grey* by licence from the king, the biſhop of St. Aſaph, and the rector of *Lhanruth*, in which pariſh it is.

[a] *Iætior*, more fruitful. [b] Georg. I. 84.
[c] *capitum firma ſynceritas*, ſound and of a firm conſtitution. H. heads of a ſound conſtitution. G.
[d] See before in Caernarvonſhire.
[e] *Reginald.* Dugd. I. 712. who ſays the king gave him the caſtle; as if it was built before.

Edward

Edward I. beſtowed on him almoſt the whole vale for his ſervices againſt the Welſh: and it was the reſidence of his poſterity, who bore the title of earls of Kent, till Richard *Grey*, earl of Kent, and lord of *Ruthin*, having no children, without regard to his brother Henry, ſold this eſtate to Henry VII. From that time the caſtle being unroofed fell to decay. Queen Elizabeth's bounty lately beſtowed it on Ambroſe earl of Warwick with fine revenues in the vales.

Yale. As one aſcends out of the vale eaſt opens to the view *Yale*, a ſmall tract of mountainous country, and in compariſon of the country below and around it very high, inſomuch that it receives no river from other quarters, but diſcharges ſeveral from itſelf. From this higher ſituation it is rough, cold, and every way expoſed to winds. Whether it has its name from the little river *Alen*, which riſes here and more than once hides itſelf, as it were burrowing, I know not. Theſe mountains abound with cattle, ſheep, and goats; the vallies in ſome places yield plenty of wheat, eſpecially in the eaſt on this ſide the *Alen*: but the weſt part is leſs fruitful, and in many places heathy and barren. It has nothing remarkable but a little ruined monaſtery moſt delightfully and pleaſantly ſituated among woody hills, built in the form of a croſs, whence it is called *Vale Crucis*, in Britiſh *Lhane Gweſt*.

Alen r.

Vale Crucis or *Llan Eaweſt.*

Mailor Cymraig or *Bromfield.* From hence farther eaſt the diſtrict called in Britiſh *Mailor Cymraig*, q. d. *Welſh Mailor*, in Engliſh *Bromfield*, extends quite to the *Dee*, a pleaſant tract abounding with lead, eſpecially near *Moinglath*, *Mwnglath.* a little village which takes its name from the mines. Here we ſee *Wrexham*, called by the Saxons Pritlepham, remarkable for its very elegant ſteeple, and for its organ: and near it is *Leon* caſtle, probably ſo called from the Legio XX. Victrix ſtationed a little higher up on the other ſide the *Dee*, now commonly called *Holt*, and ſuppoſed to have been repaired of late by William Stanley, and formerly by John earl of Warren, who being left guardian to Madoc a Britiſh prince, wronged his ward of this ſmall province and that of Yale. From the earl of Warren it came to the *Fitz Alans* earls of Arundel, and from them to William *Beauchamp*, baron *Abergavenny*, and afterwards to William *Stanley*, who, being beheaded, this and his other eſtates were forfeited to the crown.

Wrexham.

Leon caſtle.

Holt.

South of Bromfield lies *Chirke land*, in Britiſh *Gwain*, very mountainous, but diſtinguiſhed by two caſtles; *Chirk*, which gave it its name, built by Roger *Mortimer*, and *Caſtle Dinas Bran*, on the higheſt point of a very lofty mountain, of which only the walls remain. The common people believe this laſt to have been built by Brennus the Gauliſh general, and called after him; others explain it *the caſtle of the royal palace*, for *Brenn* in Britiſh ſignifies a king; whence perhaps that moſt potent king of the Gauls and Britans was called Brennus by way of eminence. But others I think with greater probability derive its name from its high ſituation on a high hill, which the Britans call *Bryn*. In Henry III's time it was the ſeat of Griffin ap Madoc, who ſiding with the Engliſh againſt the Welſh uſed to ſhut himſelf up here: but on his death Roger *Mortimer*, who was left guardian to his ſon Llewellin, ſeized upon *Chirk* for himſelf, as John earl of Warren before-mentioned did on Bromfeld.

Chirke or *Gwain.*

Chirk caſtle

Caſtle Dinas Bran.

Upon the decline of the Welſh affairs by their quarrels among themſelves, and the inroads of the Engliſh, the earls of Cheſter, Warren, the Mortimers, Lacy, and the Greys already mentioned, were the firſt Normans who gradually reduced this little province to their obedience, and left the poſſeſſion of it to their poſterity. Nor was it made a county before the time of Henry VIII. when *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and *Montgomery* were alſo made counties by act of parliament. 27 H. VIII.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Denbigh is 118 miles in circumference, 31 from eaſt to weſt and 17 from north to ſouth, contains about 410,000 acres, is divided into twelve hundreds, has four market towns, one borough, and 57 pariſhes. The air is good and ſharp, the ſoil hilly interſperſed with fruitful vallies, particularly that of Clwyd.

Kerrig y Druidion.

Mr. Lluyd obſerves of *Kerrig y Druidion*, it ſeems highly probable that this place was ſo derived from the Druids though not altogether unqueſtionable: for that the word *Druidion* ſignifies Druids is, for what he could learn, only preſumed from its affinity with the Latin *Druidæ*, and becauſe we know not any other ſignification of it. In the Britiſh Lexicon we find no other word than *Derwydhon* for Druids uſed by Lhywarch Brydydh y Moch, who wrote A. D. 1240, and Kyndhelw Brydydh mawr in 1250, which may be fitly rendered in Latin *Quercetani*, *Dèrw* ſignifying in Welſh *oak trees*, which agreeing in ſound with the Greek, muſt occaſion Pliny [a], who was better acquainted with the language than with the Celtic or Britiſh, to conjecture that *Druides* was originally a Greek name. The ſingular of *Derwydhon* is *Derwydh*, which the Romans could not write more truly than *Deruida*, whereof *Druida* ſeems only an eaſier variation. The word *Druidion* might likewiſe vary only in dialect from Derwydhon, and ſo the name of this place is rightly interpreted by our countrymen and others Druid ſtones; but which ſtones they were that have been called thus is a queſtion which Mr. Lluyd could not be thoroughly ſatisfied in though he had made ſome inquiry. The moſt remarkable ſtone monuments remaining in the pariſh in his time were two of the kind called *Kiſtieu maen*, or ſtone cheſts, whereof ſeveral have been mentioned in other counties. Theſe he had not ſeen himſelf, but had the following account of them in a letter from an ingenious gentleman of that neighbourhood. They are two *ſolitary priſons*, generally ſuppoſed to have been uſed in the time of the Druids. They were placed about a furlong from each other, and were ſuch huts that each priſon could contain but one ſingle perſon. One was called *Karchar Kynrik Rwth* or *the priſon of Kynrik Rwth*. The other was known by no particular name but that of *Kiſtvaen* or *Stone cheſt*, which indeed was common to both, and ſeemed to be lately given them becauſe they were ſomewhat in form of large ſtone cheſts, from which they chiefly differed in their entrance or opening. They ſtood north and ſouth, and were each compoſed of ſeven large ſtones. [I was told the firſt was a ſingle ſtone on five others and oppoſite to the latter.] Of theſe four being above ſix feet long and about three broad were placed like the ſquare tunnel of a chimney, a fifth not ſo long but of the ſame breadth pitched firmly at the ſouth end: at the north end was the ſixth ſtone cloſing and guarding the entrance, but as it was neceſſary to remove it when the priſoner was put in or releaſed, it was not heavy enough to be a ſufficient guard; and on the top lay a ſeventh larger ſtone, removed towards the north to keep in the door ſtone. Mr. Lluyd himſelf contradicts the idea of theſe being priſons, and adds, that one of them got its name from the application of it to that uſe by a much later tyrant who ſhut up there ſomebody that had affronted him [b]. Theſe may have been ſurrounded by circles of ſtones long ſince removed [c].

The light that has been thrown upon the Druid religion and monuments by Mr. Borlaſe and other writers in the laſt century, ſuperſedes all the incorrect conjectures of the preceding with which the late editor of the Britannia has crowded his Welſh pages. The only ſtone monuments remaining at *Kerig y Druidion* were the two Kiſtvaens cloſe to the road ſide about two or three miles from the village and really in *Llan ufydd* pariſh in *Tir abbot ucha*. A cottage or farm a mile from Careg Duddwis, but in its pariſh in *Prys* townſhip, is called *Aelwyd Brys* or the *hearth* . It is not improbable that this neighbourhood might have formed a capital aſſemblage of Druidiſm. Mr. Pennant [d], from drawings among the Sebright MSS. deſcribes one of them as conſiſting of one ſtone at top placed inclining to the north 10 feet long, ſupported by a ſtone on each ſide about ſeven feet long and near two feet and an half broad. Under one end was a ſtone three feet long, at the other one two feet long. The hollow beneath was only ſeven feet long by two feet and an half broad, and only two feet and an half high, which ſufficiently ſhews theſe were ſepulchral monuments. Round this was a circle of ſtones about 40 paces diameter, formed perhaps to keep people off from the remains of ſome mighty chief. Some petty tyrant of the neighbourhood in ſucceeding ages might cram thoſe who offended him into theſe cavities, but even this is too unlikely to have any thing but vulgar error for its foundation. The other kiſtvaen was nearly ſimilar to the firſt, but as no mention is made of a circle of ſtones round it they were probably taken away before Mr. Lluyd viſited the place.

Leland [e] ſays "Llanvair Vadelin pariſh is called "in Welſh *Kereg Edridion.*"

Giler.

At *Giler* in this pariſh was born that upright and able judge Robert Price, eſq. baron of the Exchequer,

[a] Nat. Hiſt. XVI. 44.
[b] MS. pen. Thomas Price of Llan Vylhin, eſq.
[c] Lluyd.
[d] Wales, II. 73.
[e] V. 57.

and finally juſtice of the Common Pleas. His famous ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons againſt the grant of the great Welſh lordſhips to the earl of Portland, will ever teſtify his love to his country. His ſpeedy promotion by king William does equal honour to his majeſty and Mr. Price[f]. In the middle of the village is an almſhouſe, erected by the baron 1716, for ſix poor men, whoſe badge is a lion rampant, and round him *Rhodh Duw a Barwn Prys.* An inſcription in Welſh and Engliſh is fixed over the front of the houſe.

Voelas. The inſcription at *Voelas* may have been miſtaken for Druidical characters in Mr. Camden's time, when the different rude hands uſed in inſcriptions were not ſo well underſtood as now. It is on a hard ſquariſh ſtone or column about 10 feet long. I have copied it Pl. X. fig. 1. from biſhop Gibſon fig. 1. as read and explained by Mr. Griffith Jones, ſchool-maſter of Llanrwſt:

Ego Joh de Tin i Dyleu Kuheli leuav
Fford gudve Braech i Koed Emris
Leweli op priceps hic hu

thus rendered in modern orthography:

*Ego Joh*annes *de Ty'n y Dyleu Gwydhelen levaf*
[ar] *ffordd gyddfau braich y coed Emris*
*Leveli*nus *op*[timus] *princeps hic hu*matur.

q. d. "I John of the houſe of Dylen Gwydhelen, &c. on the road of Ambroſe hill, erected this monument to the memory of the excellent prince Lhewelin."

By the mention of Dolyweddhelen where the firſt Llewelyn was born, and by the diſtance of this houſe from Conwy where he was buried, I ſhould preſume it was a memorial or cenotaph erected to *him* by ſome one of the ſame family. I ſee not any probability of its belonging to other princes of that name. Mr. Lluyd confeſſes the inſcription to be very obſcure. It is part Latin, part Welſh; and if meant of any of the three princes of Wales, muſt intend Llewelyn ap Sitſilt, who was ſlain, it is not ſaid where, by Howel and Meredyth ſons of Edwyn, A. D. 1021, but where buried is not ſaid.

But as it is allowed that *Llewellyn ap Jorwerth* was buried at Conwy, and *Llewellyn ap Gryfydh*, laſt of the name, moſt probably near Bualht, where he was ſlain, the concluſion of the inſcription is too imperfectly made out to authorize any conjectures of this ſort.

I have ſubjoined in the ſame plate another copy, fig. 2. taken 1772 with great accuracy by Mr. Meredith Hughes, an excellent penman, with which I was favoured by the honourable Daines Barrington, and which ſeems materially if not totally different from the former.

The river Conway divides Denbighſhire from Caernarvonſhire, and is croſſed by ferry at *Talacavan.* In the road thence to Llanrwſt are two cataracts called Maynan. *Rhaiadr Gigyfran*, or the *Raven all.* At *Maynan*, three miles higher up the river, in a valley at the foot of vaſt craggs covered with fern and ſhort graſs, ſtood an abbey, transferred by Edward I. from Conwy, where Llewellyn ap Jorwerth prince of Wales founded it for Ciſtercians 1185. It is now a private houſe built with the old materials, and ſhews no remains of antiquity[g].

Llanrwſt. *Llanrwſt* is pleaſantly ſeated in a vale divided by the river Conwy, which overflows and enriches the meads on both ſides. This town, ſmall and ill-built, is famous for harp makers, and has a good corn market. The church is a handſome building with ſome curious carving ſaid to have been brought from the neighbouring abbey; and a large chapel, ſuppoſed the work of Inigo Jones, built 1634, belonging to the Wynnes of Gwedir, who have many monuments here; ſome of them capital engravings of portraits on braſs by Vaughan and Crew, and a long detail of the family on a marble tablet. Here is alſo preſerved the ſtone coffin of Llewelyn the Great brought from Conwy abbey. Inigo Jones has been ſuppoſed a native of this place. About two miles beyond Llanrwſt is the village of *Trefriw* where Trefriw. Llewelyn had a palace, whoſe hewn ſtones have been found in ploughing a field called *Gardd y Nevodd.* He alſo built the church for the eaſe of his princeſs[h].

Gwedir houſe. *Upper Gwedir* houſe, begun 1604, and chiefly built of timber, was pulled down by the late duke of Ancaſter, who inherited the eſtates of this antient family by marriage of his grandfather Robert marquis of Lindſey with Mary daughter of ſir Richard Wynne 1678. It was a ſort of ſummer-houſe, the walls covered with inſcriptions: the porch and fine chapel are ſtill ſtanding, ſuppoſed to be deſigned by Inigo Jones in his firſt manner before he went to Italy and in a ſingular ſtyle. To him is alſo aſcribed the bridge here over the Conwy, built 1636 of three arches, the centre one 61 feet wide, and 24 high at low water; the others 30 feet and an half wide and 15 high; the angle of the piers 10 feet, the whole bridge 173 feet long and 15 wide. On the centre of the parapet are the Wynne arms and the plume of feathers. A perſon ſtanding at one centre may perceive the whole fabric ſhake by a blow given at the other centre. One of the two ſide arches has been rebuilt 1703.

Sir Peter Burrell, bart. married Priſcilla-Barbara-Elizabeth Lindſay, coheir of Peregrine duke of Ancaſter, and was created, May 28, 1796, baron Gwedir.

Lower Gwedir houſe is built round a greater and leſſer court. Over the gate is the date 1558 with J. W. initials of John Wynne ap Meredydd, grandfather of the famous ſir John, author of the memoirs of the family, publiſhed by Mr. Barrington, 1770, 12mo. The place takes its name from *Gwaed-dir*, the *bloody land*, from the battle fought here A. D. 610 or 952[i].

In Llanrwſt pariſh a very ancient braſs ſhield was lately found four feet under ground in a turbary near *Capel Kerrig*, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries 1784.

Gwytherin. South of Llanrwſt is *Gwytherin*, which had an antient nunnery[k], where St. Winifrid is ſaid to have been buried; and in the church-yard they ſhew four rude upright ſtones, on one of which, ſhaped like a priſm, is the rude inſcription Pl. IX. fig. 18. The

[f] Pennant, Ib. 74, 75. [g] Penn. II. 145, 315. [h] Ib. 146. [i] Ib. 139, 140. [k] Tan. 708.

box

Fig. 1. p. 210

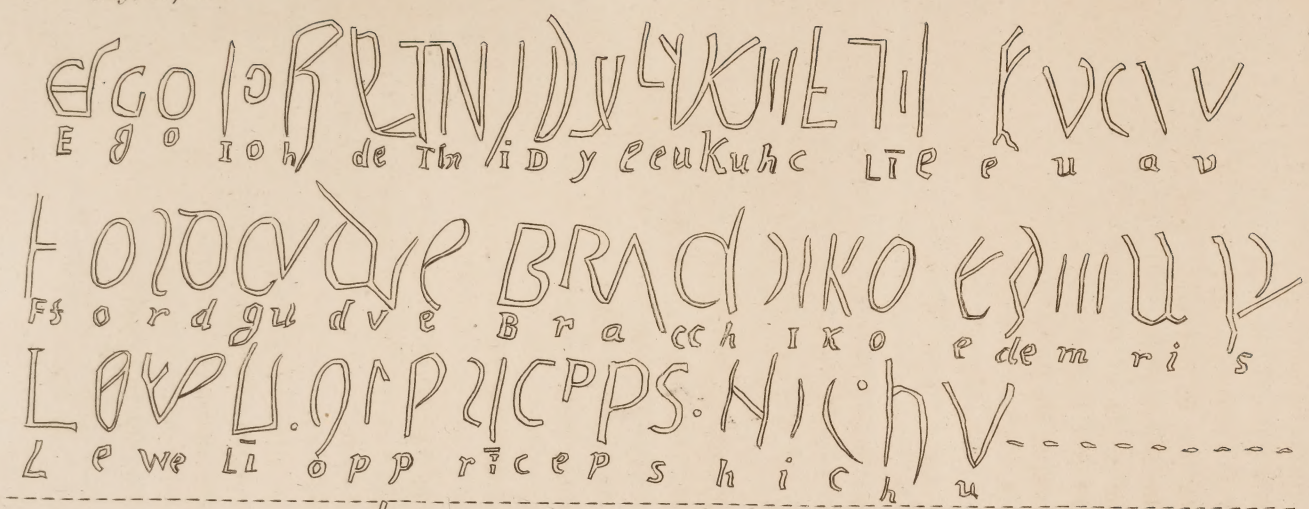


Fig. 2. p. 210

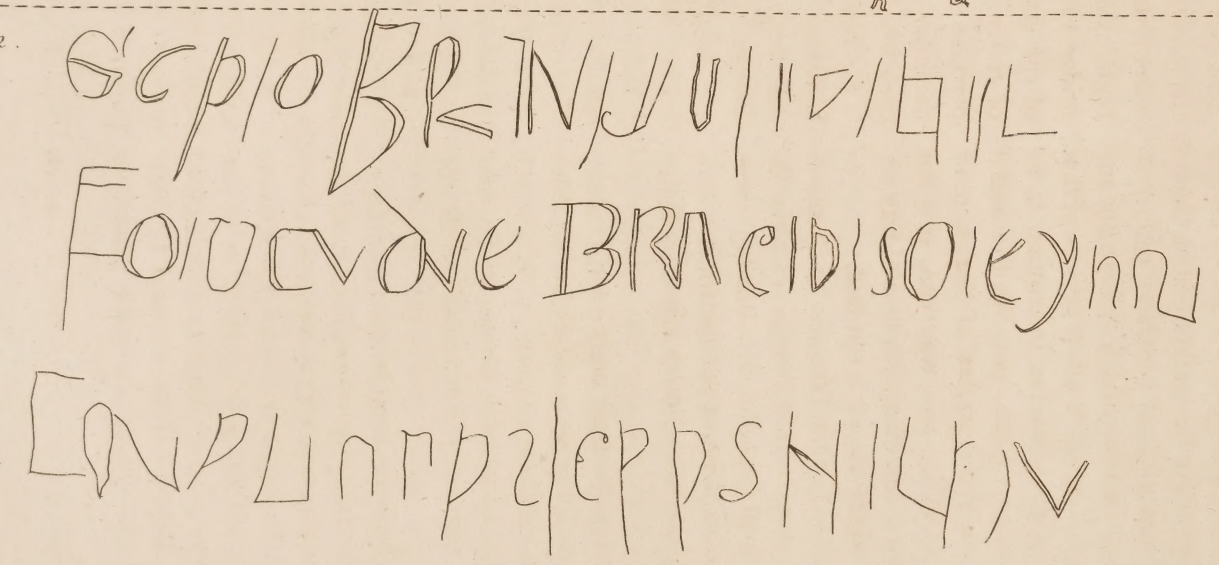


Fig. 4. p. 214

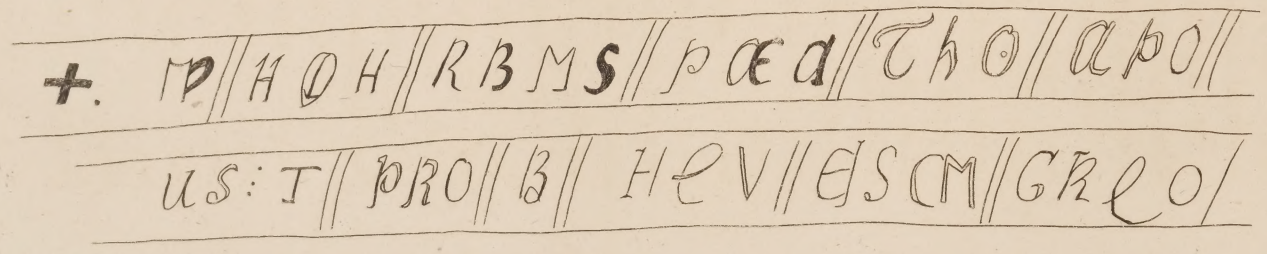
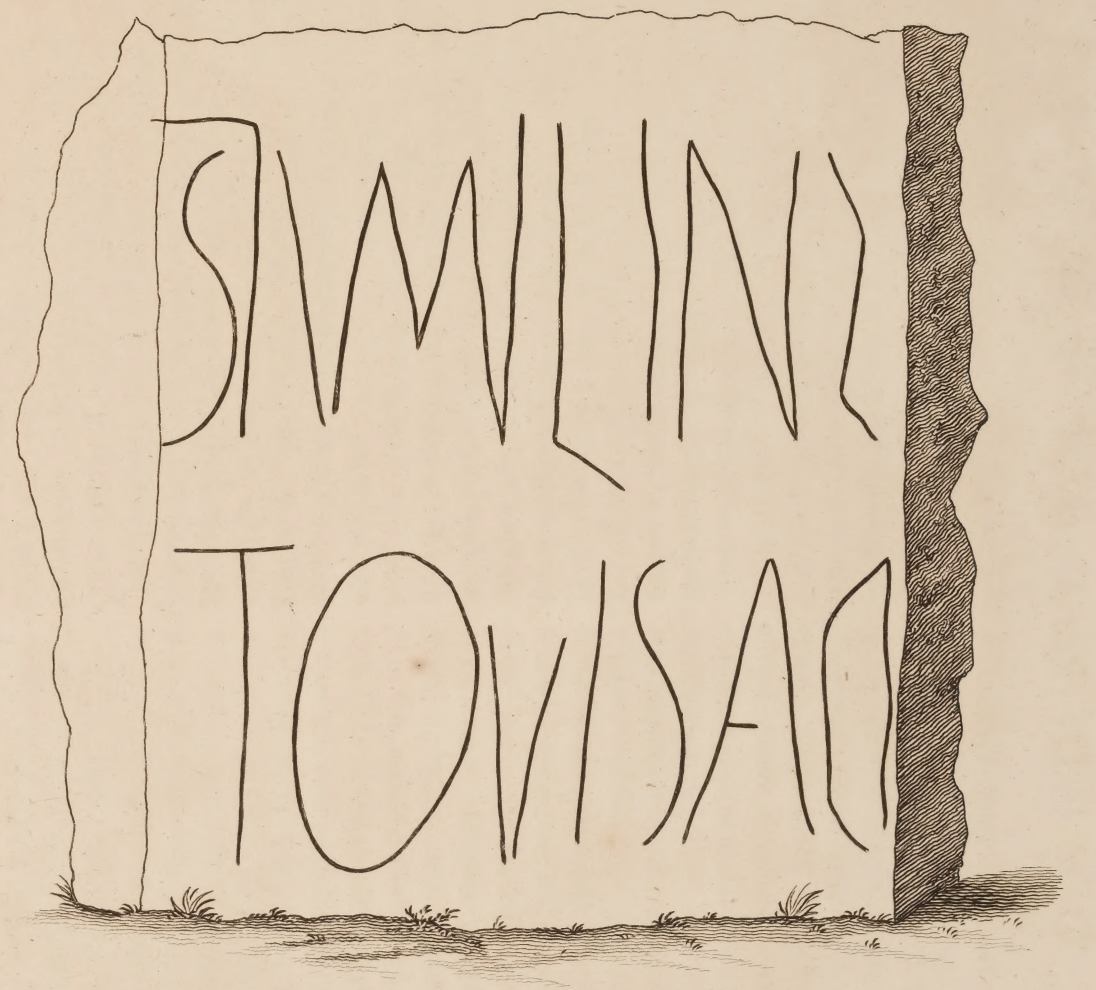


Fig. 3. p. 211



Cook fe.

box in which her reliques were kept before their removal to Shrewſbury is ſhewn in the church, but her chapel on the ſouth ſide is totally deſtroyed[l].

" There is a hill with paſture in *Guitherine* pariſh " in Denbigh lande called *Penbere*, i. e. *caput ſepul-* " *chri*, where a ſtone like a flat ſtone of a grave lyith, " and one as it is ſaid lyeth under it buried[m]."

The moor at the bottom of *Hiraithog* mountains through *Llyn Abatrain* was drained becauſe a man was drowned in it. *Pont Abatrain* is a ſtone bridge over *Cluyd*. On a hill to the river is a camp, double trenched, with ſtone walls, called *Kefn mawr*, q. d. *Great ridge*. The *Berwyn* mountains at diſtance to the river, and this part of the county is chiefly mountainous covered with heath. In *Clocaenog* pariſh on a dreary heath three miles from Ruthin, and a mile out of the road are two ſtones at each end of a grave, four feet aſunder, the ſhorteſt three feet and an half high, the other ſix and an half, and out of its upright, on the broadeſt face of which (being two feet and an half) are theſe letters, two inches long, in lines of 10 inches each. (See Pl. X. fig. 3.) Mr. Lluyd reads it *Aemilini Toviſag*, and explains it *Aemilianus Dux*. He ſuppoſes *Aemilinus* ſuch a corruption as *Aemilimus* in Reineſius, p. 228, where[n] are A's of the ſame form as here, and *Toviſag* or *Toviſaci* to mean the ſame as *Tywyſog*, a *leader*, from *Tywyſo* to *lead*, as *dux* from *duco*. Perhaps it ſhould be read *Aimilinus Toviſaci*, *Aimilinus ſon of Toviſacus*, as in other Welſh and Corniſh inſcriptions, and the ſides of the ſtone denied room. The grave is in a hollow eight feet diameter, and juſt below it is the tumulus which Mr. Lluyd calls *Krig Vryn*, q. d. *Barrow hill*, but ſcarce to be noticed, and the ſpot where the ſtone lies he calls *Bryn y Bedhen*, or the *hill of graves*. The hill below it is called *Kevn Tyr*, q. d. long backed field. A farmer's man who conducted me to the inſcription aſſured me it had never been made out, and on my ſhewing him that *Toviſoci* was the ſame word as is put for the *Prince of Wales* in the Welſh Common Prayer, he could not help going out of his way at his return to tell another countryfellow that the gentleman had made out the reading, affirming it by a Welſh oath *Man Diawl*, by the Devil: to which the other replied, with leſs tranſport, *Ddary vo man Duw?* Has he by God? Mr. Lluyd adds, that on the adjoining hills are ſeveral circles of ſtones, by which he ſeems to mean forts as before deſcribed. I could hear of no more: but his neighbouring *Rhos y Gadva* or *Battle-field* is well known. Among the hills to the left of *Clocainog* lies a vale called the *heavenly*, q. d. the *aerial*, from its depth between perpendicular hills which ſeem to make it inacceſſible: the other ſenſe better ſuiting the vale of Clwyd.

Clocaenog.

Denbigh.

" After that king Edward had extinct the princes " of Wales, and had holely all Wales in his poſſeſſion, " he much ſtudied to the fortification eſpecially of " North Wales and the marches of it, and by this " means Lacy, a man of great eſtimation about Ed- " ward I. had the land of Denby given onto him. " And I have hearde ſay that it was partly in conſi- " deration that he married in the bloode of the " prince of North Wales. Lacy was a great lord " marcher afore in Eweſland bearing the name " of Lacyes. This Lacy firſt began the town of " Denbigh, walling it, and making a caſtelle there. " Afore his time I cannot learn that there was other " town or caſtelle. The town and caſtelle ſtandith " on a craggie hille, and is nere a mile in cumpace, " and ys *pene orbiculari figura*. The caſtelle lyeth " ſouth on the town, and the town lyith to the " caſtelle by north and eaſt. In the town be but two " gates, the eſcheker gate and the burges gate. In " the firſt was the lorde's court kept, and in the other " the burgeſis. The eſcheker gate lyith plaine weſt, " and the burgeſes gate plaine north. Theſe two " gates, as the cumpace of the waulle goith be a great " flite ſhotte one from another, and between them " in the waulle is never a tower: and from the " eſcheker gate to the caſtel is never a tower, but " ther is a galery out of the caſtelle into it. Thes " towers be in the town waulle by eaſt from the " burgeſs gate to the ſouth eaſt ſide of the caſtle, firſt " a great quadrata toure caullid - - - - - ſecondly, the " countes tower being ſquare, a goodly tower of " two loftes high. The third, the Goblin hole *ſemi-* " *circulari figura*, the leads of which *in hominum* " *memoria*, about an 80 yeares ago, were with tem- " peſt carried away as farre almoſt as St. Marcelles " the paroche church, and ſo hath layen uncovered. " There be two round towers beſide. There have " been divers rowes of ſtreetes within the walled " town, of which the moſt part be now doone in " manor, and at this time ther be ſcant 80 howſolders. " There is a goodly and large chapel of eaſe in the " old town of St. Hilarie, wither yet moſt of the " new town come. I have not yet learned the cer- " tente how this wallid town decayed within, whe- " ther it were by fire or for lack of water, whereof ther " is little or none, or for lack of good carriage into " the town, ſtanding ſumwhat high and on rokky " ground, I cannot telle. But the town of Denbigh, " now occupied and joining neere to the old town, " hath been totaly made of late tyme, and ſet much " more to commodite of carriage and water by many " welles in it. And the encreaſe of this was the " decay of the other. At this preſent tyme the new " is three tymes as byg as the old. It lyith all in one " ſtreet. The market place is fayre and large and well " buildid, and was paved but of late yeeres. The " confluence to the market on Tueſday is exceeding " great. There is a chapel of eaſe in the midle of " the new town of St. Anne, built by one Fleming, " and ſtill called Capel Fleming, and of good large- " neſs. Ther was an almoſe houſe hard by this " chapel *ex lapide quadrato* made by the ſame " Fleming. But now it is deſolate. The new town " of Denbigh was clere defacid with fier by hoſtilitie " 1468. Sum ſay that this was done by the earl of " Pembroke. The caſtel is a very large thing, and " hath many towres yn it, but the body of the work " was never finiſhed. The gate houſe is a marvelus " ſtrong and great piece of work, but the faſtigia " of it were never finiſhed, if they had it might have " been countid among the moſt memorable peaces of " work

[l] Penn. II. 46—49.

[m] Lel. V. 62.

[n] P. 560.

" work in England. It hath divers wards and di-
" verſe portcullices. On the front of the gate is ſet
" the image of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in his
" ſtately long robes. Ther is another very high
" toure and large in the caſtelle called the Red towre.
" Sum ſay that the earl of Lincoln's ſon fell into the
" caſtelle welle, and ther dyed, whereupon he ne-
" ver paſſid to finiſh the caſtle, king Edward IV.
" was beſieged in the caſtle, and ther it was pactid
" bytwene king Henry's men and him that he ſhould
" with life depart the realm never to return. If
" they had taken king Edward ther *debellatum fuiſſet.*
" Ther is every Sunday prayers made in St. Hilarii
" chapel for Lacey and Percy. St. Marcelles, a mile
" off, was paroch chirch to the ould town, and ſo it
" is to the new [o]."

It ſeems plain by Leland's account that the town was within the caſtle walls, and that what paſſes now for the principal gate of the caſtle was what he calls the exchequer, or north gate of the town. The caſtle is delightfully ſituated, commanding a view over the vale of Clwyd to St. Aſaph and the ſea. The ſtatue of the founder over the caſtle gate is incloſed in a frame of buds and ſtalks, and a figure of his wife Margaret, daughter of William Longeſpee, earl of Saliſbury, in another on his left hand, was lately pulled down. The walls are of prodigious thickneſs, and built on a ſandy red rock. Large blocks are fallen down on the ſouth and weſt. It was garriſoned for the king 1646, and ſurrendered to the parliament after a ſiege of three months. Buck ſays it was blown up at the Reſtoration. The principal ſtrength, and the moſt towers ſeem to have been on the north and eaſt, the ſouth and weſt had a ſquariſh area within, and the ſite of the hall. On the north is now a bowling green. A noble church was begun 1579 within the caſtle, with weſt and ſouth walls, and foundations of a double row of pillars. The well wherein young Lacy was drowned was in the red tower [p]. There is daily ſervice and weekly ſermons at the chapel of St. Hilary, built about the end of Elizabeth, or beginning of James I. except once a month at Whitchurch, where all parochial duties are performed. The aſcent up the hill to the town is capable of being made a magnificent ſtreet, if ſided with handſome buildings. At preſent it has but two tolerable houſes: on the top are the market houſe and town houſe, handſome and ſpacious, and two or three inns. The principal trade is in ſhoes and gloves, there being 27 ſhoemakers in the town [q]. It is a corporation governed by aldermen, bailiffs, and burgeſſes. St. Marcell's
Whitchurch. at Whitchurch, a mile from Denbigh, the mother church, has monuments for ſir John Saluſbury of Lleweny, 1578, Humphry Lluyd, 1568, and Richard Middleton 1575, governor of Denbigh caſtle under Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, and father of ſir Hugh, who planned the New River. The White friars houſe was founded by John Saluſbury, who died 1289, or by John de Sunnimore, of Lleweni, who died 1289. The chapel is entire, converted into a ſtable [r]. Queen Elizabeth created Robert Dudley, baron of Denbigh, Sept. 28, 1566, the day before ſhe created him earl of Leiceſter, but the title expired with him [s]. 20 James I. 1622. William Fielding, viſcount Fielding, was created earl of Denbigh, and being ſlain in a ſkirmiſh near Birmingham 1643, was ſucceeded by his ſon Baſil [t], he 1675 by his nephew William, he 1685 by his ſon Baſil, he 1717 by his ſon William, and he 1755 by his ſon Baſil, who died July 14, 1800, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Baſil Percy the 7th and preſent earl.

Lleweni is the ſeat of the hon. Thomas Fitz Maurice by purchaſe from ſir Robert Saluſbury Cotton, bart. of Cumbermere abbey, Cheſhire, who had it by marriage of his anceſtor ſir Robert Cotton with Heſter ſiſter to ſir John Saluſbury, laſt baronet of the name in the reign of Charles II. [u] Lleweni.

Gwaenynag, two miles from Denbigh, is the ſeat of the Myddletons. The church of *Henllan* ſtands Henllan. in a bottom, its ſteeple on a hill. In *Llanuſydd* pariſh are remains of a ſeat of Meredydd ap Meirchion, lord of Iſdulas, the chapel ſerving for a farm houſe [x].

" Some take the parochial itſelf of Denbigh for
" a commote, and it lieth much by eaſt, and is a
" quarter of a mile in compace or more. Some ſay
" that afore the town of Denbigh was made it was
" in *Hughe Duleſſe* commot, but ſince of late time it
" hath been proved by ple to be a county and com-
" mot of itſelf. There is no place in all theſe
" commots where the people dwell *vicatim*, but all
" *ſparſim*, ſaving at Denbigh town itſelf. And in
" all theſe commotes was no howſe of priory or ab-
" bay ſaving a place of white friars at the very eaſt
" end of the town of Denbigh. There be divers
" pariſh churches in each of theſe commots ſaving
" that if Denbigh paroch be a commot there is but
" one paroch church in it, and that is St. Marcelles,
" a mile and more out of the town of Denbigh by
" eaſt. There be two of eaſe beſides within the
" town ſelf, whereof one is called St. Hilaries, very
" large and well ſervid [y]."

" Commotes in Denbigh land. *Iſe Duleſſe* and
" *Hughe Duleſſe*, both by north towards Llan Elwys
" alias St. Aſaph, and both be named of *Duleſſe* a
" brook there running. *Iſe Aleth* and *Hughe Aleth*
" lie both flat weſt towards Conway, and hath the
" name of *Aleth* river. *Kinemarth* cometh from
" within a mile and half of Ruthin to the very town
" and caſtle wall of Denbigh, and lyith moſt by
" ſouth-ſouth-eaſt. It is the greateſt commot of
" all the reſidew, and yet hath but two or three
" pariſhes. *Llan Rayhader*, ſeven miles in length,
" and *Lanienis*, that is not all in Kymmarth, but
" part in Diffryn Cluid. It is called Llanienis, be-
" cauſe the church is ſet betwixt the rivers of Cluid
" and Cluedog, as in an iſle [z]. In this commote be
" two places, where by likelihood hath been ſome
" caſtleletts or piles of defence. *Lleſguenllean* is the
" one, and that is three quarters of a mile out of
" Denbigh toward ſouth on the way to Ruthine on
" the right hand. There appeareth no building

[o] Lel. V. 60, 61.
[p] Dugd. Bar. I. 104.
[q] Pennant, II. 38.
[r] Ib.
[s] Dugd. Bar. II. 221.
[t] Dugd. Bar. II. 441.
[u] Pennant, II. 25.
[x] Pennant, II. 44, 45.
[y] Lel. 57.
[z] Ib.

" now,

"now, but great ditches and hilles overgrown with "buſhes. *Place Amedowe* is the other, wher is a "great dich and a hill, the name declareth it to "have been the place of an hermit. There is no-"thing now but a fox borowe. It is a mile and "more from Denbigh ſouth in the way to Ruthin "on the left hand[a]."

"Iſe Duleſſe is good for corn, as whete, rye, "peaſon and beanes, and hath very good fine paſture "and meadow, and little waſt ground in it, and "good wood, as in the leſſe park longing to Den-"bigh, and in other places. There is a quarry of "hard ſtone, of a blackiſh or ſad marble colour, "much uſed for ovens and chimnies in this little "park, called in Welſh *Gorſenodiog*, and there alſo "they dig out ſlate ſtones to cover houſes. Hughe "Duleſſe is leſs fruitful than Iſe Duleſſe and more "hilly and rocky. There is plenty of wood in it, "and the great park by Denbigh, called in Welſch "*Moel evig*, i. e. of the *bald hinds*, is as I learned "in this commot. Other parks than the two afore-"ſaid be not in Denbigh land. *Iſe Aleth* cometh to "the very ſhore of Rethelen bay. The north part "of it as to the ſhore is metely fruitful of corn. "The ſouth part hilly, good for goats, and hath "little wood in reſpect. *Hughe Aleth* cometh by "weſt to Conway river bank again the town of "Conway, and there meetith *Corne Credine* a piece "Caernarvonſhire *cis* Conway river. In it be many "bogs, rocky hills, and mooriſh ground, and the "ſoil is too cold to have good corn, yet in diverſe "places it beareth oats, and ſome rye. It hath in "ſome places wood. In theſe hills be kept nete "[q. neats] horſe and ſheep. This commot is the "worſt part of all Denbighland, and moſt bar-"ren[b]."

On the road to Ruthin, on an eſtate of lord Bagot, are to be ſeen ſome very fine cheſnut trees, one of which is 24 feet in circumference[c].

Llanruth. In the little mother church of *Llanruth*, near Ruthin, are monuments for the family of Thelwall who have been ſettled in this county for many centuries from Thelwall in Cheſhire[d].

Llanrhaiadr. Between Ruthin and Denbigh is *Llanrhaiadr*, a village in a vale with a handſome church, having a rich eaſt window of a chapel, wherein is painted the genealogy of Chriſt from Jeſſe, the prophets, &c. A. D. 1533, and ſome almſhouſes for eight women, founded by Mr. Jones of this place 1729. A quarter of a mile from the church is a cold bath which formerly had a chapel, the images of the 12 apoſtles remaining on the lower part; this is called *Fynnon ddyffnog*, or the *deep well*, q. if Leland's "*Fonnon Dunoc*, or St. *Dunoc's well*, a mighty ſpring "that maketh a broke running ſcant a mile[e]. There "is in the eaſt end of Llan Rhaidr pariſh very "goodly corne and graſſe, but by weſt ſouth weſt it "is barren and hilly, with bogges; wood enough in "Raihaidr pariſh. Ther is good corne as whete "growne about *Llaneinys* metely wooded *Llanvoir* "*Vadelen* is much barren but for otes with grate "labor: no wode but turfe; full of hilles and "bogges[f]."

Ruthin is backed by fine ſheep downs, and has on the ſouth beautiful woods intermixed with corn fields. Before you enter the town from the downs you deſcend into *Llanvwrog*, a long village or hamlet, with a handſome ſtone bridge over the Clwyd, through whoſe overflowings we enter the narrow weſt gate of Ruthyn, which, coming down to the water's edge, makes a very pictureſque appearance. A broad ill-built ſtreet leads to the market houſe, near which is the town hall, another at right angles to the church, where is a monument and buſt of Mr. Camden's friend and patron Dean Goodman, and this inſcription: Ruthin.

Memoriæ Gabrielis Goodman ſacræ
Theologiæ doctoris & digniſſimi
Weſtmonaſterienſis decani
qui in hoc oppido ſolo natali
hoſpitale pauperibus ſublevandis
ſcholamque pueris inſtituendis
pie fundavit
Obiit in Chriſto 17 Junii
1601.

Alſo a braſs for his father a mercer here, who died 1560, aged 84, his mother 1583, 90. John ſon of Reginald Grey made this church (which is only a chapel to Llanrydd), collegiate for ſeven regulars 1310[g]. Leland[h] mentions a cell of Bonhommes afterwards tranſlated into a pariſh church here, but biſhop Tanner could find nothing of it. He alſo mentions a houſe of White friars in the town, probably in the ſtreet called Prior's ſtreet[i]. The new gaol does honour to the architect[k]. The hoſpital is for 12 poor men, under a warden, who is a clergyman. Here is alſo a freeſchool, founded as well as the hoſpital by the Goodmans. The caſtle built as well as the town walls by Edward I. has been greatly reduced within theſe 40 years. The north ſide is levelled and made cornfields; the eaſt built upon in the town, the weſt or principal front is entire, the gate a ſquare tower with corbeil battlements, and in this and the ſouth ſide are five round towers. It was demoliſhed by order of parliament 1646. In 1640 it reverted to ſir Charles Longueville, heir to the title and eſtate of Grey. It now belongs to Richard Middleton, eſq. This is the moſt populous town in the vale, and has the greateſt market, and is five miles from Denbigh[k]. Henry Yelverton, third and late earl of Suſſex, viſcount Lonqueville, &c. died 1794, when the titles of earl and viſcount became extinct; but he was ſucceeded in the title of baron Grey de Ruthin by his daughter's ſon Henry the preſent lord.

"Yale Lordſhip joineth to Bromfield on the fur- Yale.
"ther ſide of Dee river, and there is no part on the
"hither ſide of Dee. There are in it four or five
"pariſhes[l]."

From the height above *Rhiw Velen* is a very extenſive proſpect of the hundred of Yale, hilly, fer-

[a] Lel. V. 59. [b] Ib. 58, 59. [c] Penn. II. 51. [d] Ib. 56, 57.
[e] V. 63. [f] Ib. 57. [g] Tan. 708. [h] It. III. 96.
[i] V. 47. [k] Pennant, II. 52. 56. [l] Lel. V. 35.

tile in graſs, abundant in cattle, but in this part dreary and deſtitute of hedges and woods[m]. Leland deſcribes its "whole ſoil as rockky, and by that not "thoroughly fruitful of corn, yet in divers places "and vallies betwixt the hills is meatly good corn, "medow and paſture, and eſpecially for corn about "Llanegwiſt and Llanarmon. In Yale is plenty of "kine, ſheep, and goats. There is metely good "wood in the valley places of Yale, and eſpecially "at Llanegwiſt, alias Vallis Crucis. The mountains "of Yale ſtanding north be baren of wood. The "people there for the moſt part burn turfs[n]."

Llanegweſt. "*Llanegwyſte*, alias *Vallis crucis*, ys yn Yale, half "a mile from Dee ripe; meatly good wood there[o].

Two miles ſouth-weſt from *Llangollen*, following the courſe of the Dee, is the beautiful romantic abbey of *Llan Egweſt*, or *Vale Crucis*, at the foot of *Bron Vawr*, or *Dur*, a high hill in the townſhip of *Maes yr Ychen*. It is ſurrounded by hills and hanging woods, and a winding ruſhing river with good meadows in front. It was founded for Ciſtertians by Madoc ap Griffith Maelor, prince of Powis, about 1200, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its revenue at the diſſolution was near £. 188. *per annum*[p]. Three ſucceſſive biſhops of St. Aſaph appropriated to it the tithes of Wrexham and Llangollen. Of this abbey, the fineſt remains in all North Wales, are ſtill ſtanding two gables and the ſouth tranſept: the weſt front has a round arch door, half filled up, two of its mouldings adorned with a kind of nail-head quatrefoil: over it in a round arch three lancets of two days, and over them a marigold window of 8, over which is a mutilated inſcription[q]: AD. ADAM. DMS. *fecit hoc opus pace beata quieſcat.* Amen: and underneath M. D.... The weſt gable has three long lancets below from the ground, and over them two others, with a ſingular kind of pilaſter dropping from them. The north tranſept had an eaſt aile, at its north end an arch as of a tomb. The ſouth-eaſt pillars of the nave are ſtanding, but every thing to the north is down. The tradition of the country is that this *monachlog*, or monaſtery, as they call it by way of eminence, had a number of chapels governed by their own prieſts, and ſo diſtinguiſhed that the ſervice in one did not diſturb the other. The cloiſter adjoining to the ſouth, only a ſhell in Buck's time, is now a good farm houſe, with two doors and two windows (one with rich tracery), three rows of groined arches on ſingle round pillars ſupport the dormitory, now a loft approached by ſteps without that half block up the only window in it with tracery. One of the chimney pieces was a ſepulchral monument[r], with this broken inſcription: *Hic jacet* - - - - ARVRVEI. Fig. 4. Pl. X. is another inſcription in the ruined walls communicated to Mr. Barrington by the rev. Mr. Price 1775. The abbey and farm are rented of Mr. Lloyd of Trevawr at £. 60. *per annum.*

About two fields to the north-weſt lie the baſe and part of the croſs that gave name to the valley, though Buck derives it from a piece of the true croſs given by the religious to Edward I. who in return granted them ſeveral immunities. The baſe on the ſides of an eminence or tumulus whereon it once ſtood, is five feet three inches broad, 18 inches on every ſide from the ſocket of the ſhaft, which is two feet two inches in diameter, and the ſtone 13 inches thick. The ſhaft eight feet long, and about ſix in girt, is now reſtored and erected on its pedeſtal, being only the upper half of the original pillar. It is flatted on two ſides, and ſomewhat tapering towards the end, Pl. XI. fig. 1. The inſcription, as far as can be judged from its preſent ſituation, ſeems nearly in the ſtate as Mr. Lluyd copied it, whoſe copy is engraved Pl. XII. from the Harleian MS. N° 3777, p. 57. His letter to Mr. Wanley on the ſubject is as follows:

"Rev. Sir, Swanſey, Sept. 14, 1696.

"I have here preſumed to trouble you with a copy of an inſcription, which amongſt ſeveral others I met with this ſummer in Wales. The monument whence I took it was a ſtately pillar of very hard ſtone of the ſame kind with our common mill-ſtones. 'Twas of a cylinder form, above 12 feet in height, ſeven in circumference at the baſis where it was thickeſt, and about 6 near the top where ſmalleſt. The pedeſtal is a large ſtone 5 feet ſquare, and 15 inches thick, in the midſt whereof there's a round hole 12 inches deep, wherein the monument was placed. Within a foot of the top 'tis encompaſſed with a round band or girth reſembling a cord, from whence 'tis ſquare to the top, and each ſquare adorned with a ring reaching from this band to the top and meeting at the corners. It was erected on a ſmall mount which ſeems to have been caſt up for that purpoſe: but in the late civil wars or ſooner 'twas thrown down and broke in ſeveral pieces, whence the inſcription is ſo imperfect. The reaſon I trouble you with it is becauſe I remember amongſt Uſher's letters one from Dr. Langbaine to him[s] wherein he writes thus; "I have received both your inſcriptions; and ſhall ſend you my thoughts of that at Vale Crucis, but the other I give over for deſperate." Now this I ſend you is the inſcription at Vale Crucis, and I doubt not but the vale received its name from this very ſtone, though 'twas never intended for a croſs. The copy Dr. Langbaine received was perhaps taken before the ſtone was broke, and you may poſſibly meet with it among his papers and letters if you know where they are lodged, or direct to me to ſearch for it when I come to Oxford, which will be a month hence at furtheſt[t]. It would be legible enough were it intire. It begins *Concenn filius Catelli, Cattel filius Brochmali, Brochmal filius Eliſeg, Eliſeg filius Guvillanc. Concenn itaque pronepos Eliſeg*

[m] Pennant, I. 377. [n] Lel. V. 35. [o] Ib. [p] Tan. 707.
[q] Pennant, I. 371. [r] Pennant, 372.
[s] Mr. Langbaine's letter here referred to is printed among archbiſhop Uſher's, 1686, p. 551. After mentioning that he had taken copies of this and another antient Britiſh inſcription, he adds, "I may poſſibly hereafter give ſome better account than as yet I can of that of Vale Crucis. What character the antient Britons uſed, whether that which the Saxons after, as your lordſhip (if I remember well), is of opinion, or the ſame with your antient Iriſh (which I conceive to be not much different from the Saxons, and to which this monument of Concenn, &c. both as to the form of ſome letters, and the ligatures of them, ſeem to come nearer than to the Saxon), I dare not take upon me to determine.
[t] No ſuch letter is to be found there.

ædificavit

Fig. 1. p. 214.

Fig. 11. p. 229.

IHS · MARIA · SALVOR · MEREV ·

GRACE · PA · PAT · PRE · ~

Fig. 12. p. 229.

IAT CIMA · NOV · HYMNES · ATHPVS ·

EXECAS ·

Fig. 3. p. 225.

Fig. 2. p. 223.

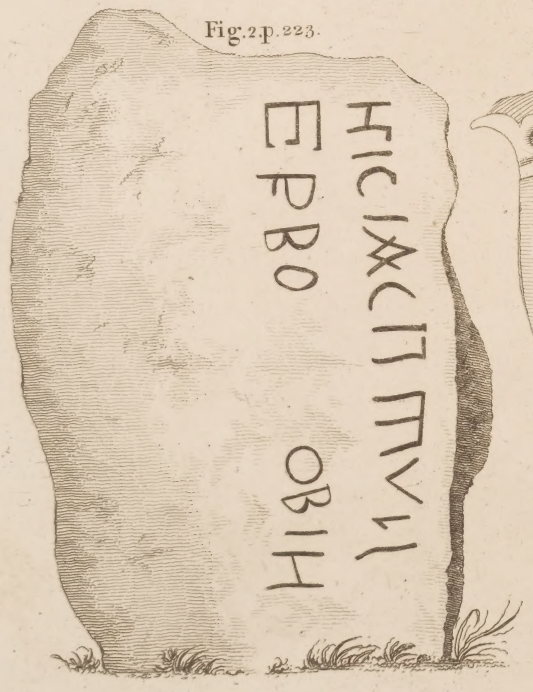


Fig. 9.

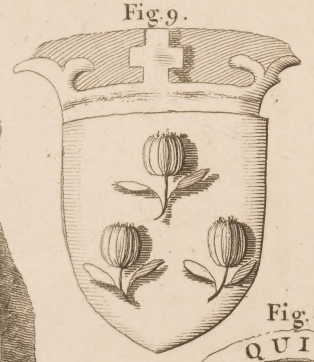


Fig. 7.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 5.

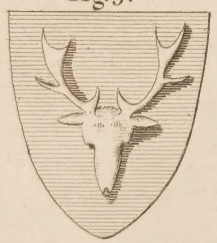
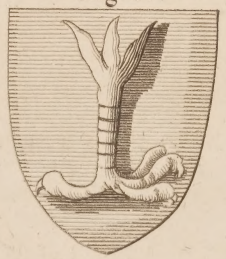


Fig. 8.

Fig. 6.



p. 226.

Fig. 4. p. 226.

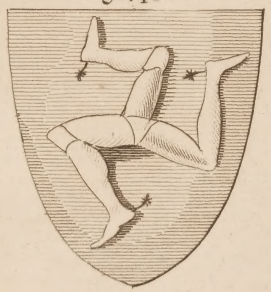


Fig. 13. p. 229.

90WIVE ——

· VA · ——

Fig. 14. p. 229

PVS · EAC · ~

VFRHPE · BVAD ·

· RVS · ~

F. Cary sculp.

Inscription on the Pillar at Valle Crucis.

+ COMCEMM FILIVR CATTELI CATTELL
FILIVR GROHCMAIL GROHMAIL FILIVR
ELITEG ELITEG FILIVR GVOILLAVC
+ COMCEMM ITAQUE PROMEPOR ELITEG
EDIFICAVITHVNC lapidem PROAVO
RVO ELITEG + IPRE ERTELITEG QVI NECR
OT hereditatem POVOR. IPC.. MORT
CAM TEM PER VITRI.. EP.O.T.ERTATEANGLO
- - - - - - - - IMGladioryo parTAIM IGME
- - - - - - - imqve PECITVERIT MAMERCR.-P.
- - - - - - - =mdet BEMEdicTIOMEm RVME
- - - - - - - - - -TELITEG + IPREERT COMCMM.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -CVR- C..CmEIVMGC·maMV
- -EAd REGMMmrVVm POVORea
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

ædificavit hunc lapidem proavo ſuo Eliſeg, &c. 'Tis remarkable that adjoining to this monument there's a townſhip called Eglwſig, which name is corrupted doubtleſs from this Eliſeg, tho' our greateſt critics interpret it *terra eccleſiaſtica*. Thus in Caermardenſhire we find this epitaph:

Seratur [u] fidæi patrieque ſemper amator
Hic Paulinus jacet cultor pientiſſimus æqui.

The place where the ſtone lies is called Pant y Polion, i. e. the vale of ſtakes, corruptly for Pant Powlin, *planities Paulini*. I find other places denominated from perſons buried at or near them, whence I gather they were antiently men of great note who had inſcriptions on their tombs be they never ſo rude and homely; but I trouble you too much with trifles, ſo ſhall add no more but that I am, worthy ſir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

EDW. LHWYD."

Concenn filius Catteli, Catteli
filius Brohcmail, Brohmail filius
Eliſeg, Eliſeg filius Guoillauc.
Concenn itaque pronepos Eliſeg
edificavit hunc lapidem proavo
ſuo Eliſeg; ipſe eſt Eliſeg qui necr
. at hereditatem povos. ipc . . mort.
ca[u]tem per viſſi . . ep . o. t. eſtate anglo
. . . . . in gladio ſuo parta in igne
. . . . . imque recituerit maneſc . p
. . . . . mdet benedictionem ſupe
. . . . . Eliſeg. + ipſe eſt Concenn
. . . . . tus . c . emeiunge. manu
. . . . . e ad regnum ſuum povos
. . . . . bani . . quod
. . . . . ais . ucaveſmec
. . . . . ein . . montem
. . . . . .
. . . . . il e . . . . . monarchiam
. . . . ail maximus britanniae
. . . nn paſcen . . . . . mavi . annan
. . . britua t . m filius Guarthi
. . . que bened . que bened. germanuſque
. . . peperit ei Se . ira filia Maximi
. . . gis qui occidit regis Romano
rum + Conmarch pinxit hoc
chirografum rege ſuo poſcente
Concenn + Benedictio dñi in Con
cenn in tota familia ejus
et in tota regione povois
uſque in . . . . . .

It commemorates Concenn, or Congen, grandſon of Brochmail Yſcithrog who was ſlain in the battle of Cheſter 607 [x]. One of the ſeats of Concenn and Eliſeg was in this country. The habitation of this prince of Powis was probably Dinas Bran, at the head of the vale of Gliſſeg. Mr. Lluyd conjectures that this place took its name from the interment of Eliſeg. The tumulus was opened about three years ago, and found to contain ſome bones incloſed between flat ſtones [y]. The vale of *Gliſſeg*, long and narrow, is bounded on the right by aſtoniſhing precipices, divided into numberleſs parallel ſtrata of white limeſtone often giving birth to vaſt yew trees, and on the left by ſmooth verdant hills bordered by pretty woods. One of the principal rocks is honoured with the name of *Craig Arthur*: that at the end of the vale is called *Craig y Forwyn*, or the Maidens [z]. "*Llangotlan* village is on the ſouth ſide, and Dinas Bran ſtandeth on a high hill on the north ſide of Dee, three miles off [a]." *Llangollen* is a ſmall market town, four miles from Chirk caſtle, and 12 from Oſweſtry, in a moſt romantic ſituation. Here the Dee foaming over ſhelves of rock in a very wide and deep channel is croſſed by an extraordinary ſtone bridge, one of the three beauties of Wales, of five large pointed arches, the largeſt not above 28 feet diameter, the river running only under one wherein is formed a black deep chaſm [b], built on a ledge of rock on which it ſeems impoſſible to fix a foundation, and accounted one of the wonders of Wales, and aſcribed to John Trevawr, biſhop of St. Aſaph 1344-56. The town is ſurrounded with hills, but mean, as well as its church. The pariſh is ten miles round, divided into 21 townſhips, containing 2100 ſouls, of whom 700 communicated on Eaſter day. The church rate or *mize* is included in the poor rate, being 3*d*. in the pound, ſometimes only half as much; 12*d*. would be thought a monſtrous ſum. The vale through which the Dee rolls over cataracts at almoſt every ten yards with rapidity and meanders is beautifully diverſified with meads, arable and woodland ſpread on the ſides of the river, or hanging on hills interſperſed with houſes. The part of the ridge weſt of Llangollen is called *Moel y Vachla*, beyond which is *Kwn Bewr hill*. On the road hence to Ruabon is *Trevawr*, a houſe pleaſantly ſituated under an hill, with an eſtate of £. 2000. *per annum*, belonging to the Floyds. On *Llwybyr y Gath*, or the *Cats path* hill, was *Brwn y Vryan* caſtle, the extent of Chirk lordſhip.

Gliſſeg vale.

Llangollen.

The Elleſmere canal paſſes over the eaſtern end of the vale of Llangollen in a ſtupendous aqueduct at Pontcyſylte. It was opened, Nov. 26, 1805. The following deſcriptive inſcription is on the ſouth ſide.

"The nobility and gentry of
the adjacent counties
having united their efforts with
the great commercial intereſts of this
country, in increaſing an intercourſe
and union between
ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES,
by a navigable communication of the
three rivers,
SEVERN, DEE, AND MERSEY,
for the mutual benefit of agriculture and
trade, cauſed the firſt ſtone of this
aqueduct of
PONTCYSYLTE
to be laid on the 25th day of June 1795,
when *Richard Middleton*, of Chirk, Eſq. M. P.
one of the original patrons of the
ELLESMERE CANAL
was lord of this manor,

[u] pro *Servator*. Servatur. Camd.
[z] Pennant, I. 374. 376.
[x] Bede, II. 2.
[a] Lel. V. 53.
[y] Pennant, I. 400. 2d edition.
[b] Pennant, I. 279.

and

and in the reign of our Sovereign
GEORGE THE THIRD,
when the equity of the Laws, and
the ſecurity of property,
promoted the general welfare of the nation;
while the arts and ſciences flouriſhed
by his patronage, and
the conduct of civil life was improved
by his example.
The navigation over this aqueduct
was opened 26th Nov. 1805.

DIMENSIONS.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of the iron work - - -	1007	0
Height from the ſurface of the rock on the ſouth ſide of the river to the top of the tide plates - - -	126	8
Breadth of the waterway within the iron work - - - - - - - -	11	10
Number of ſtone pillars beſide abutments 18.		
Diſtance of ditto from each other at the top - - - - - - - - -	45	0
Depth of the iron plates for canal part - - - - - - - - - -	5	3
Length of the earthen embankment South ſide of the river - - -	1503	0
Height of ditto at the ſouth abutment	75	6

THOMAS TELFORD was the engineer,
MATTHEW DAVIDSON ſuperintended the work,
JOHN SIMPSON executed the maſonry,
WILLIAM HASELDINE executed the iron work,
WILLIAM DAVIES executed the earthen embankment."

The opening was attended by the earl of Bridgewater, who led the way in his barge, in which was the counteſs, ſir Watkin Williams Wynne, ſir Foſter Cunliffe, bart. Col. Kynaſton Powell and lady, and ſeveral other ladies and gentlemen; after which four other boats paſſed full of people, and then two empty, which were loaded with coal on the north ſide and taken acroſs the aqueduct, with flags flying, firing guns, and other expreſſions of exultation.

Havod yr abad is the ſite of a country ſeat of the abbot of Valle crucis. Cloſe to the road lies *Tommen y Rhodwydd*, once a fortreſs known by the name of the caſtle of Yale[c], built by Owen Gwynedd about the year 1148. Leland[d] miſtakes in calling this *Ragarth* caſtle belonging to Owen *Glyndwr*. It conſiſts of a vaſt artificial mount, with another ſtill loftier near one end, the keep of the place: theſe are ſurrounded with a foſs and rampart, and have only a ſingle entrance. It was burnt nine years after its erection, and probably therefore was of wood[e].

Derwen. In *Derwen* church-yard is the croſs Pl. IX. fig. 15, 16.

Welch Maylor, *or* Bromfield. "*Welch Maylor*, callid in Engliſh *Bromefield*, lying "on the north ſide of the Dee, and lower than Yale, "and joining hard upon Yale. It lyith eſt upon "Holt bridge, the which divideth Cheſterſhire from "Bromefield. Flintſhire lyith north on it; Diffrin "Cluit weſt, and Engliſh Maylor alis Mailor Seſneg, "i. e. Saxonica, ſouth of it. Bromefield is a plain "country, and hath plenty of wood and good corn "and paſture, and ſe coals at *Harwood*, and at a place "caullid *the Mines*[f]. The *Holt* is a pretty rich Walch "town, governed by a maire, having ons a yere a "faire, but ſurely now no celebrate market. Yn it "is a praty chirche and a goodly caſtel, the church "is but a chapel to Gresford. It is five miles from "Cheſter, and there is a great ſtone bridge over Dee "river[g]."

Holt. Holt, though a ſmall town in the pariſh of Greſford, is an antient borough and corporation, incorporated under a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner, 1410. Its inhabitants, together with Ruthin and Denbigh, contribute to ſend a burgeſs to parliament. It is in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and the only remains on this ſide Dee of the vaſt grant made by Edward the Confeſſor to that ſee of all the land on the ſide of the river which he firſt gave and then took away from prince Gryffyd ap Llewelyn[h]. The ſite and moat of the caſtle are near the river. It had originally been a ſmall outpoſt to *Deva*. Some famous outworks may be ſeen near the caſtle and on the oppoſite ſide of the water, and Roman coins. Its Roman name might have been *Caſtra Legionis*, in Welſh *Caſtelh Lleon*, corrupted to *Lion* caſtle, as it is ſtyled when it came into poſſeſſion of earl Warren and his ſucceſſors by grant of Edward I. 1281. Richard II. on his departure for Ireland, depoſited here his valuable jewels, which were ſurrendered to Bolingbrooke before his depoſal. Henry VIII. gave the lordſhip to his natural ſon Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond 1534. Thomas Seymour the lord admiral, brother to the protector, had it in the next reign, and formed here a magazine of warlike ſtores, but forfeited it at his execution. The parliament ſeized it 1643, but the royaliſts recovered it, and 1645 it was ſurrendered and demoliſhed. The lordſhip is now in the crown under the direction of the ſteward of Bromefield and Yale, but a grant of the minerals was made to the Groſvenor family in the reign of Charles I. William III. withdrew his intended grant of theſe important domains to the earl of Portland[i].

POWISLAND. This country formed part of POWISLAND, which, when intire, reached in a ſtraight line from Broxton hills c. Cheſhire ſouth to Pengwern Powis or Shrewſbury, including a large tract in both counties, thence through the eaſtern limits, then turning northward including the cwmmwds of Mowddwy, Edeyrnion, and Glyndyfrdwy, Merionethſhire, and circuiting part of Denbigh come along part of the Clwydian hills to the top of Moelfanma, excepting the parts which now conſtitute the lordſhips of Denbigh and Ruthin; hence ſouth eaſt to Broxton hills, taking in Moleſdale, Hopedale, and Maelor in Flintſhire. The kingdom of Powys was reduced in the defeat of Brochmel Yſcythrog by the Saxons at Cheſter, and ſtill more by Offa, whoſe dike drove the princes

[c] Powel, 201. [d] V. 35. [e] Pennant, I. 377. [f] Lel. V. 34.
[g] V. 53. [h] Domeſday in Leiceſter's Cheſhire, p. 405. [i] Penn. I. 201—215.

from

from Shrewſbury to Mathraval. Roderic the Great added it to his dominions. The two heirs male of Powiſland were drowned under Holt bridge by John earl Warren and Roger Mortimer[k].

rexham. "*Wrexham*, truly called *Wrigteleſham*, is the only "market town of Walſch Maylor, having a goodly "church collegiate as one of the faireſt in all North "Wales. Ther longgid no prebendes to it. Ther "be ſum merchantes and good bokeler makers[l]." It is the largeſt market town in North Wales, and has a large cannon foundery. It is much celebrated for its church, which, however it might ſtrike the inhabitants of Wales, has diſappointed moſt travellers. It is 178 feet from eaſt to weſt, which is within three feet of St. Aſaph, and 62 from north to ſouth, which is within four of that. The tower, dated 1506, is to the top of the pinnacles 135 feet, and 22 ſquare, adorned on three ſides with rows of 25 ſtatues. The ſouth door is unuſually low and called the *Wedding door*. The organ was deſtroyed 1641. Here is a modern monument to Mrs. Middleton, daughter of ſir Richard Middleton, of Chirk caſtle 1747, copied from Gen. Hargrave's in Weſtminſter abbey, and a knight, inſcribed, IRꝏRI. AP. DOVꝏL, falſely aſcribed to ſir William Stanley of Holt, and a monument for Hugh Bellot, biſhop of Bangor and Cheſter 1596. Here is a freeſchool[m].

ɑcton. At *Acton*, two miles off, the ſeat of Mr. Young, are good whole lengths of chancellor Jefferies in his robes by Kneller, his brother ſir Thomas, and his father John, aged 82, 1690[n]. The original of the former from Guildhall, taken down and ſold on his diſgrace, is at Mr. Harnage's at Belſardine, near Creſſage in Shropſhire.

Erthig. Wat's dyke continues to *Erthig*, the ſeat of Philip Yorke, eſq. whoſe lands are bounded by two little vales well watered and wooded. The dyke runs along one ſide of the bank, and at the end between the two vales impending over them are ſmall ſtrong entrenchments; one of a pentagon form, beyond which, at the very verge, is a mount. Theſe compoſe what is called the Roman fort, though no coins or other antiquities have been found there: and only a fragment of wall cemented with mortar remains[o].

Llan Armon. The moſt famous pariſh in Yale is Llan Armon, "i. e. Fanum St. Germani and *Llan Tegla*, Fanum "Teclæ Great pilgrimage and offering was a late "to S. Armon[p]." St. Germanus' image, the object of pilgrimage, in the wall[q]. Here is a monument inſcribed *Hic jacet Gruffydd Lhewelyn ap Ynyr*, with five bloody fingers on his ſhield, and a dog at his feet on the lid of a ſtone coffin[r]. In this pariſh are many tumuli, compoſed of looſe ſtones and earth under a layer of ſoil two feet thick, and a coat of turf, and containing ſeveral urns reverſed on a flat ſtone, with other urns over them, and among the looſe ſtones fragments of burnt bones[s]. An entire ſkeleton, placed between ſtags of a proportionable ſize, was found near this place.

Llandegla is a village noted for its vaſt fairs for black cattle. The church is dedicated to St. Tecla, and about 200 yards from it is Anwell, ſacred to her, and to this day held to be beneficial againſt the falling ſickneſs[t]. Llandegla.

"Owen Glindour had a place in Yale on the "north ſide of De called *Ragarth*, five miles above "Dinas Bran[u]." This is *Tommen y Rhodwydd*, miſtaken by Leland for a work of Owen Glyndwr, but really built by Owen Gwynedd[x].

"Almoſt in the middle way betwixt Llaneg Whiſt "and Rithyn appere viſtigia of a caſtle of Owen "Glendour (as it is ſaid), called *Keven de*, i. e. the "*bakke of the black hill*, where now ſhepherds keep "ſheep[y]."

"In Yale is plenty of kine, ſheep, and goats[z]." On the left the road between Ruabon and Wrexham. Mr. Pennant[a] deſcribes a fortification on a high hill called *Caerthen*, or *Caerden*, containing about four acres, ſingle and double trenched as neceſſary: the inner dike of looſe ſtones, with a very thick wall on the top, and foundation of buildings within the area.

"*Chirke* and *Chirklande* lyith on the hither ſide by "ſouth of De againſt Yale. Ther is never a market "toun in this lordſhip. At Chirk ſelf be a few "houſes, and ther is on a ſmaull hill a mighty large "and ſtronge caſtel, with divers towers, a late well "repayred by ſir William Standeley, the yerl of "Darby's brother. There hath bene two parkes, "one yet remainith caulled *Blake* park. The moſt "part of Chirk and Chirkland on the ſouth towards Chirk. Chirkland.

"Poys lande is great plenty of mervelous good woode "and thorough reaſonable wood. Moch of the "lordſhip ys hilly, but yn valleys by De and Keriog "good corn and medow, and in ſum other places. "This lordſhip in Welſh is called *uaine*, and is "divided into low and high Guayne[b]." From Langollen to Chirk is five miles over *Kefn Yucha*, a very ſteep hill, from whoſe ſummit, covered with grenſwerd and fern, may be ſeen a proſpect of 50 miles, including the different hills that now and then break in upon or bound it. Chirk caſtle ſucceeded Caſtle Crogen. It ſtands on no very high hill among the different hills ſurrounded with woods and cultivated country. The river *Keiriog* runs below it to the weſt and ſouth, giving name to the vale of *Keiriog* if not of *Chirk*. This vale was guarded by two mounts ſtill remaining on each ſide of the road through it[c], and in this vale was fought the battle of Crogen 1165, where Henry II. made a moſt inglorious retreat from the Welſh under Owen Gwynedd. The place is ſtill called *Adwy 'r Beddau*, or the paſſage of the graves[d]. The territory round the caſtle, called by the Welſh *Tref y Wayn*, or *Gwayn*, was a diſtinct comot in one of the cantrefs of Powisland. The preſent caſtle was probably the work of Roger Mortimer, who died after being impriſoned in the Tower four years and an half, 10 Edward III. without being brought to trial for his injuſtice. His

[k] Ib. 206. [l] Lel. V. 34. [m] Pen. I. 291. 296. [n] Ib. 296, 297. [o] Ib. 291.
[p] Lel. V. 35. [q] Pennant I. 380. [r] Ib. 381. [s] Ib. 387.
[t] Ib. 278. [u] Lel. V. 35. [x] Pennant, I. 377. [y] Lel. V. 35.
[z] Ib. [a] I. 290. [b] Lel. ubi ſup. [c] Pennant, I. 267. [d] Ib. 268.

grandſon John ſold this caſtle to Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, whoſe ſon Richard was conſtituted governor of it 7 Edward III. with a confirmation of his father's grant, whence it ſhould ſeem the eſtate was forfeited as ſoon as Roger was impriſoned, if not before, in Edward II. who, Dugdale ſays[e], gave it to Edmund Fitz Alan his father a. r. 15. It does not appear among his grandſon Thomas' eſtates[f], whoſe heirs had no property in the principality. It paſſed to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, in right of his wife Elizabeth, eldeſt ſiſter to Thomas earl of Arundel, and on his diſgrace 1397 was probably reſumed by the crown. It was granted again to William Beauchamp, earl of Abergavenny, the other ſiſter and his granddaughter conveyed it to the Nevils. It came afterwards to the Stanleys, and at length to the crown, and was granted by Elizabeth to her favourite the earl of Leiceſter, from whom it came to lord St. John of Bletſo, whoſe ſon ſold it 1595 to ſir Thomas Middleton. It now belongs to Richard Middleton, eſq. whoſe father John communicated the following particulars to the Society of Antiquaries 1729: "That it was begun 1011, and "finiſhed 1013: the repair of one of the wings in "Cromwell's time coſt £.28,000. The front is "250 feet long, the court 165 by 100, and five "round towers 50 feet diameter. Adams tower, "80 feet high, the wall near the dungeon nine feet "deep, and the dungeon as deep as the walls of the "caſtle are high." Thomas revolting from the parliament made a ſhort defence of this caſtle, when one ſide and three towers were pulled down, but rebuilt by ſir Thomas in one year[g]. The entrance is between two round towers by a high narrow arch not in the centre of the front. The eaſt ſide within has a colonnade. In front were a pair of iron gates of matchleſs beauty, and wrought in ſo rich and coſtly a ſtyle by a common ſmith (who alſo made thoſe at Leeſwood in this neighbourhood) as to paſs for one of the wonders of Wales. From the top of the houſe is a view into 17 counties. The caſtle was diſmantled in the civil war, and the eſtate plundered by Lambert to the amount of £.80,000. Sir Thomas Middleton was offered a coronet for his ſervices and ſufferings. South of the caſtle below the hill is *New hall*, an old ſeat of the Middletons, forſaken becauſe *haunted*, and lately rebuilt for a farm houſe. Chirk church is full of Middleton monuments.

Dinas Bran. "*Dinas Bran* caſtle, on a rokky hill, ſtondith "almoſt as nere as Vallis crucis to Dee ripe, and "going up on De water, is ſomewhat lower than the "abbey[h]." "The caſtel was never big thing, but "ſet all for ſtrength as in a place half inacceſſible for "enemies. It is now all in ruin, and there breedith "in the rock ſide that the caſtle ſtandith on every "year an eagle, and the eagle doth ſorely aſſault "him that deſtroyith his neſt going down in one "baſket and having another over his head to defend "the ſore ſtripe of the eagle[i]."

Dinas Bran is vulgarly called *Crow caſtle*, from *Bran* a crow, but more probably derived by E. Lluyd[k] from the brook *Bran*, which is croſſed by a bridge near Llangollen. It ſtands on a vaſt conical hill ſteeply ſloped on every ſide. The approach to it is by a narrow path from the eaſt under an arch. The area conſiſts of little more than ruins whoſe tops have been whitewaſhed for objects from Elleſmere in Shropſhire. A ſide of a building with two windows as of a chapel, and ſome pieces of towers, are all that remains within its double trench. Great ſearch has been made for ſuppoſed treaſure, and the large flagged vault was found 1766.

"The beſt wood of Bromefelde is in *Ruabon*, Rhuabon. "a bigge paroch by part whereof De cometh. "There is a good quarry of grind ſtones in Ruabon "pariſh[l]."

Ruabon is a mean village on the top of an hill among coal pits. In the church are monuments of Henry Wynne, eſq. 10th ſon of ſir John Wynne of Gwedir, 1671; his ſon ſir John Wynne, bart. of Winſtay, who died blind 1718, 90; ſir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. 1749; lady Harriet Somerſet, firſt wife of the late baronet; and one of John ap Elis Eyton, 1526. Here is *Winſtay*, the ſeat of ſir Winſtay. John Wynne, a former lord of theſe eſtates, an old houſe pleaſantly ſeated on a hill in a good park. Part of it is of the 16th century, part built by the late ſir Watkin, which gives the whole an irregular appearance, and the back front makes the beſt figure. It was once the reſidence of Madoc ap Gryffydd Maèlor founder of Vale Crucis. This eſtate came from ſir John Wynne to the late ſir Watkyn Williams, who thereupon added their name to his own. Sir John Wynne changed the name from *Watſtay* to his own name[m].

A little from this place the turnpike road runs for two miles on the bank of *Offa's dike* (or *Clawd Offa*)[n], broad enough to admit two carriages, and ten feet high, and on the long narrow hill called *Llwybyr y gath*, or the *Cats path*, from a narrow winding path down its almoſt perpendicular ſide. On this hill is a long bare plain, where it is ſaid nothing ever grows, and a tumulus. Here the Dee comes in ſight in a delightful deep and woody valley to the left. To the right are the *Gluſig* rocks, a ridge of mountains formed of looſe fragments and preſenting a number of broken points of the ſame compoſition; on the ſlope hang ſome ſcattered aſh trees. At the bottom woods, hedgerows, and incloſures. To the left is the great ridge called *Kevn Ych ucha*, a contraſt to the other, being clothed with verdure and fern, and with them forming an ellipſe, in whoſe point is the ſingle round hill on which ſtands Dinas Bran.

At *Llangedwin* is an eſtate of ſir Watkin's, with a Llangedwin. large plain houſe. *Llanrhaiadr* is a mean town with Llanrhaidr. a tolerable church and rich vicarage and populous pariſh, partly in this county, partly in Montgomery-

[e] Bar. I. 155. [f] Ib. 321. [g] Pennant, I. 267. 272. [h] Lel. V. 34.
[i] Ib. 53. [k] Adverſaria at end of Baxter's Gloſſ. Brit. p. 267.
[l] Lel. V. 34, [m] Pen. I. 284—290.
[n] M. Paris vit. Off. p. 18, ſays this ditch was made and Offkirk church built in 12 days.

ſhire,

ſhire, conſiſting of 17 townſhips, all rated ſeparately, and having 600 communicants. Dr. William Morgan, who firſt tranſlated the bible into Welſh, was vicar here, and ſucceſſively biſhop of Landaff and St. Aſaph, at which laſt place he died, and was buried 1604. Dr. South was the laſt rector, and on his death the rectorial tithes were appropriated by act of parliament to the maintenance of the choir and repair of the church of St. Aſaph [o]. Five computed miles, or an hour's ride from hence, over rough mountains and precipices, is *Piſtil Rhaiadr*, the moſt celebrated caſcade in all Wales, falling down from a black crag 210, 185 [p] feet perpendicular, and forming the river Rhaiadr, the boundary of Merioneth and Denbighſhires, which rolls over ſmall rocks in a woody valley to the Severn. The water at about half way meets with a projection in the rock, before which is a rude arch which the ruſtics will venture to croſs, and behind this a ſmall hollow or baſon. Thence it continues its fall in an even ſtream with a large baſon at the foot of the rock. There is a reſervoir on the hill above, which affords plenty of water when perſons come to ſee it. Nothing can be imagined more dreary than the ſcenery of the hills and rocks which incloſe this fall and the maſſes of ſtone, among which it paſſes in the form of a river ſmothered with alders.

Mr. Lluyd mentions theſe fortifications in this county. *Pen y gaer vawr*, or Kader Dhinmael, about a mile from Kerig y Druidion, but in Llanvihangel pariſh, a circular ditch and rampart of ſtones of at leaſt 100 paces diameter before-mentioned. *Kaer Dhynod* in the ſame pariſh cloſe to the river Alwen, of an oval form, compoſed of ſtones rudely heaped together, 300 feet perpendicular next the river, but elſewhere not half that height. On the other ſide of the river is a ſteep hill about twice the height of this, on which is *Kaer Forwyn*, i. e. *Maiden Fort*, a large circular intrenchment, much more artificial than the other. Mr. Lluyd ſuppoſes Kaer Dhynod a Britiſh camp, ſince it agrees exactly with Tacitus' deſcription of Caratacus' camp when he engaged Oſtorius Scapula ſomewhere in this county of the Ordevices [q]. *Dinas Melin y Wyg* he ſuppoſes a Britiſh oppidum, being much ſuch a place as Cæſar deſcribes. This place, as the word *Gwyg* implies, is full of woods, dingles, &c. The vallum riſes about 15 or 20 yards where loweſt, and is faced for the moſt part with a craggy rock encompaſſed with a deep ditch, having two entrances called *Porth ucha* and *Porth iſa*, or the upper and lower gates [r].

Vale of Clwyd.

The vale of *Clwyd*, ſo juſtly celebrated by the Welſh for its fertility and pleaſantneſs, extends from about four miles ſouth of Ruthin through the heart of Denbighſhire to the mouth of the river which gives name to it, and runs through it from the fountain head, receiving a number of leſſer ſtreams on each ſide. It is in length, from north to ſouth, 26 meaſured miles, and in breadth from 5 to 8 [s], bounded by high mountains to the eaſt and weſt, and almoſt ſhut up by them to the ſouth, open only to the ſea and north wind, ending in a marſh at Rudland. To the eye looking down from Ruthin and Denbighſhire on one ſide, and from the lofty and leſs improved mountains on the other, this vale preſents a proſpect of cultivation moſt enchantingly diverſified. Such a mixture of corn and paſture, and here and there woodlands hanging or gently ſloping down the declivity of the hills interſperſed with churches and villages. 30 or 40,000 *l*. worth of corn is annually exported from this vale at Rhudlan. The Welſh have a ſaying about the richneſs and fertility of this vale, that a ſtick thrown into it would be covered with graſs in one night. Through the Clwydian hills is a remarkable paſs called *Bwlch Agricle* or the paſs of *Agricola*, and ſince there is no other tranſlation to be given of the Welſh word, we may conclude this to have been his route to Mona. That the Romans were in aftertimes reſident in theſe parts is evident from the number of coins found in this neighbourhood, particularly in the pariſh of *Llanvirres*, whoſe church, dedicated to St. Ferres or Britius, biſhop of Tours, is rebuilt by Mrs. Jones of Clommendy, having been repaired 1650 by John Davies the author of the Welſh Latin dictionary, a moſt ſkilful antiquary and native of this place. *Moel Benlli* or *Venlli's* hill is a ſtrong Britiſh poſt, probably poſſeſſed by the chieftain of that name mentioned by Ninnius [t].

Gresford, three miles from Wrexham, has a beautiful church built on the plan of thoſe of Wrexham and Mold, but in a ſituation as well as architecture ſuperior to both, though the boaſt of its ſix bells is now transferred to the ten in the former. It ſtands on riſing ground at the end of the village, built of freeſtone, and in length 123, broad 59, height of the tower 90 feet. On one ſide of this laſt is a ſtatue of Henry VII. The eaſt window, 21 feet by 14, has been full of beautiful groupes, ſeeming the hiſtory of the ſeveral ſaints to which the church is dedicated, with the Virgin Mary in the middle, and under each groupe ſentences in her praiſe: her hiſtory is alſo in the eaſt window of the north aile. In the ſouth aile is a figure completely armed with mail, and a ſurcoat and round helmet, his legs not croſſed, and a lion at his feet and on his ſhield. On the ledge of the tomb *Hic jacet Madoc ap Llewellin ap Gruff* [u]. A ſimilar figure in the north aile, the inſcription concealed by pews. Gresford.

Againſt one of the pillars is the following inſcription:

H S. E.
Joannes Robinſon
tribunus Caroli martyris, fortunas ejus, hoc eſt
eccleſiam monarchiamque, ſuſtinebat ſtrenuè:
rege cadente,
Carolum exulem non deſeruit exul;
cum reduce redux
apud Gwerſilt
ubi omnia ſua a rebelli manu directa relinquerat
edificiis ab eodem eleganter conſtructis gaviſus eſt:
Ab uxore Margareta filia Edwardi Norris
de Speak in com. Pal. Lanc. arm.
Gulielmum, Joannem, Margaretam & Janam
ſuſcepit prolem.
Corpus e meliori licet luto compoſitum

[o] Pennant, II. 350.
[p] Wyndham. Penn. II. 351.
[q] Ann. XII. 33.
[r] Lluyd's letter to Gibſon.
[s] P. 30, 31. Pennant, 388, 389.
[t] 1331. Pennant.
[u] Wyndham.

vulneribus

vulneribus tamen pronis
fractum pariter ac honeſtatum
animam ad cœlum aſpirantem
ultra a. æt. 65. retinere non volens
Mart. 15. reddidit, æræ Chriſtianæ
1681.

Tradition ſays Mr. Robinſon came over in diſguiſe to the perſon to whom Cromwell had given his eſtate at Gwerſilt; and as he was rebuilding it, he ſuggeſted a plan which was adopted, and ſo got a houſe built to his mind at another's coſt, and recovered it again at the Reſtoration.

In the chancel are 14 ſtalls, and under it a room rather than a vault, and an oak floor intended to be replaced with ſtone. It is a vicarage of £.300. *per annum*, the dean and chapter of Wincheſter impropriators.

Not far from Gresford is a ſtrong Britiſh camp, treble trenched, and at one corner a vaſt exploratory mount or keep. It is called the *Roſts*[x].

[x] Pennant I. 300.

Rare Plants found in Denbighſhire.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or horned Fern; on old walls of *Llan Dethyla*, near *Llan Rûſt*.

Cardamine *bellidifolia*. Daiſie-leaved Ladies-ſmock; on alpine rocks and ſtones: about *Denbigh*.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in moiſt meadows and paſtures between *Denbigh* and *St. Aſaph*.

Lichen *propoſcideus*. Button Lichen; on *Berwyn* mountain.

Lithoſpermum *purpuro-cæruleum*. Leſſer creeping Gromwell; on the top of a buſhy hill on the north ſide of *Denbigh*.

Myrica Gale. Goule, Gale, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; on *Bwlch yn Haiarr*.

Papaver *Cambricum*. Yellow wild baſtard Poppy; about a mile from a ſmall village called *Abler*, and in the midway from *Denbigh* to *Gwedir*.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Knout-berries, Knot-berries, or Cloud-berries; on *Berwyn* mountain, not far from *Llan Rhaidar ym mochnant*, plentifully, where it is called *Moyar Berwyn*.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. Mountain Aſh; in woods and hedges.

Sorbus *hybrida*. Baſtard Service-tree; on the walls of *Caſtel Dinas Brân*.

FLINTSHIRE.

TO Denbighſhire on the north adjoins the county of Flint or *Flint ſhire*, longer than broad, waſhed by the Iriſh ſea, or rather the mouth of the *Dee*, on the north, bounded on the eaſt by Cheſhire, and on the other ſides by Denbighſhire. It is not mountainous, but riſes a little into hills which ſpread themſelves gently into very fruitful plains, which, eſpecially next the ſea, for the firſt year in ſome places produce barley, in others wheat, in general rye twenty fold and upwards, and afterwards oats for four or five years. But the weſtern part declines to that part of the vale of Cluyd on the ſea, and occupies the upper part of it.

In the confines of this county and Denbighſhire where the mountains decline gently and afford an eaſy deſcent and paſſage into the vale, in its very entrance was the town of VARIS, built by the Romans, and by Antoninus placed 19 miles from Conovium. This has loſt no part of its name, being ſtill called *Bod-vari* or the *Manſion of Varus*, and ſhews the remains of a ruined town on a neighbouring hill, which they call *Moyl y Caer*, q. d. *the hill of the city*. The meaning of the name is by no means clear. I have elſewhere ſuppoſed *Varia* among the antient Britons to mean a *paſs*, and have therefore tranſlated *Durnovaria* and *Iſannæ Varia*, the paſſage of waters and of Iſanna. And this ſenſe is countenanced by the ſituation of this VARIS in a place where is the only eaſy paſſage among theſe mountains. Not three miles from hence is *Caer Wiſk* [a]. But though this name carries with it ſome antiquity, I found there nothing antient or remarkable.

Varis. *Bod-vari.* *Caer Wiſk.*

Below this VARIA in the vale runs the *Cluid*, and preſently after unites with the little river *Elwy*. At their confluence is an epiſcopal ſee called by the Britans from the river *Llan Elwy*, by the Engliſh, from the patron Aſaph, *St. Aſaph*. The town is not remarkable for beauty nor the church for ſtyle or ornament, but its antiquity intitles it to ſome regard. For about A. D. 560, Kentigern biſhop of Glagow fleeing from Scotland, ſettled here an epiſcopal ſee and an abbey, and aſſembled 630 brethren, of whom 300 of the more illiterate were to cultivate the ground, as many more to perform the various offices within doors, and the reſt to attend to divine ſervice. Theſe he ſo diſtributed in companies [b], that there were conſtantly ſome engaged in the church. But upon his return to Scotland he left the government of his monaſtery to Aſaph, a perſon of great integrity, from whom it takes its preſent name. The biſhop of this ſee has about 128 pariſhes ſubject to him, the benefices of which, on a vacancy of the ſee, as I find in the hiſtory of Canterbury, uſed till the reign of Henry VIII. to be diſpoſed of by the archbiſhop of Canterbury by archiepiſcopal, now royal, authority.

Elwy r. *Llan Elwy* or *St. Aſaph.*

Higher up is *Ruthlan*, ſo called from the red bank of the *Clyde* on which it ſtands, having a handſome caſtle, but almoſt decayed by age. Llewellin ap Sitſylt prince of Wales, firſt built it: but Robert ſurnamed de *Ruthlan*, nephew and lieutenant to Hugh earl of Cheſter, firſt wreſted it from the Welſh, and afterwards added new works to it. Afterwards, as the abbot de *Monte* writes, Henry II. repaired this caſtle, and gave it to Hugh *Beauchamp*. Juſt below it the *Cluid* falls into the ſea, and though the valley at its mouth ſeems to be below the level of the ſea it is never overflowed by it, but by a natural obſtacle by the wonderful appointment of Providence the water ſtops at its banks. Hence the ſhore gradually declining eaſt proceeds firſt by *Diſart* caſtle, ſo called from the declivity of its ſituation, or as others ſay, quaſi *Deſert*; then by *Baſingwerk*, which Henry II. gave alſo to Hugh *Beauchamp*. Below this I ſaw the little town of *Halywell* or *Holywell*, where is a ſpring famous for the memory of Winifred, a Chriſtian virgin, who atoned for the loſs of her chaſtity with her life, being ſlain by the tyrant, and for moſs of a moſt agreeable ſmell. Out of it riſes, or rather ruſhes, among ſtones of a blood colour, a ſmall rivulet, which runs with ſuch force as ſoon after its riſe to turn a mill. Over the ſpring ſtands a beautiful chapel of hewn ſtone [c], to which adjoins a little church, in a window of which is painted the hiſtory and death of Winifred. Near this place, in Giraldus' time, was, as he writes [d], "a rich vein and profitable ſearch for ſilver, where men have penetrated into the bowels of the earth in queſt of money."

Ruthlan. *Diſart.* *Baſingwerk.*

This part of the county, from the charms of its ſituation and its falling early into the hands of the Engliſh, the Britans called *Teg-Engle*, or fair England. The reader muſt be cautioned not to believe a certain writer who calls it *Tegenia*, and ſays the *Igeni* were ſettled there. A corruption of the name of Iceni led that learned man into this miſtake [e]. Next on the ſhore one ſees *Flint* caſtle, begun by Henry II. and finiſhed by Edward I. which gives name to this county. Afterwards on the eaſt border of the county next to Cheſhire is *Hawarden* or *Harden* caſtle, not far from the coaſt, from which David, brother of Llewellin, having carried off Roger *Clifford* juſtice of

Teg Engle. *Hawarden* c.

[a] *Caer Wys.* [b] *per Conventus: by Covents*, H. *into Convents*, G.

[c] *pereleganti opere e ſaxo vivo ſacellum:* with great art hewn out of the live rock. G. built of ſtone right curiouſly wrought. H. Gibſon has brought here from its proper place in Caernarvonſhire the legend of St. Beuno from Vaughan's MS. II. 10.

[e] I do not find either of theſe Latin names in any author except Hoffman's Lexicon, who calls it *Igenia*, and directly underſtood it as Camden cautioned him not to do; but the ſame Lexicographer puts the Igeni, in Tac. Ann. XII. 31, 32. XIV. 32. for the Iceni, and then carries them to Northumberland.

Wales, occaſioned a war moſt fatal to himſelf and his country, which proved the total ſubverſion of the Welſh power. But this caſtle which was held by the office of ſeneſchal of the earls of Cheſter, was the ſeat of the barons *de Montealto* or *Monthault*, who became a very honourable family, and bear Az. a lion rampant Arg. and advanced themſelves by marriage with Cecily one of the coheirs of Hugh de *Albini* earl of Arundel. But the male line failing Robert laſt baron of this family left [f], as I before obſerved, Iſabel, queen of England, wife of Edward II. his heir. But the property of the caſtle came afterwards to the *Stanleys*, now earls of Derby.

Alen r. The ſouth part of the county below this is watered by the little river *Alen*, near which on a hill at the *Kilken.* little village of *Kilken*, is a ſpring which ebbs and *Hope* caſtle, or *Kaergwrle.* flows like the ſea at ſtated times; *Hope* caſtle, in Britiſh *Caer Gurle*, to which Edward I. retired when the Welſh fell upon his army by ſurprize, near which mill ſtones are hewn out of the rock; and *Mold*, or *Guid-cruc.* *Mold*, Britiſh *Guid-cruc* [g], formerly a caſtle of the barons of *Monthault*, ſtand on this river *Alen*, bearing many marks of antiquity. Near Hope, while I was writing this, a gardener digging ſomewhat deeper than ordinary diſcovered a very antient work, upon which many conjectures were formed; but whoever reads Vitruvius with attention will ſee it could have been nothing more than an hypocauſt begun by the Romans, who, as luxury increaſed with wealth, made great uſe of baths. It was five ells long, four broad, and about half an ell high. It was incloſed with walls of hewn ſtone [h], the pavement of brick ſet in mortar; on brick pillars reſted a vault formed of poliſhed tiles, and in ſeveral places perforated, on which ſtood brick flews, by which the heat was leſſened, and as the Poet [i] expreſſes it, the hypocauſts diſpenſed the ſteam [k]." It is eaſy to ſee that what Giraldus [l] deſcribes at Uſk were of the ſame ſort, when he gives this account of the Roman works: "What is very ſurprizing among "other things are on every ſide ſtoves of admirable "contrivance, emitting heat by certain concealed "narrow vents of brick." Whoſe work theſe were appears from the words LEGIO XX ſtamped on the tiles, which legion we before ſhewed [m] was quartered at Cheſter, ſcarce ſix miles from hence.

Near this river Alen in a woody defile is *Coleſhul*, *Coleſhull.* which Giraldus calls *Carbonarius collis*, where, when Henry II. had made the greateſt preparations for the war with the Welſh, the Engliſh marching in a diſorderly manner were ſurprized and ſlain, and the royal ſtandard deſerted by Henry de Eſſex, hereditary ſtandard bearer to the kings of England. For this he was afterwards accuſed of high treaſon, and being worſted by his accuſer in ſingle combat, his eſtate was confiſcated, and he, aſhamed of his cowardice, took the cowl among the monks.

There is another ſmall part of this county on this *Engliſh Mailor.* ſide the river *Dee*, torn as it were from this, and called from the Engliſh *Engliſh Mailor*. But having already treated of this under Banchor in Cheſhire, we ſhall not repeat what was there ſaid. Here is nothing remarkable except *Han-mere*, on a lake, whence an *Hanmere.* antient and illuſtrious family which live there take their name.

The earls of Cheſter occaſionally ſkirmiſhing with *Earls of Cheſter.* the Welſh, were the firſt Normans that reduced this county, whence in old records we read "the county "of Flint belongs to the honour of the ſword of "Cheſter," and the king of England's eldeſt ſons were antiently ſtyled *Earls of Cheſter and Flint*. But after it was annexed to the crown Edward I. who thought it very conveniently ſituated to ſecure his own acquiſitions and awe the Welſh, kept this and all the ſea coaſt of Wales in his own hands. The interior parts he diſtributed among his lords as he thought proper, imitating the policy of Auguſtus, who took upon himſelf the management of the ſtronger and exterior provinces, leaving the reſt to proconſuls appointed by lot. This was done in appearance for the defence of the empire, but in reality that he might have all the troops at his own command.

In the county of Flint are only 28 pariſhes.

[f] See in Derbyſhire, vol. II.
[g] *Gwyddgryg.*
[h] *ex vivo ſaxo*; of hard ſtone. H. hewn out of live rock. G.
[i] Statius Sylv. I. 5. 59.
[k] *Volvebant hypocauſta vaporem*
[l] I. 5.
[m] P. 41 of this volume.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Flint, the leaſt of the Welſh counties, is 70 miles in circumference, 3 miles long and only nine broad, contains about 160,000 acres, and is divided into five hundreds with two market towns and 28 pariſhes. The air is good and pleaſant; the northern part produces plenty of grain eſpecially wheat, but at preſent no rye. The chief commodities are cattle, butter, cheeſe, coal, lead, mill-ſtones, and honey: the lower parts abound with coal, freeſtone, lead, and calamine. It is extremely populous, and the inhabitants in the mineral parts are compoſed of a mixed people who come from England for employment, and whoſe children born of Welſh mothers have entirely forgotten their native language.

Varis. Dr. Gale on Antoninus, p. 122, ſuppoſes the antient name of the ſtation or fort mentioned by Mr. Camden was VARIA, which ſignifies a paſſage over a river, and he places it at *Bodvary* on the Clwyd. Bodvary. This river ſeems to be nearly at a due diſtance; the change of xix into xxi makes it exact, and it is not much to be doubted but that the ſtation has been on it. The diſtance of this river from *Deva* is too little for the XXXII miles of the Itinerary. If a x be thrown out it becomes very exact [a]. Baxter places it at *Bala*, deriving it from *Uar iſc*, q. d. *on the water*, as that town ſtands on Pemblemere. "The "eaſt part of the paroche of *Potvarry* is in Flint-"ſhire, and part of the ſame paroche toward the "ſouth yn Diffrin Cluid [b]." Mr. Lluyd denies that *Var* ſignifies a *paſs*. Moel y Gaer certainly takes its name from a *fortification* on it, which was not neceſſarily a *city*, the name *Caer* being given to any encloſure from *Kai* to ſhut up, and hence the churchyard wall is in ſome places called *Kaer y Vynwent*. Mr. Pennant ſays the poſt is Britiſh, and no Roman remains can be found [c].

The deſcription given by Mr. Lluyd of *Moel y Gaer*, near Bodvari, belongs in reality to a fortification of the ſame name near Northop in this county, to which on the authority of Mr. Pennant [d] we have transferred it.

Caerwys. *Caerwys* from *Caer* city and *gwys* ſummons appears to have been a place of judicature, and particularly a Roman ſtation. It conſiſts of four ſtreets croſſing each other at right angles. Roman coins have been Pl. XI. fig. 2. found here, and this inſcription remains on a ſtone in the pariſh: HIC JACIT MVLIER BO..... OBIIT, and many tumuli round it. It was the place of the Eiſteddfod or ſeſſions of the bards and minſtrels for many centuries [e].

From Denbigh to St. Aſaph is ſix miles over *Pont yr allt goch*, q. d. *Redhill bridge*, a new ſtone bridge over the river *Elwy*, conſiſting of a ſingle arch 28 yards wide, 10 high, 20 feet thick, the road over it 18 feet and an half wide, the high water mark 12 feet. On the eaſt ſide of the river are hanging woods reaching almoſt to *St. Aſaph*, which is one mile and St. Aſaph. an half from this bridge. The town conſiſts of about 50 houſes moſtly of brick. Biſhop Anian 1283 calls it *vicus campeſtris ubi rarus eſt acceſſus hominum*: the wars alſo are taken into the account as a third reaſon at that time for removing the ſee to Rhuddlan, where was a good caſile under the protection of the king of England. St. Aſaph is now the beſt ſee in Wales. The cathedral is a ſimple building, built chiefly ſince 1441, in length 182 feet, in breadth 50. The weſt tower is 93 feet high. It has monuments for biſhops Owen 1512, Griffiths 1666, Barrow 1680. The dean and chapter out of a fund veſted in them for that purpoſe are now rebuilding the choir, the eaſt window of which is copied from Tintern abbey [f]. The palace and deanry are commodious good houſes. It being peculiar to St. Aſaph that the cathedral is not uſed for a pariſh church as the other Welſh cathedrals are [g], the pariſh church ſtands at a little diſtance from it within the town, with its two ailes called *Eglwys Aſaph* and *Eglwys Kyndern* from the Saints Aſaph and Kentigern.

Under the lofty precipice of *Cefn Ogo* is a moſt magnificent cavern, and near it lies the ſmall market town of *Abergelleu*. Hereabouts begins the Abergelleu. rich arable flat which extends over Rhuddlan marſh and beyond Preſtatyn in Flintſhire. The ſea has gained on this coaſt ſome miles, and at low water, far from the clayey banks, is a long tract of hard loam filled with the bodies of oaks tolerably entire, but ſo ſoft as to be cut with a knife like wax. On one of the high limeſtone cliffs over Abergelleu, named *Coppa yr Wylfa*, or the mount of the watch tower, is a very ſtrong Britiſh poſt. Above *Cegidog*, or *St. George's* pariſh, on a hill called *Pen y pare*, is another, ſaid to have been occupied by Owen Gwynedd, after his fine retreat before Henry II. whom he here prevented from farther invaſion of his country. On the acceſſible ſides are double and treble ditches and ramparts: the area is near three quarters of a mile round, and near the edge of the ſteep part facing Rhuddlan, is ſmoothed into the form of a terrace. St. George had in this pariſh his holy well, at which horſes were offered: all that were diſtempered were ſprinkled with water, and bleſſed by a form [h], as at the church of St. Hippolytus in Hertfordſhire [i].

On the banks of the Elwy is *Y fynnon vair* or our lady's well, a fine ſpring incloſed in an angular wall

[a] Ward in Horſl. 456. [b] Lel. V. 56. [c] Pennant, II. 24.
[d] I. 82, 83. [e] Penn. Ib. 425. [f] Penn. II. 12. [g] Willis, p. 20.
[h] Penn. II. 332—336. [i] Chauncey, 398. Salmon, Herts. 167.

formerly

formerly roofed, and the walls of a croſs-ſhaped chapel finely overgrown with ivy[k].

Rhuddlan. "*Rethelan*, commonly called *Rudelan*, cometh of "*rethe* roone color or pale redde and *glan* the "ſhore[l]."

Rhuddlan is a ſmall borough, though once a conſiderable town. The burgeſſes with thoſe of Rhudlan franchiſe contribute to elect a repreſentative for Flint. Edward I. kept three Chriſtmaſes in its caſtle, which is ſquare, ſurrounded by a double ditch on the north, and a ſtrong wall and foſs all round. In this wall below the hill on the river's bank is a ſquare tower called *Twr Silod*. The principal entrance is from the weſt flanked by two round towers. There is another at the ſouth-eaſt corner, and one of theſe is called *Twr y Brennin* or *the King's tower*. The walls incloſe an irregular ſquare with galleries and apartments all round; the north ſide is moſt ſhattered, the other three pretty intire. Major Ingolſby in the laſt age is reported to have ſold the timbers. General Mytton took it from the king 1646. To the ſouth of the caſtle they ſhew a mount called *Tut hill*, whence they ſay it was battered. But it is a more antient fortification ſurrounded by a very deep ditch including alſo the abbey and falling into that of the caſtle. It may have been the reſidence of the antient Welſh princes burnt by Harold[m]. Robert de Rodelent or Rothelan is expreſsly ſaid on his epitaph at Cheſter to have built this caſtle, and long poſſeſſed it, *firmiter indigenis oppoſitum rabidis*. Gryffydd ap Kynan prince of Wales burnt it while in Robert's poſſeſſion. Here Randal earl of Cheſter was ſurpriſed and reſcued by the troops of minſtrels as before-mentioned. He loſt his life by venturing too far among the ſavages with only one ſoldier[n]. Henry II. rebuilt or refortified this caſtle, and Giraldus was nobly entertained in it. It derived its greateſt ſtrength and magnificence from Edward I. Queen Eleanor was delivered of a princeſs here 1283. Northumberland ſeized this caſtle 1399 previous to the depoſition of Richard II. who dined here in his company in his way to Flint caſtle. They ſhew in a houſe in the village the gable of the houſe where it is pretended Edward I. held the parliament that paſſed the ſtatute of *Rothelan* or Rhuddlan 12 Edward I. 1284. "It is no "more than a ſet of regulations made by the king in "council for the government of Wales, which the "preamble informs us was now totally ſubdued. It "not only informs us what were the cuſtoms of "Wales at that time, but, by the remedies pro"vided, what was the law of England. Edward had "the year before directed inquiſitions on oath be"fore certain commiſſioners, whoſe returns are "printed in the appendix to Hoel Dha's laws, and "contain many curious particulars with regard to "the cuſtoms which prevailed in Wales before Ed"ward's conqueſt, ſome of which are ſtill retained, "others altered, and ſome entirely aboliſhed by this "ſtatute. It ſhews the abſolute power of the Welſh "princes to make laws and allodial tenures, the "general prevalence of gavelkind, and that Wales "was conſidered *jure feudale ſubjecti* to England[o]." In this among other excellent inſtitutions ſheriffs and coroners were introduced, and their powers defined. On this occaſion Edward actually introduced to his new ſubjects his new-born ſon as one who never ſpoke a word of the Engliſh language, and whoſe life was irreproachable. Another old houſe where they pretend that the king reſided is ſhewn on the north ſide of the caſtle. More to the ſouth is the ſhell of a priory of Black monks, founded before 1268, when Anian de Schonan its prior was made biſhop of St. Aſaph. His cathedral having been burnt in Edward I's wars he had obtained that king's leave to transfer the ſee hither with a grant of land and 1000 marks toward the building, but his application to the Pope failing, the deſign came to nothing. The church here appears to have been a large one with tranſepts and lancet windows, converted into a dwelling-houſe ſince Buck drew it 1742. Biſhop Tanner ſuppoſes the gate mentioned in the additions to Camden half a mile from the village to have belonged to an hoſpital as old as Edward I's time[p]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays, Offa, king of Mercia and Meredydh, king of Dyved, died in the battle fought at Rhudlan, A. D. 794; but Matthew Paris in vita Offæ, p. 19, ſays he defeated with great ſlaughter *Mannodiu*, king of Wales, who had juſt before by croſſing his ditch, which he filled up, ſurprized him at Chriſtmas, and repulſed him. As to his death he adds, ſome ſay it happened at *Offelug*. Leland[q] at Rome, or in his return from Jeruſalem. The Saxon Chronicle[r] dates it a year ſooner. Dr. Powel[s] calls the Welch prince *Caradoc*. The fine plaintive Welſh tune called *Morfa Rhuddlan*, from the marſh where the battle was fought, is ſuppoſed to have been compoſed on the occaſion. The tide comes up to the caſtle. The grounds on each ſide the river are as ſubject to be overflowed as any others at the mouth of ſuch a river. The bridge conſiſting of two arches was rebuilt or refounded 1595, that date with the arms of Hughes biſhop of St. Aſaph being on the battlements. The tide brings hither flat veſſels of about 70 tons, but the port of theſe parts is three miles further at the *vorryd* or great ford, where the river diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, and from whence much corn and timber is exported[t].

Between Rhudlan and Diſerth is *Bod Rhyddan*, a pleaſant retreat in woods on the ſea ſhore belonging to the late ſir John Conway of Bodrhyddan, who uſed to ſay the wheat produced hereabouts was equal to any in Hertfordſhire. On his death 1721 the eſtate was divided[u]. Bod Rhyddan

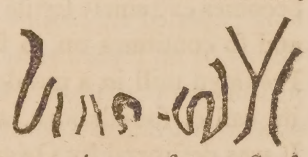
"*Thiſarte* or *Diſarte* caſtle in Flintſhire, by the "name in Welſh is thus expounded; *Thi* is priva"tiva particula as *not*; *Sart* is *ſtepe up*[x]" Diſerth.

Diſerth is a ſmall village among hills, from whoſe top fell a beautiful caſcade forming a fine *coup d'œil*, and riſing from a ſmall well with a reſervoir called *Ffynnon Aſa* or St. Aſaph's well in a dingle in Cwm

[k] Pennant, II. 22.
[l] Lel. V. 56.
[m] Powel, 100.
[n] Dugd. Bar. I. 30.
[o] Barrington on the Statutes, 4th Ed. p. 120.
[p] P. 711.
[q] Coll. I. 210–11. 220. 330.
[r] P. 65.
[s] P. 20.
[t] Pennant, II. 9—17.
[u] Ib. p. 8.
[x] Lel. V. 56.

pariſh about a mile off[y]. Its perpendicular height was about 17 yards, and it was concealed between two arches of the rock, behind which it had worn itſelf a paſſage; and being collected in a baſon afterwards turned a mill, the enlarging whoſe ſtream has now deſtroyed it. Juſt below is the church or chapel dedicated to St. Bridget with ſome good painting on the eaſt window. On a ſouth window of the chancel is cut *Sir John Conway*, 1636; on the ſouth porch 1603 *a. reg.* 45. In the yard is an antient croſs adorned with wreathed or chained work: another with ſome traces of a human figure ſerves as a ſtyle: an altar-tomb has a rude croſs and ſword. Juſt beyond this village to the north of the rock, out of which the caſcade ſprings, on a higher and more diſtant mountain are the ſmall remains of *Gerri Caſtle* or *Caſtelh y craig*, in ſituation and form not unlike Dinas Bran, but the hill much lower. It probably was the laſt of the chain of Britiſh poſts on the Clwydian hills, and was Diſerth caſtle fortified by Henry II.[z] and Llewelyn ap Gryffyd raſed it 20 years after. At the ſiege of this place was ſlain Eineon ſon of Ririd Vlaidd. A croſs was erected on the ſpot called *Croes Eincon*, the ſhaft of which is ſuppoſed to form the ſtyle beforementioned[a]. The biſhop of St. Aſaph has a farm hereabouts called Tre'r Caſtel. *Tre'r Caſtel*, q. d. the *town of the caſtle*, and (ſtill in Dyſart pariſh) a houſe as archdeacon, the archdeaconry having been united to the biſhopric ever ſince 1573, as was that of Bangor 1685. Farther on appears in ſight a hill with a conical one on its centre called *Gŵlch*, q. d. *the hill*. In a field a little ſouth of the caſtle is a ruinous building called *Siamber Wen*, ſaid to have been the ſeat of ſir Robert Pounderling once conſtable of the caſtle, who loſt an eye in a tilting match with one of his countrymen[b]. *Moel Hiraddug*, a Britiſh poſt on a very ſteep rocky hill, with an immenſe agger of looſe ſtones forms the next poſt to this caſtle. On the eaſt ſide on a place called *Marion* are long deep trenches, out of which iron appears to have been antiently dug[c].

Newmarket. We come next to *Newmarket*, a miſerable hamlet not mentioned in the maps, the name of the pariſh Trelawnyd. being *Trelawnyd*, where a manufactory of nails was attempted without ſucceſs. In the church-yard is a handſome old croſs. Here is one of the charity ſchools founded 1726 by Dr. Daniel Williams, a diſſenting miniſter, in every county in North Wales, endowing them each with £. 8. *per annum*, and that at Wrexham, his birth place, with £. 15. Each has alſo a fund for apprenticing children at £. 5. a-piece[d]. On the downs beyond was a famous courſe, now diſuſed. On the edge of it cloſe by the road a large barrow, and a ſecond half dug down; eight or ten more on the hill beyond. Another abutts on the road ſouthward. About a mile farther in a corn field to the ſouthward ſtands a ſtone called *Maen achwynfan* or the *Stone of lamentation*. Its height from the ground to the top of the croſs is 12 feet, breadth from north to ſouth two feet and a quarter, from eaſt to weſt 10 inches. All the ſides are adorned with chequered work, various wreathings and flouriſhes within about two feet of the ground. On the middle of the eaſt ſide below another croſs is a very rude figure of a man holding a ſpear. Another like it without a ſpear on the ſouth ſide. On the top is a circle carved with ſeveral others with a knob in the centre, whence iſſue rays imitating a croſs. The pedeſtal now buried was five feet long, four feet and a half broad, and about 14 inches thick; and the monument being let through it reaches about five inches below the bottom, ſo that the whole height is about 13 feet. The name occurs in a deed dated 1388. A barrow in which ſkulls and bones were found was within a furlong of it, and 20 more ſuch called *Gorſedheu*, in its neighbourhood[e]. On a hill to the ſouth is a ruined building named *Capel Gelli*, probably a chapel to Baſingwerk abbey. To the weſt about a ſtone's throw, a cottage called by the ſame name as the ſtone, and ſaid to have its name from the ſick folks (the wounded in the battle) lying there. Juſt behind this was a barrow opened 1767, to mend the road, when human bones were found on it. This is about 100 feet north-weſt from the ſtone. Theſe circumſtances are ſo many proofs that this ſtone (which inclines a little to the north) is the memorial of a great battle, and not as ſome ſuppoſe a *tribunal*, interpreting pla*n*ctus as the French *plaint* or ſuit in a judicial ſenſe. On the ſouth ſide of the ſtone are theſe ſtrokes, whether letters or not uncertain, but omitted in the print. Mr. Pennant inclines to think it a croſs of penance like the weeping croſs near Staford. We have engraved it Pl. XI. fig. 3.



Glol an incloſed mountain a little further on has among the buſhes various circular foundations of rude ſtones[f].

A mile hence near the ſea ſtands *Moſtyn* hall the Moſtyn *hall*. ſeat of the family of that name lineally deſcended with many other Welſh families from Tudor Trevor, earl of Hereford, before the Conqueſt, and firſt ſettled here in the reign of Richard II. though they did not aſſume the name till Henry VIII. The houſe is irregular with an antient hall and kitchen, few good apartments, but ſome good antique buſts and family pictures, a capital library of books and MSS. collected by the late ſir Thomas Moſtyn, and ſeveral antiquities found in Wales[g], and occaſionally mentioned. Henry VII. was concealed here, and narrowly eſcaped the ſearch of Richard III. In the adjoining townſhip of *Tredenowen* and pariſh of *Whiteford*, among fine woods of oak of ſpontaneous growth, ſtands *Downing*, a ſeat of Thomas Pennant, Downing. eſq; to whoſe indefatigable reſearches the natural hiſtory and topography of Great Britain have ſo great obligations. The collieries of Moſtyn and Bychton have been worked for a very conſiderable ſpace, and in the 16th century ſupplied Dublin and the eaſtern coaſt of Ireland. The Dee has ſince gained two miles. The ſmelting houſes and the improvement of land by lime make a large conſumption of coal at home. That the Britans were early

[y] Pennant, II. 6, 7. [z] Wynne, p. 262. Powel, 307. 326. [a] Pennant, II. 7.
[b] Lel. It. VI. 24. [c] Penn. II. 7, 8. [d] Ib. 2, 3. [e] I. 12.
[f] II. 2. [g] Penn. II. 14—17.

acquainted with this foſſil is evident from their having a primitive name for it, *Glo:* and from the diſcovery of a flint axe in one of the beds[h]. On the ſhore is a coal mine, which ſome years ago took fire and burnt out: the rocks appear flaked with the heat[i]. This eſtate abounds with coal works as do the environs with lead mines. In one of the hills is a large cavern, ſuppoſed to be made by the Romans when they worked the mines. In a deep valley the ſtream from Holiwell turns nine mills, viz. one for braſs pans, one for iron wire, one for white and red lead, one for copper, one for paper, one for ſnuff, and three for corn. On the oppoſite or eaſt ſide of the valley are beautiful hanging woods belonging to ſir Piers Moſtyn of Trelacre and Greenfield, a younger branch of the Moſtyn family.

On the ſummit of *Copa'r'leni*, the hill above Newmarket, is an enormous carnedd of limeſtones; probably a ſpecula or tumulus. The tract from hence to Caerwys was certainly a field of battle. No place in North Wales exhibits an equal quantity of tumuli covered with turf and covering urns. Part of the brow of the hill is ſtill called *Bryn y Saethiau* or *the hill of arrows*. Under this hill is the little church of *Gwaen yſkor*, remarkable for its antient regiſter[k]. *Gronant* moor has been greatly incroached on by the ſea before the reign of Henry V. On approaching Preſtatyn. *Preſtatyn*, about two miles from Trelacre, the flat becomes extremely fertile in corn, particularly wheat, and ſo continues on to Rhuddlan. A little below Preſtatyn mill in a meadow are the ſmall remains of its caſtle, foundations, and a foſs at ſome diſtance. It was deſtroyed by Owen Gwynedd 1167[l].

On the hill of *Garreg*, or the *rock*, above Whiteford, a high and moſt conſpicuous part of the country, ſtands a Pharos, erected by the Romans to conduct navigators to and from *Deva*, along the difficult channel of the *Seteia Portus*. It is tolerably intire, built of rude limeſtone bedded in hard mortar, of a circular form and conſiderable height; the inner diameter 12 feet and an half: thickneſs of walls three feet four inches; the doors or entrances oppoſite to each other, each having over it a ſquare funnel like a chimney, opening on the outſide about half way up the chimney. On each ſide is a window. About four feet from the ground are three circular holes through the whole wall lined with mortar, as is frequent in Roman buildings. Within are traces of a ſtaircaſe leading to the upper ſtory, in which are eight ſmall ſquare openings caſed with free ſtone, and each ſeparated by wooden panels, now gone, though the grooves in which they were placed remain. In each of theſe partitions were placed the lights which the Romans thought neceſſary to keep diſtinct leſt they ſhould be miſtaken by ſeamen for a ſtar, as we learn from Pliny[m]: "*Periculum in corrivatione ignium ne ſidus exiſtimetur.*" To this building is very evidently a broad raiſed road pointing from the eaſt, and near its upper end are marks of a trench round this uſeful edifice[n].

Greenfield or *Maes Glas* is the older name of *Baſingwerk*, where almoſt at the mouth of the Dee, Baſingwerk. a mile from Holiwell, ſome princes of Wales or Ranulph 3d earl of Cheſter, began a monaſtery 1131, much increaſed and made an abbey for Ciſtercians by Henry II. after 1150. It is beautifully ſituated under the hills among woods, and great part of the refectory and dormitory remain above, and the ſhell of the chapel of the Knights Templars: the weſt end of which has lancet windows as throughout the whole, and is converted into a barn. The abbey was valued at £ 150. 7*s.*[o] The abbot had ſummons to parliament five times in Edward I.[p] Some ſay Henry II. founded the houſe of Templars here[q]. A brick barn ſtrengthened with timber may have been the monks' granary, and here is kept an epitaph on George Petre ſon of William lord Petre[r], who married a widow Moſtyn, and died at Wexford 1647. This abbey was inhabited within theſe 70 years. Lady Moſtyn, grandmother of ſir Piers, pulled down great part of the remains to build a houſe hard by. A little weſt of it is an antient decayed oak called the Abbot's, meaſuring 15 feet in girth[s]. Part of Wat's dyke, miſcalled Offa's, is viſible near the ſouth bounds of the monaſtery[t]. Wynne[u] mentions the caſtle of Baſingwerk, fortified by Henry II. of which now remains only a piece of a foundation of a wall on the edge of Wat's ditch, built by Richard earl of Cheſter 1119, demoliſhed by the Welſh in Stephen, refortified by Henry II. 1157[x], finally deſtroyed by Owen Gwynedd 1165[y].

Holiwell is a well-built town of one long handſome Holiwell. ſtreet running from eaſt to weſt. It has the moſt flouriſhing market in North Wales, renewed 1703. Under the hill is the celebrated ſpring which breaks out with great rapidity diſcharging 22 tuns in a minute. It riſes in a long baſon 12 feet by 7, containing 240 tons of water, as demonſtrated by experiment of Mr. Price the miniſter here 1731; four feet deep, ſurrounded by a ſtone wall with pillars ſupporting the roof and making a walk all round, and on the other ſide of the chapel with iron rails. The roof over this well is exquiſitely carved in ſtone with the legend of St. Winifred and the ſeven ſculptures, Pl. XI. fig. 5—10.[z] alluding to the houſe of Stanley, who erected both it and the beautiful Gothic chapel, built over it in Henry VII. by the counteſs of Richmond[a], traces of whoſe buſt and her huſband's the earl of Derby are carved in one ſtone, and ſurrounded by badges of the houſe of Stanley, &c. The roof is hung round with crutches and hand-barrows left by perſons who have received a perfect cure. At the bottom of the well are ſeverall round ſtones with red ſpots, a kind of Jungermania moſs, odoriferous, which they pretend ſtained with Winifred's blood, and others on which grows a long odoriferous biſſus iolithus called her hair, and found alſo in an holy well in Caernarvonſhire before-mentioned[b]. The *conferva gelatinoſa* is alſo found here. The inner part of this well is

[h] Pennant, I. 16, 17. [i] Phil. Tranſ. N° 136. Pennant, I. 422. [k] How ancient it is, Mr. Pennant has not told us.
[l] Pennant II. 3–6. [m] N. H. XXXVI. c. 12. [n] Pennant, II. 1, 2. [o] Tanner, 716.
[p] Pennant, ib. 26. [q] Tan. 716. n. Pennant, ib. [r] Pennant, I. 448. [s] Ib. 28.
[t] Pennant, I. 22. [u] P. 175. [x] Mat. Par. 129. [y] Powel, 223. Pennant, Ib. 22, 23.
[z] Fig. 4, 5, 6, are arms and badges of the houſe of Stanley. Fig. 8. a rebus of Elizabeth Hopton wife of ſir William Stanley, who was beheaded 1495. Fig. 7. the wolf's head, the arms of the earl of Cheſter, incloſed in a garter, is a compliment to ſir William who had been chamberlain of that city and juſticiary of North Wales. Fig. 9. the arms of Catharine of Arragon, beſpeak her to have been a benefactreſs here; the eagle fig. 10. ſeems alſo to belong to her. Pennant, I. 31.
[a] Wyndham, 167. [b] Pennant, I. 38.

ſet apart for bathing, the outer for common uſes. The little reſort is chiefly from Lancaſhire. James II. was the laſt crowned head that came here. The cures performed by bathing in this clear cold ſpring, either by its coldneſs or by the mixture of lead or clay aſcribed to it after rains, are ſo ſpeedy and well atteſted, as well by proteſtants as catholics, as to be almoſt miraculous. At the end of the front walk a rich niche held a ſtatue of the patroneſs, taken away 1637, and her legend was painted againſt the wall. The upper part level with the hill is a ſchool aſcended to from the weſt; the chancel a lumber room. The chapel is the property of John Davies of Llanerch, eſq. Sir Thomas Egerton of Heaton near Mancheſter, afterwards lord Grey of Wilton, was lord of the manor, and great part of the town belongs to Mr. Pennant of Downing. On *Bryn y caſtel* ſtood the caſtle of *Treffynnon* or *St. Winifred*, fortified by the earl of Cheſter 1209[c]. The pariſh church on the hill above is alſo dedicated to St. Winifred. She was daughter of Thewith, a nobleman of theſe parts, and inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion by her uncle St. Beuno. Being remarkably beautiful, Cradoc, the king's ſon, fell deſperately in love with her, and finding her one day alone, ſolicited her to comply with his deſires. She fled out of the back door to the church, which had been built by Beuno with her father's liberality. But before ſhe could get down the hill the prince overtook her, and in the violence of diſappointed paſſion ſtruck off her head with his ſword. As ſoon as Beuno and the congregation recovered from their ſurprize at ſeeing this ſtream of water guſh out from the place where her head firſt fell, Beuno ruſhed up the hill with the head in his hand, and after ſending the murderer to the devil by his curſes[d], raiſed the murdered maiden to life by his prayers. She took the veil, and maintained here a company of virgins not aſſociated under any rule: Beuno having before he quitted this part of the country, aſſured to her three great privileges, that her blood ſhould never be waſhed out of the ſtones, that her merits ſhould be all prevalent in one or other world, and that all letters or preſents ſhe ſhould ſend to him would come ſafe to his hands at Clynogvawr 50 miles off by this well which communicated with the ſea. Seven years after ſhe removed to Gwytherin in Denbighſhire, where ſhe ſucceeded to the preſidency of a nunnery, and was buried in the church, where four rude upright ſtones, one of them charged with a rude inſcription, (ſee Pl. IX. fig. 18.) are ſhewn for her ſhrine or tomb. Thence ſhe was removed in the reign of Stephen to Shrewſbury, where ſhe remained till the diſſolution. There is great reaſon to believe this legend is of modern coinage, perhaps by the monks of Shrewſbury, the place being called *Treffynon* or the well, without the epithet of *Holy*[e]. Dr. Powel aſcribes the firſt invention to the monks of Baſingwerk, no writer before the foundation of that abbey 1312 mentioning it, not even Giraldus, who lodged there a night. Some ſuppoſe the well a ſubterraneous current turned hither by miners[f]; but ſuch a ſtrong ſpring might break out by natural as well as artificial means ſince the time of Giraldus, or that credulous man be more ſtruck with a legendary wonder of nature or art than a real one.

"There is in the country of Denbigh a chapel by Nantglin.
"a pariſh church in a place corruptly called *Nantclin*
"for *Nantglin* by *Aſtract* brook, whereat divers ſaints
"were of antient time buried[g]."

Flint is called in Domeſday *Coleſul*, which name is Flint.
ſtill retained in the hundred. The county town was incorporated by Edward I. but has no market. It has indeed nothing but its antiquity to make it conſiderable. Agreeable to Speed's plan it is of an oval or elliptic form, encloſed with a vaſt ditch and double wall of earth, which at the eaſt end next the caſtle unites in one, and in it are four entrances. The caſtle, built of red grit ſtone, ſtands cloſe to the ſea on a rock, and is a right-angled parallelogram incloſing about three quarters of an acre, treble ditched, or rather divided into three parts by as many ditches. The firſt is formed by the high bank of the town, and the firſt bank of the caſtle, beyond which is a large ſquare area. Another ditch ſeparates this from a ſmaller ſquare court with round towers. One ſide of this court is entire with many pointed windows. The caſtle is defended by three round[h] towers at three of the angles, and at the ſouth-eaſt by a fourth larger than the reſt, and detached from the wall, which runs concentrically with it. This is called the double tower, and is the keep or dungeon to which Richard II. retreated. Its outward diameter meaſures 40 feet. It is formed by two concentric walls, each ſix feet thick, having a gallery eight feet broad and 14 high, arched, with another over it, and between them opening by four doors into the circular area in the centre, about 20 feet diameter. Towards the weſt end of the ſouth ſide of the caſtle in the ditch is a draw-well communicating with the ſecond ſtory. From the ſouth ſide runs a low wall encircling a conſiderable area, having earth on the outſide piled up to the top, and ſeeming of later date than the reſt[i]. Richard II. on his return from Ireland diſguiſed like a prieſt landing at Milford haven[k], retired firſt to Conwy caſtle, then fled to Beaumaris, thence to Carnarvon[l]; but finding no proviſion nor beds in either of theſe caſtles returned to Conwy[m]. In one of the deep bottoms near *Llandulas* he was ſurrounded by a troop of ſoldiers which the earl of Northumberland had planted in ambuſh there. Theſe conveyed him to Rhudlan caſtle, where he dined, and afterwards to Flint caſtle, of both which the earl had poſſeſſed himſelf. He ſlept here, and next day after dinner being inveſted by 10,000 men, he had an interview, Auguſt 22, 1399, with Henry duke of Lancaſter in this caſtle[n]. The ſhort conference ended, the king and duke rode together to Cheſter the ſame night with the army, and thus the king with all his treaſure and furniture came into the hands of the duke.

[c] Pennant, I. 38.
[d] The devil was tho iredy and body and ſoul nom
So that no man wyſte whodyr that he by com. Legend.
[e] Fleetwood. [f] Gibſon. [g] Lel. VI. 46. [h] Not *polygonal* as Mr. Groſe. [i] Groſe.
[k] *Barclowlie* caſtle in Wales. Hollinſhed, II. 499. *Herelowlie*, Vita R. II. p. 149. Carte, II 632. Otterbourne's Chron. p. 207. who adds. the king went to Holt caſtle alſo.
[l] Stowe, 320, 321. [m] Hollinſhed ubi ſup. [n] Froiſſart calls it *Fluich*, perhaps *Flinch*.

This

This caſtle was diſmantled by the parliament 1647, and ſtood two ſieges during the civil wars. It belongs to the crown, which appoints the conſtable, who is alſo mayor. The church three miles off is but mean, and a chapel to Northop. In the yard is a croſs of one ſtone eight feet high, a yew tree four feet ſquare, and ſix high, and on the north ſide a headleſs figure praying and recumbent.

About a mile from the town on the lower road to Cheſter ſtood a croſs, called *Atis croſs*, the ground round which is ſtill called *Croes-ati*, which at the Conqueſt gave name to the hundred, then part of Cheſhire, but now entirely in Flintſhire. Tradition places a large town here in antient times, and it is ſaid foundations of buildings are often diſcovered. That there was a Roman ſtation hereabouts and alſo a Roman ſmelting work is evident from the great quantities of ſcoria of lead, bits of lead ore, and fragments of melted lead diſcovered on ſeveral ſpots here and along the country juſt above the ſhore in the adjoining pariſh of Northop; and from multitudes of Roman coins, fibulæ, variety of antique inſtruments and fragments of melted lead found here, as alſo wedges, pickaxes, and bracelets dug up in and near Ledbrook and among the Croes Atti ruins. Among the leſſer articles were an ornament of gold of twiſted wire ſtudded with little bits of ſolid gold in form of a button, with a ſhank, probably belonging to a gold bracelet or necklace, ſtudded alternately with bits of blue glaſs, of which there were other pieces: a ſmall bronze head, the back part affixed to iron; a ſtylus, a kind of ſpoon, an inſtrument bent in a hook at the end like a picklock, a bodkin, a forceps, ſeveral fibulæ, ſurgeon's inſtruments, keys, rings, a braſs nail, a bulla, a locket, a bronze weight, &c. engraved by Mr. Pennant in two plates in the firſt volume of his Welſh Tour[o]. The whole eſtate belonged to Owen Saluſbury Brereton, eſq. conſtable of Flint, whoſe horſe drinking in the brook kicked up many of theſe articles, which led to the diſcovery.

Hawarden. *Hawarden* is a long paved town, and at the extremity is a ruined caſtle called in Welſh *Pen y Llwch*, or *Pennardh Lach*, or *the head land above Saltney*, now vulgarly *Pennard y Las*, the ſeat of ſir Stephen-Richard Glynne, bart. The caſtle being on the frontiers of England was very ſtrong, ſituated on a high hill in the park, ſurrounded with a double ditch, and a wall on the innermoſt. On the ſummit is half a round tower commanding an extenſive proſpect, and a ſmall part of the outer wall remains. Henry VI. granted it to ſir Thomas Stanley, in whoſe family it remained till the civil war. After the execution of the gallant James Stanley, earl of Derby, it was purchaſed by ſerjeant Glynne, whoſe deſcendant ſir Stephen-Richard Glynne now poſſeſſes it. It was ſurrendered to the king's troops in their return from Ireland 1643, but retaken after the taking of Cheſter 1645. On ſome diſturbances among the parliament ſoldiers in North Wales 1647, it was diſmantled; but remained pretty entire. Sir William Glynne demoliſhed it before 1680[p].

Weſt of the church by the road is a mount called *Truman's hill*, with a cavity on the top as a ſmall camp. Another mount called *Conna's He* is near Broadlane houſe, the ſeat of the Glynnes, built 1752. The *Roſt*, a round eminence, with foſſes and an exploratory mount, lies in Gresford pariſh, and at *Caer Eſtyn* was a fourth[q].

The ſpring, called *Fynnow Leinw*, or the flowing well, in *Kilken* pariſh, has loſt the ſingular property aſcribed to it by Mr. Camden[r]. Dr. Powel ſuppoſed this to be the fountain to which Giraldus[s] aſcribed that quality: but that was more probably *Ffynnon Aſſa*, of which the ſame phænomenon is related[t]. Kilken.

Kilken church carved roof is ſaid to have come from Baſingwerk abbey[u].

"*Hope*, alias *Queen Hope* lordſhip, longing chiefly Hopé.
"to the king, contains but one pariſh. The ground
"is hilly: in the vallies is metely good corn. Alan
"river cometh through it. The town of Hope, now
"decayed, was ſumtime burgeſid and privilegid, and
"is caullid in Walſch *Cairgorles*. Ther ſtond yet grete Caergurly.
"waulles of a caſtle ſet on an hylle, wher be diggid
"good mille ſtones of a blew girthe[x]." The church with a large ſquare tower ſtands on a hill. The ſmall remains of the caſtle make a pictureſque termination to the village. Edward I. excepted it and its land from Warren's grant, annexing it to Flintſhire, from which Henry VIII. ſeparated it, and added it to Denbighſhire, but afterwards reſtored it to this county. Much limeſtone and entrochi are found on the hill[y]. Edward I's queen lodged in this caſtle in her way to Caernarvon, and it was ſoon after burnt. The king beſtowed it on her, and from her it had the name of *Queen Hope*. This manor of Hope is the only one at preſent poſſeſſed in Wales by the earl of Derby. Richard II. had granted it to John Holland, earl of Huntingdon[z]. At the end of *Caergurly* village is a fine bridge over Alen. The form of the place, viewed from the ſummit of the adjacent rock, beſpeaks it to have been a Roman ſtation, rectangular, one ſide formed by the ſlope of the river, with three broad parallel ſtreets, interſected by three narrower at right angles. Roman bricks were found in the ruins of the old houſe of Hope, and large beds of iron cinders, ſuppoſed works of the Romans near *Caer Eſtyn* in this pariſh. A Roman road points from the village towards Mold viſible more than once in the fields on this ſide Plas Tog. An artificial mount ſtands cloſe on its courſe. Another road points towards Hawarden; there might have been a third on the Wrexham ſide of Caergwrle, *Croes y ſtreet* there paſſing over *Cefn y bedd*, or the hill of Grace, and leading to the caſtle. Theſe roads were one way into the mineral parts of Wales, where Roman money has been found. Mr. Edwards makes a happy conjecture concerning the etymology of this place *Caer Gawr Lle*, or the camp of the *Giant Legion*, *Lleon Gawr*, the Britans beſtowing that title on the 26th Legion, analagous to *Victrix*, giving it the ſtrength of a giant[a].

On *Rhyddyn* demeſne belonging to ſir Stephen-Richard Glynne adjoining to the Allan are two ſalt ſprings, formerly reſorted to as antiſcorbutic[b].

In *Moleſdale*, a delicious tract of rich land, is "but Moleſdale Mold.
"one great paroche called *Plouhe Wriothegrig*, of

[o] Pennant, I. 51, 52. 67—73. [p] Groſe, Pennant I. 89—101. [q] Penn. I. 89, 90. [r] Ib. I. 411.
[s] Itin. II. 10. [t] Gibſon. [u] Pennant, I. 410. [x] Lel. V. 38. [y] Pennant, I. 404, 405.
[z] Dugd. Bar. II. 78. [a] Ib. 403. [b] Ib. 407.

ſome

" ſome communely *Moleſdale*. Ther longgith three " chapels unto it. Some ſay it was ons a market town. " The name of a maire, and a great number of howſes " be withowt token almoſt deſtroyed, and ther hath " been two ſtreates, as *Streate Byle* and *Streate* " *Dadlede* in Walſch, in Engliſh the *Courthowſe* " *ſtreet*, beſides other little lanes. Now in all be " ſcant 40 houſes. At the north ende of Byle ſtreet " appere diches and hilles yn token of an antient " caſtle or buildings there. It is now caullid Mont " *Brenebyly*, [now the *Bailey hill* [c]], and on the ſide " of it is a fair ſpring [d]." The Welſh name *Yr Wyddgryg* ſignifies *the conſpicuous hill or barrow*, anſwering to *Monthault* and the Bailey hill. All that remains of the caſtle is the long hill, having at the north end a keep and at the ſouth end a long ſquare area, both divided from it by a ditch, and another ditch ſurrounds the whole divided into three parts. In one have been found bones of beaſts. A gold coin of Veſpaſian was found here [e]. The church, built probably about the end of Henry VIII. in imitation of that at Gresford, is a ſtately ſtructure, 124 feet from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth 61: the tower rebuilt by Mr. Turner of Hawarden in a happy imitation of the reſt of the building. In a ſouth chapel in a ſmall nich is a ſtatue of a biſhop, to whom an angel holds this ſcroll, *Robertus permiſſione divina epus Aſſav*, for Robert Parſew, biſhop of St. Aſaph from 1536 to 1554, when Mary tranſlated him to Hereford, where he died and was buried 1557 [f]. But this memorial of him was erected by one John ap Rhys, as an inſcription, now defaced, ſets forth.

Againſt a pillar of the nave is this unuſual epitaph:

William Wynne, of Tower, D. D.
ſometyme fellow of All Souls college
in Oxford, and rector of Llanvechan,
in this dioceſe, departed this life,
aged [g]
In conformity to
antient uſage, from a proper
regard to decency, and a concern
for the health of his fellow-creatures,
he was moved to give particular
directions for being buried in the
adjoining churchyard, and not in the
church; and as he ſcorned flattering
of others while living, he has
took care to prevent being flattered
himſelf when dead, by cauſing this
ſmall memorial to be ſet up
in his life time.
God be merciful to me a ſinner.
Heb Duw heb ddim.

The inſcriptions Pl. X. fig. 11, 12, are on the pillars of this church, and fig. 13, 14, on two inſcribed ſtones in the north ſide of the middle aile. In 1783 was dug up in the churchyard a ſtone inſcribed,

Fundamentum
eccleſiæ Chriſtus
1547
W. H. epus.
William Hughes, biſhop of St. Aſaph.

In taking down the old ſteeple they found a foot under the ground floor burnt wheat, barley, rye, and beans laid three inches deep on an earthen floor over bones which were laid regularly for the depth of half a yard, and four or five yards ſquare [h]; alſo worked into the foundation a ſtone inſcribed,

Here lieth the body of Gwenllean daughter of Evan
ap David ap Yorworth,

of which Evan it is ſaid, on his tomb in Angleſea, that 300 of his deſcendants ſung a pſalm at his funeral.

Near *Trenddyn* chapelry is a vaſt *maen hir* or monumental ſtone called *Carreg y Llech*, five feet high, ſeven broad, and 18 inches thick, ſet erect on a tumulus coarſely paved.

Near Mold the learned Uſher places the ſcene of the famous victory, which he calls *Victoria Alleluiatica*, becauſe the Pagans, Picts, and Saxons were put to flight by the repeated ſhouts of *Alleluiah* by the Britans commanded by Germanus and Lupus. In memory of the firſt of theſe generals, the place about a mile weſt from Mold is called *Maes Garmon*, or *German's field*. To the objection that St. German died in the year 435, and the Saxons under Hengiſt and Horſa did not arrive here till 449 [i], he anſwers that Ammianus Marcellinus, Claudian, and others, tell us that the Saxons long before made inroads into this iſland [k]. An obeliſk with an inſcription is erected on the ſpot by Mr. Griffith [l].

" The river Alen cometh within a myle of Moleſ- Alen r.
" dale church in Moleſdale, called in Welſch
" *Stratalen*, and ther be coal pittes a three quarters
" of a mile from Moleſdale toune [m]."

On the firſt regulation of the Welſh counties by Henry VIII. *Moleſdale*, with the continuation of it, which went under the name of *Hopeſdale*, were annexed to the county of Denbigh, but 33 Henry VIII. were given to Flintſhire [n].

In the coal pits at *Leeſwood* in this pariſh are found Leeſwood.
foſſil plants, as biſhop Gibſon was informed [o]. Upon enquiry of Mr. Richard Edwards, who rented the pits, I could not learn that he had ever met with any, though he had heard of their being found in the upper ſtratum, which he called a kind of ſlate. The coal cuts into large maſſes, which flake aſunder on beating. It is a ſpecies of kennel coal, and will burn in a candle, and bear working into knife handles, &c. I ſaw ſeveral pieces of peacock coal among it.

At *Upper Leeſwood* is the ſeat of ſir George Wynne, the late baronet of that name, who acquired a fortune by a lead mine, which in 20 years yielded £.360,000. This he ſpent in every kind of extravagance, electioneering, draining a bog and building his houſe on it, which ſtands pleaſantly under a hill, with good gardens and a pair of wrought iron gates made by the ſame hand as thoſe at Chirk, and the ſecond wonder of Wales after them. *Plas* Plas Teghe.
Teghe on this road, the ſeat of the antient family of the Trevors, built 1610, aſcribed to Inigo Jones, and having in the centre a hall 43 feet by 23, now inhabited by a farmer, is built round a ſquare court,

[c] Pennant, I. 407. [d] Ib. 391. [e] Ib. 395. [f] Ib. 393. [g] He died March 3, 1776, aged 77.
[h] A ſtratum of wheat was found in digging down the hill of the prætorium at Burgh caſile, Suffolk, among urns, &c. It was pure and unmixed with earth, black as if burnt; great part of it reſembled a coarſe powder, but the granulated form of the reſt plainly ſhewed what it had been. Rye was found in the ſame ſtate at Thetford. Ives's Garionenum, p. 36.
[i] See article *Anglo Saxons*. Introd. p. ciii. [k] Gibſon. [l] Pennant, I. 409.
[m] Lel. V. 37. [n] Pennant, I. 404. [o] Of theſe foſſil plants ſee Neath, p. 503.

with four towers at the corners, in each a room 23 feet by 19, with a cloſet 15 feet and a half[p].

Tower. *Tower*, the ſeat of the late Dr. Wynn, a ſquare ſtone tower of three ſtories was, in Leland's time, inhabited by John Wynne ap Robert, and called *Bron coit*, or *Regnault's tower*[q].

Northop. *Northop*, q. d. *North Hope*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Hope, is named in Britan *Llan Eurgain*, from a female ſaint of that name. In the church are ſeveral old monuments, engraved by Mr. Pennant[r].

Eulo *caſtle*. By the road ſide are ruins of *Eulo* caſtle, a ſmall double fortreſs with a ſquare area and two round towers. In the adjoining woods, ſtill called *Coed Eulo*, Henry II. received a ſevere repulſe, which was followed by the other mentioned by Mr. Camden at Coleſhill, from which laſt he retreated to a ſecure ſtation, probably now called *Gadlys*, q. d. *Palatium caſtrenſe*. He afterwards attempted to cut off the retreat of Owen Gwynned, who retired to a plain near St. Aſaph, ſtill called *Cil Owen*, or *Owen's retreat*, and from thence to a ſtrong camp called *Bryn y Pin*, and at preſent *Pen y parc*, in the pariſh of St. George. *Bryn Dychwelwch*, or the eminence on which Owen founded the retreat, lies over Pentre Bagilt below Gadlys[s]. "Hoel, a gentleman of Flyntſhir, that by "antient accuſtume was wont to give the bagge "[badge] of the ſilver harpe to the beſt harper of "North Wales as by a privilege of his aunceſtors, "dwellith at *Penrine* in Flintſhire. He hath alſo a "ruinous caſtelet or pile at a place called *Caſtelh Yollo*. "This word *Yollo* is the ſame in Walſche that Lluelen "is and Ludovicus in Latin. Yollo is two miles "from Northop village, a little on the left hand in "the high way to Cheſter[t]." It belongs now to John Davies, eſq. of Llannerch. A great manufactory of coarſe earthen ware is carried on here[u].

On this road is *Moel y Gaer*, deſcribed by Mr. Lluyd, to which belongs a fortification of the ſame name near Bodvaris.

This camp is round, about 160 paces diameter, like a round hill with the top cut off level: the vallum is of earth, and almoſt oppoſite to the entrance is a tumulus[x]. It was probably one of the chain of poſts before-mentioned on the Clwydian hills, where the Ordevices diſputed their country with the Romans inch by inch. Here Howel Gwynedh of the tribe of Edwyn ap Gronw, who ſided with Owen Glyndwr againſt Henry IV. was beheaded. He had long annoyed his Engliſh neighbours, but was at length taken by his enemies of the town of Flint, and his eſtate given to one Saxton. Before him one Owen ap Aldud had alſo oppoſed the Engliſh in theſe borders, and kept all Tegaingl ſubject to him for three years, till he obtained his pardon[y].

Maelor Saeſneg. *Maelor Saeſneg* is a hundred of Flintſhire, comprehending the pariſhes of Worthenbury, Bangor, Hanmer, Erbiſtock, and Hope, and the chapelry of Overton, and ſome others inſulated in Denbyſhire, and ſeems to have taken its name from being the jointure of Emma, an Engliſhwoman, widow of Gryffydd ap Madoc, and was declared to conſtitute part of Flintſhire by Edward I. by the ſtatute of Wales[z].

Hanmer lake contains about 50 acres, having on one ſide the town the church and the ſeat of the Hanmers, a modern brick building. The church is a handſome building of the time of Henry VII. having monuments of ſir Thomas Hanmer, bart. knight of the ſhire for Flint, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Anne, who died 1678, and his grandſon and nameſake, editor of Shakeſpear, who died 1746[a]. *Bettesfield*, two miles off, is another old ſeat of this family, a daughter of which married ſir John Warner, of Parham, c. Suffolk, who turned papiſt, and lived in a convent abroad[b]. Hanmer. Bettesfield.

Not far from Kilken in the ſame vale of Nanerch is *Penbedw* the ſeat of Watkin Williams, eſq. who poſſeſſes ſome remains of ſir Kenelm Digby's library, the ſuperb pedigree of the Digby family, illuminated with drawings of all their arms and tombs. In the meadows below the houſe are part of a druidical circle and a ſmall tumulus[c]. Penbedw.

On one of the ſummits of the mountains, at a great height above the houſe, is a very ſtrong Britiſh poſt, called *Moel Arthur*, with two very deep ditches, and ſuitable dikes on the acceſſible ſides. This is one of the chain of forts traced by Mr. Pennant that defended the country of the Ordevices and their ſucceſſors from invaſion. They conform in ſhape to the hills, and are generally unprovided with water. The firſt is called *Moel Hiraddig*, about two or three miles from the ſea in Cwm pariſh, unleſs Diſerth caſtle may be ſuppoſed to have ſucceeded the firſt poſt, and the great artificial mount above Newmarket called *Cop yr Golenni*, or *mount of light*, may have been the beacon to give notice of an enemy from ſea. *Moel y Gaer*, in Bodvari pariſh, is the ſecond. The third are the vaſt intrenchments on *Bryn y Cloddiau*, or *the hill of ditches*, the largeſt a mile and half in circumference, defended by ſingle, double, triple, or even quadruple ditches where neceſſary, and in the foſs next the area a number of hollows as for lodgments. The fourth is *Moel Arthur*. Almoſt oppoſite to it on Halken mountain is *Moel y Crio*, that ſeems a middle poſt between *Moel y Gaer* in Northop pariſh and this. The next in order is *Moel Fenlli*, and below it another poſt on a leſſer hill, called by the common name of *Moel y Gaer*. *Caer Eſtyn* and the oppoſite poſt in *Caergwrle* rock defended that front. Caer Eſtyn is a Britiſh poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the vale above the village, the entrance through this paſſage into Wales. Further on was Havarden and the Roſts before-mentioned[d]. Mr. Pennant propoſes to point them out in Mr. Evans's map. Britiſh *poſts*.

Wat's dike is firſt diſcovered on the ſouth part to Maeſbury mill in Oſweſtrey pariſh, where it is loſt in a moraſſy ground: thence it runs north to Hen-dinas and by Pentre'r Clawdd to Gobowen, the ſite of a ſmall fort in Whittington pariſh: then croſſes Prys Henlle common into St. Martin's pariſh, near which is a mount called *Bryn y caſtell*. It croſſes the Ceiriog. between Brynkinallt and Pont y Blew forge, and the Dee below Nant y Bela; whence it paſſes through Wynſtay park by another Pentre'r Clawdd or town- Wat's dike.

[p] Penn. I. 402. [q] Lel. V. 56. Penn. I. 399. [r] I. Pl. X. [s] Penn. I. 87.
[t] Lel. V. 56. [u] Pennant, I. 84, 85. [x] Lluyd. [y] Vaughan MS. Pennant, I. 82, 83.
[z] Penn. I. 215. [a] Ib. 218. [b] Ib. 219. [c] Ib. 411. [d] Ib. 412—414.

ſhip

ſhip on the ditch to Erthig where there was another ſtrong fort on its courſe; thence it goes above Wrexham near Melin Puleſton by Dolydd, Maeſgwyn, Rhos-ddu, Croes-oneiras, Mr. Shakerly's at Gwerſyllt; croſſes the Alun, and through the townſhip of Llai to Rhydin in Flintſhire, above which is Caer Eſtyn a Britiſh poſt before-mentioned: hence it runs by Hope church along the ſide of Moleſdale, which it quits towards the lower part, and turns to Mynydd Sychdyn, Monachlog near Northop, by Northop mills, Brynmoel, Coed y Llys, Nant y Flint, Cefn y Coed, through the Strand fields near Holiwell to its termination below Baſingwork abbey. This dike is little known notwithſtanding it is equal in depth though not in extent to that of Offa, which it attends, at unequal diſtances, from 500 yards to three miles, till the latter, with which it is ſo often confounded, is totally loſt[c].

[c] Pennant, I. 259.

Rare Plants found in Flintſhire.

Anemone *nemoroſa*. A variety with the leaves dotted on the back like the fructifications of a polypody; in Mr. Pennant's woods at *Downing*.

Arenaria *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; in mountainous ſoils: near *Holywell*.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort; in buſhy places and hedges: near *Holywell*.

PRINCES OF WALES.

THE princes of antient Wales of Britiſh race may be found in the printed chronicles of Wales: but it ſeems agreeable to my plan that I ſhould briefly recite thoſe of the blood royal of England. Edward I. to whom when a young man his father Henry III. had ceded the principality of Wales, after he had by the death of Llewellin *ap Gryffith*, laſt prince of the Britiſh race, almoſt cut the ſinews of the Welſh government in the 12th year of his reign, united it to the kingdom of England, and the whole province ſwore fealty and allegiance to his ſon Edward of *Caernarvon*, whom he had created Prince of Wales[a]. But this prince, afterwards Edward II. did not beſtow on his ſon Edward the title of Prince of Wales, but only the honour of earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, as far as I have yet been able to diſcover from the public records. But Edward III. firſt ſolemnly inveſted with this title Edward, ſurnamed the Black Prince, whom death ſnatched away in the career of glory, and afterwards conferred the ſame on his ſon Richard of *Bourdeaux*, heir to the crown, who was depoſed by Henry IV. and came to an untimely end without iſſue. This Henry IV. beſtowed the title of Prince of Wales on his eldeſt ſon afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the name of Henry V. But his ſon Henry VI. who was left an infant in the cradle, at his father's death conferred this honour, which he never himſelf received, on his infant ſon Edward, who had his brains cruelly daſhed out by the Yorkiſts at the battle of Tewkſbury. Not long after king Edward IV. having gained the crown created his infant ſon Edward, afterwards king Edward V. prince of Wales, to whom his uncle Richard III. who cauſed him to be made away, ſubſtituted his ſon Edward, whom Edward IV. had created earl of Saliſbury, as I have lately diſcovered, and who ſoon died. Afterwards Henry VII. firſt created Arthur, and on his deceaſe Henry, well known by the name of Henry VIII. princes of Wales. Each of theſe were inveſted with the principality of Wales by patent in theſe words, "to hold to themſelves and their heirs king of "England." For our kings would not loſe ſo fine an opportunity of gratifying their eldeſt ſons, but thought it moſt prudent to confer this obligation on them at pleaſure. Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward, the children of Henry VIII. though they had not this inveſtiture and patent were ſucceſſively ſtyled princes of Wales. For at that time Wales was ſo annexed and united by act of parliament to the kingdom of England as to be governed by the ſame laws. I now return from Wales to England, and haſten to the Brigantes.

29 E. I.

[a] See vol. I. p. cxxxv.

ADDITIONS.

SINCE Mr. Camden's time Henry, and after him Charles, ſon of James I. and Charles eldeſt ſon of Charles I. were all ſucceſſively created princes of Wales by patent: as was alſo George Auguſtus, only ſon of George I. Frederic, eldeſt ſon of George II. and George, eldeſt ſon of his preſent Majeſty.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH.

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME III. PART III.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III. PART III.

BRIGANTES . . 233

- Yorkſhire . . . . . 235.
- W. Riding . . 235, 260.
- E. Riding . . 246, 310.
- N. Riding . . 250, 322.
- Richmondſhire . 256, 331.
- Biſhopric of Durham . . 349.

PLATES IN VOL. III. PART III.

Plate XIII. . . . . 272.
XIV. . . . . 267.
XV. . . . . 283.
XVI. . . . . 303.
XVII. . . . . 311.
XVIII. . . . . 319.
XIX. . . . . 340.
XX. . . . . 365.

MAPS.

Yorkſhire — North Part, South Part } of Weſt Riding . . to face p. 260.
East Riding . . . . . 310.
North Riding *(two plates joined in one)* . . 322.
Durham . . . . . 349.

Printed by T. Benſley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.

BRIGANTES.

BRITAIN, which hitherto has run out into ſeveral very large points towards Germany one way, and towards Ireland the other, now withdraws itſelf as if it feared the violence of the ocean, and contracts the land into narrower compaſs. The coaſts which now run on north ſtrait to Scotland are not above 100 miles aſunder. Almoſt all this part was in the flouriſhing times of Britain occupied by the BRIGANTES. Ptolemy ſays they inhabited the country from the eaſtern to the weſtern ſea. This was the moſt powerful and populous nation, moſt celebrated by the beſt writers, all of whom call them *Brigantes*, except Stephanus de Urbibus, who calls them *Brigæ*, but the article in him relating to them ends abruptly in all the copies. If I ſhould derive theſe Brigantes from *Brigæ*, which among the antient Spaniards ſignified a city, I ſhould not think it ſatisfactory, as Strabo ſays it is a Spaniſh word. If with Goropius I ſhould ſuppoſe them ſo called from the Belgic language *Brigantes*, q. d. Free hands, I ſhould be charged with putting off his reveries upon perſons in their ſenſes. Be it as it may, our Britans at preſent, whenever they ſee a perſon acting in a profligate and imprudent manner, make uſe of a common proverb *Wharret Brigans*, as much as to ſay he is playing the Brigant. The modern French from their antient language, as it ſhould ſeem, call ſuch ſort of people *Brigand*, and piratic ſhips *Brigantins*[b]. Whether this was the import of the word antiently in the Gauliſh or Britiſh language I do not take upon me to affirm: but if I remember right Strabo[c] calls the Brigantes an Alpine nation marauders, and Julius, a young Belgian of daring intrepidity, who conſidered violence as authority, and virtue an empty name, is ſurnamed *Briganticus* in Tacitus[e]. In this ill character our Brigantes ſeem to have been allied to theſe other nations, committing ſuch outrages among their neighbours that Antoninus Pius on that account took away the greateſt part of their country from them, as we learn from Pauſanias[f] who writes thus: "Antoninus Pius took away much territory from the "Brigantes in Britain, becauſe they invaded with an armed force and detained Genunia, a part of the "country ſubject to the Romans." I hope none will conſider this a reflection on theſe people, as it would be very inconſiſtent in me to brand any individual, much leſs an whole nation, with infamy. For this character in that warlike age, when all the nations made right conſiſt in force, was not accounted infamous. "Robbery," ſays Cæſar[g], "is not held diſgraceful in Germany, provided it is committed with-"out the territories of each ſtate. They ſay it ſerves to exerciſe their youth, and keep them employed." For a like reaſon the Paeones, a Greek nation, had their name as from παιειν to ſtrike. The Quadi among the Germans and the Chaldæans had their names from their marauding character[h].

Brigæ. Brigantes, whence derived.

As to Florianus del Campo, a Spaniſh author, affecting to bring our Brigantes from Spain to Ireland[i] and thence into Britain with no other conjecture to ſupport him but that he finds a city named *Brigantia* in his own country, I fear he miſleads himſelf. For admitting our Brigantes and thoſe in Ireland to have had their name from the ſame circumſtance, I would rather with my very learned friend Thomas Savile ſuppoſe that ſome of the Brigantes, and of other Britiſh nations after the arrival of the Romans, retired to Ireland, ſome for peace and quiet, others to be out of ſight of the Roman tyranny, and others not to loſe their own concurrence in their old age, that liberty which they received from nature at their birth. That Claudius was the firſt Roman who attacked our Brigantes, and reduced them to his allegiance, is intimated by Seneca in the following lines of his Apocolycinthoſis[k]:

——— *ille Britannos*
Ultra noti littora Ponti & cæruleos
Scuta Brigantes, dare Romuleis colla catenis
Juſſit, & ipſum nova Romanæ jura ſecuris
Tremere Oceanum ———

By him ſubdued the Roman yoke,
The extremeſt Britans gladly took.
Him the blue ſhield Brigants ador'd
When the vaſt ocean felt his pow'r
Reſtrain'd with laws unknown before,
And trembling own'd a Roman Lord.

I ſuppoſe them, however, not ſubdued by arms, but rather to have ſubmitted upon conditions, as hiſtorians ſay nothing of what the poet here alludes to. Tacitus[l] ſays that diſcords ariſing among the Brigantes at that

[b] See Paſquier Recherches de France, VI. c. 40. C. The Brigantes in Geographers are always found in mountainous tracts. *Breogant*, ſteep; *Brant Brechiniauc* mountaineers, as here in Brecknockſhire, p. 482. Northumberland, p. 674. MS. n. G. in the edition 1607. [c] IV. p. 206.
[e] See the Scholiaſt on Juvenal's *Caſtella Brigantum*, XIV. 196, where the old Scholiaſt refers it to the Brigantes of Gaul.
[f] Arcad. c. 43. [g] B. G. VI. c. 23. [h] Reinerus Reineccius.
[i] Some copies, however, call thoſe in Ireland *Birgantes*. C.
[k] See the Romans in Britain, Introd. p. xxxiii. [l] Ann. XII. c. 32.

Cartiſmandua.

time brought back Oſtorius who was entering into a new war, and who ſoon put a ſtop to them by the execution of a few perſons. At this time the Brigantes had a queen of their own, Cartiſmandua, of great power and noble birth, who took and delivered Caratacus up to the Romans. Wealth and proſperity making her deſpiſe her huſband Venutius, ſhe made his armour-bearer Vellocatus partner of her bed and throne: the introduction of which infamy into the family occaſioned a fatal war. The huſband had on his ſide the affections of his ſubjects, the adulterer only the queen's paſſion and cruelty to ſupport him. She by her artifices took off the brother and relations of Venutius, who provoked by this diſgrace called in allies, and by their aſſiſtance and by the revolt of the Brigantes, which ſoon followed, reduced Cartiſmandua to extremities. On her applying to the Romans their light troops and cohorts after various engagements extricated her from her difficulties. The kingdom was however left to Venutius, and the management of the war to the Romans[m], who were not able to reduce the Brigantes before the time of Veſpaſian. Then Petilius Cerealis invaded their kingdom, fought many battles, ſometimes bloody ones, and ſubdued or waſted the greateſt part of the Brigantes. But whereas Tacitus ſays this queen of the Brigantes gave up Caratacus to Claudius, and that that emperor exhibited him in his triumph, it is certainly an antichroniſm in that excellent author, and ſome time ſince noticed as ſuch by Lipſius, that perfect maſter of the ſpirit of the antient writers. For neither was this Caratacus king of the Silures led in that triumph of Claudius, nor Caratacus ſon of Cunobeline (for ſo he is ſtyled in the Faſti, though by Dio Cataeratus) over whom Aulus Plautius, if not the ſame year certainly the following, obtained an ovation. But this I leave to the diſcuſſion of others having treated of it before. In Hadrian's time, when, as Spartian[n] obſerves, "the Britans could not be kept in "obedience to the Romans," our Brigantes alſo ſeem to have revolted from the Romans, and raiſed a rebellion. Had this not been the caſe there was no reaſon for Juvenal[o] who wrote then to have thus expreſſed himſelf:

Dirue Maurorum attegias, caſtella Brigantum.

The tents of Moors and Brigant caſtles ſack.

Nor do they ſeem to have been very quiet afterwards in the reign of Antoninus Pius who diſpoſſeſſed them of part of their territory for making inroads into Genunia or Guinethia, a province in alliance with the Romans, as we before obſerved.

Might I be allowed by our critics, who now take extraordinary liberties, I think I could correct two errors in Tacitus relative to the Brigantes. The firſt is in the 12th book of his Annals[p], where he ſays Venutius before-mentioned was of the ſtate of the *Jugantes*; I would read of the Brigantes, which Tacitus himſelf ſeems to intimate in the 3d book of his Hiſtory. The other is in his life of Agricola[q]. The *Brigantes*, under the command of a woman, began to fire the colony, &c. where hiſtorical truth obliges us to read the *Trinobantes*; for he is ſpeaking of queen Boodicia who had nothing to do with the Brigantes, but had ſtirred up the Trinobantes to revolt, and driven out the colony at Camalodunum or Maldon.

The very extenſive country inhabited by theſe people which narrows as it runs, riſes in the middle like the Appennines in Italy, with a continued ridge of mountains parting the counties, into which it is now divided. For under them to the eaſt and German ocean lie the county of York and the biſhopric of Durham; and to the weſt Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland; all which counties in the infancy of the Saxon government were comprehended in the kingdom of Deira. For the Saxons called theſe countries the kingdom of Northumberland, dividing it into two parts, calling that Deira or Deir-land, which lies neareſt to us on this ſide Tine, and Bernicia[r] that which lies further on from the Tine to the Frith of Edenborough[s]; both which parts had for ſome time kings of their own, but were at laſt united under one. I muſt juſt obſerve by the way, that whereas in the life of Charlemagne[t] we read, that Eardulph, king of the Northumbrians, i. e. *De Irland*, being driven from his native country, took refuge with that prince, we muſt join the two words and read *Deirland*, and underſtand it of this kingdom and not of *Ireland*.

[m] Tacit. Hiſt. III. 45. [n] Vit. Adriani, c. 5. [o] Sat. XIV. 196. [p] c. 40.
[q] c. 31. [r] *Brenaic, Brinaic*, mountainous, by tranſpoſition of one letter Bernicii. MS. n. G.
[s] Hiſtorians differ greatly in their accounts of the preciſe limits of theſe two diviſions. Uſſer Primord. p. 212. G.
[t] P. 272. Annal. Francor'. in 8°.

YORK-

YORKSHIRE.

THE county of York, in Saxon Eueppic-ſcyne, Eſſpoc ſcyne, and Ebopa-ſcyne, commonly called Yorkſhire, which is by far the largeſt county in England, is ſuppoſed to be bleſt with but a mixt ſhare of fruitfulneſs [a]. If in ſome places it is ſtony, ſandy, and barren, in others it abounds with pleaſant and rich fields; if in ſome it is bare of wood, in others it is covered with the thickeſt foreſts; Nature thus providently producing this variety that the country is thereby rendered more pleaſant and agreeable. On the weſt it is divided by the mountains before-mentioned from Lancaſter and Weſtmoreland. On the north from the biſhopric of Durham by the continued courſe of the river Tees. On the eaſt the German Ocean beats againſt it. The ſouth ſide confines upon the counties of Cheſter and Derby firſt, and afterwards on thoſe of Nottingham and Lincoln, in which laſt that noble mouth of Humber extends itſelf, into which almoſt all the rivers that water this county empty themſelves as into a common receptacle.

This whole county is divided into three parts, called from their reſpective ſituations *Weſt Riding*, *Eaſt Riding*, and *North Riding*. The weſt riding, or weſt part, is for ſome way bounded by the river Ouſe (at firſt called Ure and Your), the county of Lancaſter, and the ſouth boundaries of the county, and lies towards the eaſt and ſouth. The eaſt riding or eaſt part lies toward the eaſt and the ocean, which, together with the river Derwent, incloſes it. The north riding, or north part, lies north, ſurrounded as it were by the rivers Tees and Derwent, and the long courſe of the Ouſe. In the weſt part the weſtern or boundary mountains diſcharge many rivers, all received by the Ouſe, and conveyed with it to the Humber. I know no better way of deſcribing this county than by following the courſe of the Dan, Calder, Are, Wherf, Nid, and Ouſe, which riſe among theſe mountains, are rivers of eminence, and run by conſiderable places.

Dan r. The *Dane*, commonly called *Don* and *Dane*, ſeems to have its name from running in a lower and more depreſſed channel, which is the meaning of the Britiſh word *Dan*, and after viſiting *Wortley*, which gave *Wortley.* *Wentworth.* name to an illuſtrious family, as alſo *Wentworth*, in the neighbourhood, whence, beſides other noble perſonages in this and other counties, the barons *Wentworth* take their deſcent and name, it firſt paſſes by *Sheafild*, a town famous like many others *Sheffield.* in its neighbourhood for its iron works (there being many iron mines hereabouts), and defended with an antient and ſtrong caſtle, which deſcended in a direct line from the *Lovetofts*, the lords *Furnivall*, and *Nevile* [b] lord *Furnival*, to the right honourable the *Talbots* earls of Shrewſbury. Thence the Dan, ſhrouded with alders, yews, and other trees, proceeds to *Rotherham*, which boaſts of giving birth to *Rotheram.* its nameſake and eſpecial benefactor Thomas Rotheram, archbiſhop of York, who there, on a laudable plan, founded and endowed a college, with three ſchools for inſtructing boys in writing, grammar, and muſic, which the greedy injuſtice of our time has now ſuppreſſed. Then it paſſes in right of the old caſtle of *Conniſborow*, Britiſh *Caer Conan*, *Coniſborough* ſituate on a rock, into which, when Aurelius Ambroſius had given the Saxons ſo complete a rout at *Maibelly* that they fled in the utmoſt diſorder, their general Hengiſt retired, and a few days after drew up his army before his camp againſt the Britans, who purſued him, and fought a ſecond battle fatal to himſelf and his troops, great numbers being there cut to pieces, and himſelf taken and beheaded by the Britans, if we believe the Britiſh hiſtory in preference to the Saxon Chronicle, which ſays that he died a natural death worn out with fatigue [c]. Afterwards it waſhes *Sprotburgh*, the old ſeat of the old *Spotburg.* family of *Fitz Williams*, allied to the moſt noble perſonages of England, and from which deſcend William *Fitz Williams* in the laſt age earl of Southampton, and William *Fitz Williams*, late lieutenant of Ireland. But, in proceſs of time, this eſtate came by inheritance to the *Copleys*, as did *Elmeſley*, and other eſtates of this family, to the *Savilles*.

Here the Dan dividing its ſtream runs by an an- *Dancaſter.* tient town, to which it gives its name, which we now call *Dan-caſter*, the Scots *Don-Caſtle*, the Saxons Donaceaſtep, Ninnius *Caer Daun*, but Antoninus Danum, as alſo the Notitia, which ſays that the prefect of the Criſpinian horſe were ſtationed there under the Dux Britanniarum. About the year 759 it was fired by lightning, and ſo completely deſtroyed and ſunk in its ruins, that it has ſcarce recovered itſelf. It ſtill ſhews a great area of a caſtle ſuppoſed to have been then burnt, where now we ſee an elegant church, dedicated to St. George, the only one in the town. Below this, about five miles to the ſouth, is *Tickhill*, which muſt not be forgotten, *Tickhill.* an antient town with a large old caſtle, ſurrounded only with a ſingle wall, and defended by a high hill, on which is a round tower. It was formerly of ſo much conſequence, that the lands belonging to it were called the *Honor of Tickhill*. In the reign of Henry I. it was held by Roger *Buiſly*. Afterward the earls of Ancaſter and Ewe, in Normandy, were

[a] *temperatæ cenſetur ubertatis.*

[b] Thomas Neville, lord Furnival. H.

[c] Mat. Weſtm. Florilegus ad A. D. 489. The ſecond battle was fought two years after the firſt. But all this ſtory reſts ſolely on the credit of this one author. All the reſt ſay he died a natural death. So Huntingd. II. p. 179.

lords

lords of it by favour of king Stephen. At length Richard I. gave it to his brother John[d]. In the barons' wars Robert de *Vieuxpont* kept poſſeſſion of it, for the reſtoration of which to the earl of *Ew* Henry III. gave him the keeping of the caſtle and earldom of Carliſle[e]. But, on the king of France refuſing to reſtore to the Engliſh their eſtates in France, the king of England detained it when John earl of Ew demanded it in right of his great-grandmother Alice. Richard II. king of England, at laſt gave it out of his pure bounty to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter. The Dan, which often here riſes and overflows the grounds, collecting again its divided waters after running a little way in one ſtream by Hatfield Chace, where is plenty of deer for hunting, divides again and runs one way to the Idel, a river of Nottinghamſhire, and another to the Are, that united with them it may enter Humber mouth. In this place theſe rivers ſurround *Diche Marſhe* and *Marſhland*, fenny tracts, or rather river iſlands, including a circuit of near fifteen miles, diverſified with a moſt luxuriant verdure, very fit for feeding cattle, and encircled on all ſides with villages. Some of the inhabitants fancy the ground is looſe, and lifted up as the waters riſe, which Pomponius Mela[f] relates of Antros, an iſland in Gaul. Among the ſmall rivers which bring their waters hither we muſt not forget the *Went* flowing from a pool near *Noſthill*, where was formerly a monaſtery, dedicated to Oſwald, king and martyr, rebuilt by Atholphus, confeſſor to king Henry I. but here is now the ſeat of the famous and knightly family of the *Gargraves*.

Hatfield Chace.

Diche Marſh. Marſhland.

Went r. Noſthill.

The Calder riſing on the borders of Lancaſhire is covered with inconſiderable towns, amongſt which at *Gretland*, on the top of a mountain inacceſſible except on one ſide, was dug up this votive altar, dedicated as it ſhould ſeem to the tutelar deity of the Brigantes, and now to be ſeen at Bradley in the houſe of the illuſtrious ſir John *Savil*, baron of the Exchequer.

Gretland.

DVI CI BRIG.
ET NVM. GG.
T. AVR. AVRELIAN
VS DD PRO SE.
ET SVIS. S. M. A. G. S.

A.D. 209.

On the other ſide

ANTONINO
III. ET GET. COSS.

i. e. Dui Civitatis Brigantum & Numinibus Auguſtorum Titus Aurelius Aurelianus dedicavit pro ſe & ſuis. The laſt letters I do not underſtand.

Antonino tertium & Geta conſulibus.

Whether *Dui* means *Deus*, or God, which the preſent Britons call *Diw*, or ſome local deity of the Britans, let the learned determine. "For, as ſouls were appropriated to bodies at their birth, ſo were guardian genii to nations, as Symmachus expreſſes himſelf[g]. And the ſupreme intelligence diſtributes various guardians to different countries." For ſuch was the theological ſyſtem of antiquity. Not to mention foreign nations, whoſe hiſtory abounds with local deities, the Britans had in the part now called Eſſex, *Andate*[h], in Cumberland, *Bello-tucadrus*, in Northumberland, *Vitinus* and *Mogontus*, as will more clearly appear from the inſcriptions to be given in their proper places. And Servius Honoratus[i] juſtly obſerves that local deities never went to other countries.

Genii locorum.

But to return to the river Calder, which being now increaſed by other ſtreams, has a fine bridge over it at *Eland*, near which at *Grimſcarre* were found bricks with this inſcription:

Eland. Grimſcarre.

COH IIII. BRE.

The Romans, who were renowned for their military ſkill, moſt wiſely employed their legions and cohorts in time of peace and inactivity, to prevent their contracting habits of idleneſs, in making ditches, throwing up roads, burning bricks, building bridges, &c.[k]

Among the mountains themſelves, the Calder afterwards leaves on the left *Halifax*, a very famous town on the ſlope of a hill, extending from weſt to eaſt. It has not had this name many ages, being before called Horton, as ſome of the inhabitants relate, adding this tale concerning the change of the name*. A certain prieſt, as they call him, had long been in love with a young woman without ſucceſs, and finding her virtue proof againſt all his ſolicitations, his love ſuddenly changing to madneſs, the villain cut off her head, which, being afterwards hung upon a yew-tree, was reverenced and viſited by the common people till it began to corrupt, every perſon pulling off ſome twigs of the tree. The tree, ſtripped of its branches, maintained its reputation for ſanctity among the credulous, and the vulgar fancied the little veins ſpread like hair or threads between the bark and body of the yew were the maiden's identical hairs. A pilgrimage was eſtabliſhed from the neighbourhood hither, and ſuch a concourſe came that the little village of Horton grew to a large town, and took the new name of Halig-Fœx, or *Hali fex*, q. d. *Holy Hair*, *fax* ſignifying hair among the Engliſh on the other ſide Trent; whence alſo a noble family in theſe parts is called *Fairefax* from their *fair hair*. Thoſe, therefore, who, from a likeneſs of names, placed Ptolemy's *Olicana* here, muſt certainly be miſtaken. This town is famed among the common people for its law, by which thieves taken in the fact, are inſtantly beheaded; and among the learned for giving birth to John de Sacro Boſco, author of the treatiſe on the Sphere. But it is more famous for the largeneſs of the pariſh, having eleven chapels (of which two are parochial ones), and about 12,000 ſouls: ſo that the inhabitants often ſay this their pariſh maintains more men than any

Halifax.

Fax, what it ſignifies.

Halifax law.

* Some will have it to have been firſt called *Chapell in the Grove*.

[d] Plac. 3. Joh. [e] Plac. 4 Henry III.

[f] III. 2. Mela's account of this conjecture is that the iſland at the mouth of the Garonne ſtill appears when the higher grounds on each ſide the river are covered with water. V. Schott. in loc.

[g] I. ep. 40. [h] Dio. lxii. 9 p. 784. See Introduct. p. lxvii. and p. 71 of this volume.

[i] [k] Vopiſcus in Probo.

other kind of animals; whereas, elsewhere in England in the most fruitful places you will see many thousand sheep and but few people, as if men had given place to sheep and cattle, or had been devoured by them. The industry of the inhabitants here is also very surprizing, who possessing a soil which can scarce maintain them at all, much less in a comfortable manner, have carried on such a woollen manufacture first established about 70 years ago, as to raise themselves great fortunes and bear the prize from all their neighbours. Thus verifying the observation that men's industry is often whetted by the barrenness of the soil; and from these causes Norimberg in Germany, Venice and Genoa in Italy, and Limoges in France, all situated in most barren spots, have become most flourishing cities. Six miles hence, not far from the right bank of the *Almondbury.* Calder, near the little village of *Almondbury*, on a very high and steep hill, which is accessible from level ground only, on one side are some ruins of a rampart and walls, and evident traces of a castle incircled with a triple fortification. This some will have to have been OLICANA[k], but in fact it is CAMBODVNUM, called by mistake by Ptolomy CAMULODUNUM, and by Bede divided into *Campo-dunum*. This is proved by the distance from *Mancunium* one way, and from *Calcaria* the other, the same that Antoninus lays down. In the early Saxon times it seems to have been very considerable; for it was a royal vill, and had a church built by Paulinus the Apostle of this people, and dedicated to St. Alban, whence it is now called *Almonbury* for *Albonbury*. But Ceadwalla the Britan, and Penda the Mercian, harassing with a furious war Edwin, prince of this country, it was burnt by the enemy, as Bede reports, and the marks of fire on the stones prove as much, and only a castle arose here afterwards, which I find confirmed by king Stephen to Henry Lacy. To *Whitley.* this adjoins *Whitley*, the seat of the antient and famous family of Beaumont, distinct from that of the barons and viscounts Beaumont, and considerable in England before they came over.

Kirkley. Leaving these the Calder passing by *Kirkley*, once a nunnery, and the burying place of that generous[l] and therefore so much celebrated robber *Robert Hood*, *Dewsborough.* makes its way to *Dewsborough*, situate under a high hill. Whether it takes its name from *Dui* the local deity beforementioned, the name certainly implies as much, signifying *Dui's town*, and it was considerable in the infancy of the rising church among the Saxons in this province. I am informed here was a cross with this inscription:

Paulinus hic prædicavit & celebravit.

Paulinus preacht and administer'd the sacraments here.

All the Chronicles agree that this Paulinus was the first archbishop of York about A. D. 626. Running *Thornhill.* hence by *Thornhill*, which descended from knights of the same order to the *Savilles*, the Calder washes *Wakefield.* *Wakefield*, famous for its woollen manufacture, the largeness of the town and beauty of the buildings, its well frequented market, and the bridge, on which was erected a most beautiful chapel by Edward IV. in memory of the persons there slain in battle. This town formerly belonged to the earls of Warren and Surrey, as did also the neighbouring castle of *San-* *Sandal* castle. *dall*, built by John earl of Warren, whose mind was never free from the solicitations of passion to keep here safe from her husband the wife of Thomas earl of Lancaster, with whom he had a criminal connection. Below this town, when England was torn in pieces by civil wars, which preyed upon her vitals, among others slain by the Lancastrians fell Richard duke of York, father of Edward IV. who chose rather to force fortune than wait for her. A very extensive territory round about here is called the *lordship of Wakefield*, and has for its seneschal one of the neighbouring nobility. This office has often been held by the Savilles, whose family is very numerous hereabouts, and is at present enjoyed by sir J. *Savill*, who has a very handsome house not far off at *Howley*. The Calder has scarce got five miles *Howley.* from Wakefield when it loses both its name and waters in the *Are*, where at the conflux stands *Med-* *Medley.* *ley*, antiently Medeley, q. d. *Interamna*, or the town between rivers, so called from its situation, in the last age the seat of Robert *Waterton*, master of the horse to king Henry V. now of the renowned knight sir John *Savill*, a most worthy baron of the Exchequer, to whose politeness I most gladly take this opportunity of professing my obligations, as well as to his learning, for promoting this work.

The Are, rising at the bottom of Pennigent hill, *Are r.* which lifts its head high among the western hills, sports immediately into so many meanders, as if it was in doubt whether to proceed directly back to its source or forward to the sea, so that I crossed it seven times in half an hour in a strait line. It is calm and gentle, and glides along as if it hardly moved at all, whence I imagine it had its name. For we have already observed the Britans call a slow and gentle stream *Ara*, whence that slow stream the *Arar* in France has its name. The country at the *Arar* in *France.* head of this river we call *Craven*, perhaps from the *Craven.* British word *Crage*, a rock. The whole face of it is deformed with stones and hanging rocks and irregularities, in the middle of which as it were concealed, not far from the Are, *Skipton* lies in a bot- *Skipton.* tom in a manner surrounded with precipices, as *Latium* in Italy, which Varro[m] says was so called because concealed under the Apennines and Alps. The town, considering the manner of building among these rocks, is tolerably neat, and has a handsome and strong castle, built by Robert de *Rumeley*, by whose posterity it came by inheritance to the earls of Albemarle. But their estates escheating, as the lawyers term it, to the crown, Robert *de Clifford* (whose descendants are now earls of Cumberland), by exchange had this castle, and large possessions all round it from king Edward II. on surrendering to that prince the lands he held in the March of Wales.

The Are having crossed Craven grows broader, and has more pleasant fields on its banks, and among them *Kigehley*, which gives name to the famous fa- *Kighely.*

[k] This is generally fixed at Ilkley, of which hereafter, p. 239.
[l] *honestissimus.*
[m] Apud Servium in Æn. VIII. 322. from *latere*, quod *latet* Italia inter juga Alpium & Apennini.

mily of *Kigehley*. Of this family Henry Kigheley obtained of Edward I. for this his manor "the right of holding a market and fair, and free warren, ſo that no man might come upon theſe lands to hunt or catch any thing belonging to the warren without leave and liking of the ſaid Henry and his ſucceſſors." This was reckoned in that age a ſingular favour, and I mention it as informing us what *Free Warren* means. But the right male line of this family ended in our time in Henry Kigheley of *Inſkip*, and the daughters and heireſſes married William *Cavendiſh*, now baron *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwick*, and Thomas *Worſeley* of *Boothes*. Hence the Are runs by *Kirkſtall*, no inconſiderable abbey, founded by Henry Lacy, A. D. 1147, and then viſits *Leedes*, Saxon Loyder, which was made a royal vill when Cambodunum was burnt and ruined by the enemy, and is now a wealthy cloathing town, where Oſwy king of Northumberland routed Penda the Mercian: "and that to the great advantage of both nations, ſays Bede[n], for he delivered his own people from the hoſtile ravages of the Pagans, and converted the Mercian nation to the Chriſtian faith." The place where the battle was fought is called by writers *Winwidfield*[o], which name I ſuſpect was given it from the victory, as the place in Weſtphalia where Quintilius Varus was cut off with his legions was called in German *Winfield*, or *the field of Victory*, as my very good friend and moſt learned Abraham Ortelius obſerved. The circumjacent little tract was formerly called by the antient name of *Elmet*, which Eadwin, ſon of Ella, king of Northumberland, after driving out Cereticus, a Britiſh king, made part of his own dominions, A. D. 620[p]. In many parts of this is dug up limeſtone, which is burnt at *Brotherton* and *Knottingley*, and at certain times as at fairs great quantities of it are conveyed to Wakefield, Sandall, and Stanbridge; and ſo into the weſtern part of the county, which by its hilly ſituation is colder, to inrich and manure the lands. But I leave this to huſbandmen, and proceed on in my route.

Free Warren, what.

Kirkſtall.

Leedes.

Winwidfield.

Elmet.

Limeſtone.

The Are at length receives the Calder beforementioned, and at their confluence is the little village of *Caſtleford*, called *Caſterford* by Marianus, who relates that the citizens of York there ſlew many of king Edelred's ſoldiers, falling on his rear as he was returning from invading this territory for their breach of faith. Antoninus gives this place the older name of LEGEOLIUM and LAGETIUM, in which, beſides expreſs and evident traces of antiquity, great quantities of Roman coins, called by the vulgar *Saraſins heads*, are dug up near the church in a place called *Beanfield*, from the beans growing there. The diſtance alſo from *Danum* and *Eboracum*, between which he puts it, plainly ſhews this, not to mention its ſituation on the Roman military way, and that Roger Hoveden expreſsly calls it a city[q].

Caſtleford.

The Are increaſed by the Calder leaves on the left the little town of *Brotherton*, in which queen Margaret 2d wife of Edward I. turning aſide from the chace was delivered of a ſon thence called Thomas de Brotherton, afterwards earl of Norfolk and marſhal of England. Not much lower the Are receiving the Dan empties itſelf into the Ouſe. On the river is dug yellow marle, which being laid as manure on the fields improves them for many years. Not far from the bank it paſſes by *Pontfract* or *Ponsfracta*, commonly called *Pontfreit*, which owes its riſe to the decay of Legeolium. In the Saxon times it was called *Kirkby*, but the Normans from the breaking of the bridge gave it the French name of Pontfract, from this circumſtance as is generally believed that the wooden bridge near it over the Are was broken down by the great croud that attended William archbiſhop of York, king Stephen's ſiſter's ſon, at his return from Rome, and many fell into the river, but on the archbiſhop's ſhedding a ſhower of tears, and calling upon God, not one periſhed. It ſtands on a very pleaſant country producing plenty of liquorice and ſkirrets, and is embelliſhed with handſome buildings, and ſhews on a rock a noble caſtle, whoſe towers and battlements contribute as much to its beauty as to its ſtrength. Hildebert *Lacy*, the Norman, to whom William I. gave this town with the neighbouring territory (after diſpoſſeſſing Alric the Saxon) firſt built this caſtle. But Henry Lacy, his grandſon, "was in the war (as "the pleas 11 Henry III. expreſs it) at Trench-"bray againſt king Henry I. on which account he "was diſpoſſeſſed of the barony of Pontfract, and "the king gave the honour to Guy de Lavall, who "held it to the time of king Stephen, at which time "this Henry entered into poſſeſſion of the barony, "and by the king's interpoſition compounded with "Guy for £.150." This Henry had a ſon named Robert, who died without iſſue, leaving "his ma-"ternal, but not paternal ſiſter Albreda Liſours, his "heireſs*, having no relation ſo near, for which "reaſon ſhe after the death of Robert enjoyed the "eſtate of the Lacies by her brother, and of the "Liſours by her father." Theſe are the words of the regiſter of Stanlow abbey. She was married to Richard *Fitz Euſtace*, or ſon of Euſtachius, conſtable of Cheſter, whoſe poſterity afterwards took the name of Lacy, and were earls of Lincoln. But by a daughter of the laſt of the Laceys this very fine eſtate was transferred in the proper form of conveyance[r] at length to the earls of Lancaſter, who conſiderably enlarged the caſtle, as queen Elizabeth alſo repaired it at great expence, and began a moſt beautiful chapel. The place is infamous for the murder and ſlaughter of princes. Thomas earl of Lancaſter, who firſt of the Lancaſtrians poſſeſſed it in right of his wife, ſtained it with his blood, being beheaded here by king Edward II. by a ſalutary ſeverity to defend himſelf from rebellion and contempt, and afterwards ſainted by the common people. Here Richard II. king of England, whom Henry IV. ſtripped of his crown, was wickedly taken off by hunger, cold, and unheard of torments. Here alſo Richard III. inflicted capital puniſhment on An-

Brotherton.

Pontfract. T. de Caſtleford.

St. William of York.

Lacy.

* Lib. Monaſt. de Stanlow.

[n] Ec. H. III. 24. [o] Winvaed. Bede. [p] Ninnius is quoted by Mr. Camden here, ſed q.

[q] This is a haſty citation; Hoveden's words are, "exercitus de *Eboraca*, erumpens *civitate*, in *loco* qui dicitur *Ceſtreford*, &c."

[r] *formula tranſcriptionis*, by a ſhort deed. G.

thony

thony earl Rivers uncle to king Edward V. and ſir Richard Grey that king's own brother, though both innocent: the tyrant fearing leſt thoſe high ſpirited perſons ſhould ſtand in the way of his ambitious deſigns. I purpoſely omit the abbey founded here by the Laceys, and the hoſpital for poor by R. Knolles, as ſcarce any ruins of either are now to be ſeen.

Shirborn. From Legeolium leaving *Shirborn*, a populous little town which takes its name from a clear rivulet, and was given by king Athelſtan to the archbiſhops of York, we travelled along the bold ridge of the Roman military way to *Aberford*, a little village by the ſide of this way, famous for making pins, which are in great requeſt among the ladies. Below this runs *Aberford.* the little river *Coc*, called in books *Cokar*, and in the deſcent to the river are to be ſeen the foundations of an old caſtle called Caſtle-Cary. Scarce two miles *Cock r.* from hence at the ſource of the Cokar ſtands *Berwic in Elmet*, ſaid to have been antiently a royal vill of the Northumberland kings, which appears by the ruins to have been ſurrounded with walls. On the *Berwic in Elmet.* other ſide is *Heſſelwood*, the chief ſeat of the famous and very antient family of the *Vavaſors*, who take their name from their office, (having been antiently the king's *Vavaſors*[s]) and in the end of Edward I.'s reign William Vavaſor was ſummoned to parliament among the other barons of the realm, as appears by the writs. Under this is that very famous ſtone *Heſſelwood.* quarry called *Petres Poſt*, from the magnificent church at York having been built of ſtone dug there by the liberality of the Vavaſors.

Petres poſt quarry. From Aberford the river Cokar makes its way to the *Wherf*, as if mourning for deteſtation of the civil wars ever ſince it run with Engliſh blood. For on *Towton.* its bank, near the country village of *Towton*, was ſtrictly our Pharſalia. This kingdom in no place ſaw ſo great an army and ſuch a body of nobility (no leſs than 100,000 on each ſide) more inveterate, or more ſpirited leaders of oppoſite factions, who on Palm Sunday 1461 met in a pitched battle. The fight continued doubtful the greateſt part of the day; the Lancaſtrians unable to ſtand the ſhock, nothing proving ſo fatal to them as the unwieldy greatneſs of their army, gave way, and fled in diſorder. The Yorkiſts purſued them with ſo much eagerneſs, that beſides many of the nobility, 35,000 Engliſhmen fell that day. A little lower near Shirburne, at the *Huddl ſtone.* village of *Huddleſtone*, is a moſt noble quarry, out of which the ſtones when firſt dug are ſoft, but when expoſed to the wind and air acquire a moſt ſubſtantial hardneſs.

From the mountains of Craven comes alſo the *Wherf r.* *Wherf* or *Wharf*, Saxon Cuenꝼ, and runs for a long time parallel with the Are. If any one ſhould be diſpoſed to think its name ſtrained from *Guer*, which ſignifies in Britiſh *rapd*, he will find ſupport for his opinion in the ſtream itſelf, which ruſhes along with great rapidity and rage, daſhing againſt innumerable numbers of ſtones, which it bears before it to the aſtoniſhment of beholders, eſpecially when ſwoln with winter rains. In ſummer too it is very dangerous, as I experienced to my coſt in my firſt tour to theſe parts. It has ſuch ſlipping ſtones that they ſlip from under a horſe's feet, or are carried away by the violence of the ſtream. Its courſe is very long, near 50 miles from its ſource to the Ouſe, yet paſſes by only obſcure towns down *Kilneſey Cragg*, *Kilneſey cragg* the ſteepeſt and higheſt I ever ſaw, to *Burnſall*, where *Burnſall.* is a ſtone bridge, juſt built for the public road, and a ſchool lately founded by ſir William Craven, knt. alderman of London, native of this place, and *Barden Toure*, a ſmall lodge of the earl of Cumberland, *Barden tower* all round which is excellent hunting; *Bolton*, where *Bolton.* was formerly a ſmall religious houſe, *Bethmeſley* the *Bethmeſley.* ſeat of the famous family of the *Claphams*, of which was J. Clapham a brave ſoldier in the civil war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Thence it comes to *Ilkely*, which, from its ſituation with reſpect *Ilkeley.* to York in Ptolemy, and from the reſemblance of the name, I ſhould ſuppoſe Olicana. That it was an antient town appears from the pillars of Roman work in the church-yard and elſewhere, and that it was rebuilt in Severus's* time by Virius Lupus, lieutenant and proprætor in Britain, from this inſcription lately dug up near the church:

IM. SEVERVS.
AVG. ET ANTONINVS
CAES. DESTINATVS
RESTITVERVNT. CVRANTE VIRIO LVPO *LEG EORVM. *PR. PR.

* Legato
* Proprætore

The following altar, which I ſaw there under the ſteps of an houſe, ſhews that the 2d cohort of the Lingones was ſtationed here by its inſcription made by their præfect in honour of *Verbeia*, probably the nymph or goddeſs of the river Wherf, which runs by, and which I ſuſpect, from the cloſe reſemblance of names, they called Verbeia:

VERBEIÆ
SACRVM
CLODIVS
FRONTO
PRÆF. COH.
II LINGON.

For Gildas † writes, that in that age rivers "were "loaded with divine honours by the blind people "of Britain." Seneca[t] alſo informs us, that altars were erected to them. "We worſhip," ſays he, "the heads of great rivers, and altars are erected at "the firſt emerſion of a conſiderable ſtream out of "the receſſes of the earth." And Servius[u] ſays, "all "waters had their particular nymphs preſiding over "them." In the church wall is alſo this broken inſcription:

.....
RVM CAES.
AVG.....

* Ulpian mentions it in his book "de vulgari & pupillari ſubſtitutione."
† fluvii olim exitiales nunc vero humanis uſibus utiles divinis honoribus a cæco tunc populo cumulabantur. Hiſt. c. 2.
[s] *Vavaſors* in general were ſuch as held fiefs not in chief of the king but of the nobility, who were called the king's Vavaſors as holding immediately of the king. They were gentlemen with certain privileges inferior to barons. Spelm. in v. ubi vide plura.
[t] Epiſt. 41. [u] In Eclog. I. 52.

ANTONINI

ANTONINI
ET VERI
IOVI DILECTI
CAECILIVS
PRAEF. COH.

In my diligent ſearch for Roman monuments in the church I met with nothing elſe remarkable but a ſtone figure in armour of ſir Adam *Midleton*, who ſeems to have lived under Edward I. whoſe poſterity ſtill remain in the neighbourhood at *Stubham*.

Otley. Lower down lies *Otley*, a town belonging to the archbiſhop of York, but remarkable for nothing but *Chevin* cliff. the high ſteep cliff called *Chevin*, under which it is *Chevin*, its meaning. ſituate. The ridge of a mountain is called *Chevin* in Britiſh, whence that continued ridge of mountains in France, which formerly uſed the ſame language *Gevenna. Cevennes.* with the Britans, was named *Gevenna* and *Gebenna*. *Harewood.* Afterwards the river runs between banks of limeſtone by *Harewood*, where I ſaw a handſome and well-fortified caſtle, which has often changed its lords by the viciſſitudes of time. It formerly belonged to the *Curceys*, but came by their heireſs Alice to Warin Fitz Gerald * who married her, whoſe daughter and coheireſs Margery was given in marriage, with the fine eſtate belonging to her, to Baldwin de *Rivers*, earl of Devon, who died before his father, afterwards to Falcaſius de *Brent*, by favour of king John, for his good ſervices in pillaging. But upon the death of Iſabella de Rivers counteſs of Devon without iſſue this caſtle fell to Robert de *L'iſle*, ſon of Warin, as kinſman and coheir: laſtly, by the family of *Aldborough* it came to the *Rithers*, as I am informed by Francis Thinn, who has long purſued the ſtudy of Engliſh antiquities with equal application and judgment. Nor muſt I forget that near this *Gawthorpe.* place is *Gaw-thorpe*, whence ſpring the family of the *Gaſcoigns* from Gaſcoigne in France, rendered very eminent for their antiquity and valour in theſe parts.

Witherby. Wherf next paſſes by *Wetherby*, a conſiderable market town, but remarkable for no monuments of antiquity except the place below it called at preſent *St. Helen's ford.* *St. Helen's ford*, where the Roman military way croſſes *Tadcaſter.* the river. Thence it runs by *Tadcaſter*, a ſmall town indeed, but which from the diſtance, nature of the ſoil, and characteriſtic of the name, I cannot help CALCARIA. thinking was CALCARIA, in which ſentiment I have the happineſs to concur with Robert Marſhall of Bickerton, a perſon of a polite taſte. It is nine Italian miles from York, as Antoninus makes *Calcaria*. Limeſtone, which is the principal ingredient in mortar, and is found ſcarce anywhere elſe hereabouts, is here dug in great abundance, and carried for building to York, and all over the circumjacent country. And as that limeſtone was called antiently by the Britans, Saxons, and northern Engliſh, by the Roman name of *Calc* ("that haughty city impoſing not only its yoke "but its language on the conquered nations†") and the Theodoſian Code ‡ mentions the *Calcarienſes*, Roman language in the provinces. who were lime-burners, it ſeems not out of the way to derive the name from lime, as *Chalcis* from *braſs*, *Ammon* from *ſand*, *Pteleon* from *elms*, and *Calcaria* a city in the duchy of Cleves, perhaps from *calx* or lime, eſpecially as Bede calls it *Calca-* *Calcaceſter, Kalcaceaſter-ten. Alfred.* *ceſter*, when he ſpeaks of Heina, who firſt took the veil in theſe parts, retired to this town, and erected herſelf an habitation. Beſides the hill by the town is called by the inhabitants *Kelc-bar*, retaining ſomewhat of the antient name. Nor are other proofs of its antiquity wanting: for not to mention its ſituation on the conſular way, coins of Roman emperors are frequently dug up, traces of the ditches that went round it, and the ſite of an old caſtle are remaining, with whoſe ruins the bridge was built a few years ago, after paſſing under which the Wherf glides gently into the Ouſe. It appears to me very extraordinary that the Wherf, which is increaſed by ſo many ſtreams, ſhould in ſummer time run with ſo ſmall a ſtream under it that a traveller × who was here in the heat of ſummer pleaſantly ſung of it,

Nil Tadcaſter habet muſis vel carmine dignum
Præter magnifice ſtructum ſine flumine pontem.

Tadcaſter has nought worth the Muſe's theme,
Except its noble bridge without a ſtream.

Had he come in winter time he would have ſeen this great bridge ſcarce wide enough to admit the body of water. But naturaliſts know very well that ſprings and rivers riſe and fall according to the degree of internal or external heat and cold.

Higher up the river Nid riſing muddy from the *Nid r.* bottom of the Craven hills runs firſt crowned with foreſts through the vale of *Nidherdale*, which has its *Niderdale. Ripley.* name from it: thence by *Rippley*, a market town, where the family of *Ingleby* has flouriſhed in great antiquity and ſplendour. Afterwards it comes to *Gnareſburg*, commonly called *Knareſborrow*, a caſtle, *Knareſburg.* ſituate on a craggy rock, whence it takes its name, its deep bed contributing to its defence; it is ſaid to have been built by Serlo de Burg uncle to Euſtace Veſci, was afterwards the ſeat of Eſtoteville, but now part of the duchy of Lancaſter. Below it is a ſpring fed not by water riſing out of the ground, but by drops falling from the rocks above, whence it is called the *Dropping Well*, in which whatever wood is *Dropping well. A ſpring that changes wood into ſtone.* thrown is ſoon incruſted with a coat of ſtone and petrified. In the neighbouring fields grows plenty of liquorice, and that yellow ſoft marle is found which makes excellent manure. The adjoining foreſt was antiently under the charge of Gamel, whoſe deſcendants from living at *Screven*, took the name of Screven, from whom are deſcended the *Slingſbys*, who had this office of foreſter from Edward III. and are ſtill eminent here. The Nid leaving theſe places not far from *Allerton*, the ſeat of the famous family of *Allerton.* the *Malliverers*, called in old writings *Mali Leporarii*, after proceeding a little way meets and joins its water with the Ouſe.

The *Ure* riſing alſo from theſe weſtern mountains, *Ure r.*

* Plac. 1 John fol. 10. in D. Monſtr. le droit 35 Ed. I. † Auguſt. Civ. Dei XIX. ‡ De Decurionibus, L. 27.

× Dr. Eades, afterwards dean of Worceſter, who travelled to Durham with biſhop Mathews, and wrote the journey in Latin verſe. On his return in winter he altered his opinion, and wrote,

Quæ Tadcaſter erat ſive flumine pulvere plena
Nunc habet immenſum fluvium & pro pulvere lutum.

The verſe before on Tadcaſter was juſt;
But now we ſee great floods and dirt for duſt. Drake, 389.

but

but in another part of the county, viz. the North Riding, after watering under this name the northern part of the county, before it reaches Rippon becomes a boundary between the north and weſt parts of the county. *Rippon*, Saxon, Ꝺꞃippun, ſituate between the Ure and the little river Skell, owes its conſequence to religion, particularly to the abbey founded here by Wilfrid, archbiſhop of York, in the infancy of the Engliſh church, built, according to Malmeſbury[y], "with wonderful arches, pavements, and "galleries," afterwards deſtroyed, together with the town by the Danes, whoſe fury ſpared nothing ſacred or profane. It was rebuilt and made conſiderable by Odo, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who being a moſt religious obſerver of holy rites, tranſlated Wilfrid's reliques from hence to Canterbury. But it became moſt conſiderable after the Norman invaſion, when, as an author relates, the monks' quarters began to be enlarged: for then the town had a magiſtrate of its own called by an old Saxon word *Wakeman*, q. d. *Watchman*, and became eminent for the woollen manufacture, which is now much declined, and its monaſtery under the protection of the archbiſhops of York flouriſhed wonderfully. The church is very handſome, built by the contributions of the neighbouring nobility and its[z] own treaſurer, with its three lofty ſpires as it were hailing ſtrangers at a diſtance, and vying with the rich abbey of *Fountains*, founded in ſight of it by Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York. On one ſide of this church I ſaw a little college of chanters, built by Henry *Booth*[a], archbiſhop of York, and on the other a very large hill of earth called *Hilſhow*, and ſaid to have been thrown up by the Danes. Within the church was in the laſt age the famous needle of Wilfrid, a narrow paſſage in a vault, by which women's virtue was tried: thoſe women who had kept their honour eaſily paſſing through it; while thoſe whoſe characters were ſuſpicious by ſome peculiar miracle ſtuck faſt. The abbey of *Fountains* ſituate in moſt rich and pleaſant grounds, having lead mines near it, owes its foundation to twelve monks of York, who longing to ſerve God in a ſtricter courſe of life left their own cloyſter. After they had ſtruggled with a long ſeries of difficulties, Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York, built this monaſtery for them. I ſhould not have mentioned them had not St. Bernard in his epiſtles ſo highly extolled their rule.

Rippon. *Wakeman.* *Hilſhow.* *Wilfrid's needle.* *Fountain's ab.*

Not much lower on the Ure ſtands the little town of *Burrowbridge*, ſo called from its bridge over the river, now lofty and beautifully built of hewn ſtone: though in Edward II's time it ſeems to have been of timber. For we read that when the barons of the realm diſturbed the repoſe of the kingdom, Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford, paſſing over this bridge received a wound in his groin through a crack from a ſoldier concealed under the bridge. Near this bridge to the weſt in three ſeparate little fields I ſaw four vaſt ſtones of a pyramidal form, but of rude workmanſhip, placed in a right line. The two middlemoſt (one of which has lately been thrown down by the curſed love of gain) ſtood almoſt cloſe together; the outermoſt at no great but almoſt equal diſtance from them on each ſide. All I have to ſay of theſe ſtones is that I am of the opinion of thoſe who ſuppoſe them Roman trophies erected by the ſide of the military way which runs hither. As to the ſtories told by the vulgar, who call them Devil's bolts, ſhot out at old cities to deſtroy them, I purpoſely omit them. I muſt not, however, omit that ſeveral perſons of learning think them not made of hewn ſtone, but a compoſition of clear ſand, lime, and vitriol[b] (of which laſt they ſay there are particles in them) and ſome unctuous matter; like the ciſterns mentioned by Pliny[c] at Rome made of ſand cemented together with ſtrong[d] lime ſo as to look like ſtone.

Burrowbridge *Devil's bolts.*

More to the eaſt of this bridge ISURIUM BRIGANTUM, an antient city denominated from the river Ure that runs by it, formerly flouriſhed, but has been utterly ruined many ages ſince. But the little village which roſe out of its ruins is in token of its antiquity called *Ealburg* and *Aldborrow*, q. d. *Old town* *Aldborough.* The ſite of the city is now ploughed fields and paſture ground, ſo that its traces can hardly be diſcovered. We ſhould even ſuſpect the faith of hiſtory itſelf would be impeached when it reports that this was *Iſurium* were it not for the name of the river Ure, the Roman coins continually dug up, and the diſtance which Antoninus puts between this place and Eboracum. For the Ure, now called by the Saxons *Ouſe*, from receiving the little river Ouſeburne, after proceeding 16 miles from hence runs through the city of EBORACUM or EBURACUM, which Ptolemy in his 2d book of the Great Conſtruction calls BRIGANTIUM, if it be not a miſtake in the copy for the capital of the Brigantes. Ninnius calls it *Caer Ebrauc*, the Britans *Caer Effroc*, the Saxons Ꞓvoꞃ-pic and Ꞓoꞃoꞃ-pic, and we at preſent YORK. The Britiſh hiſtory ſays it had its name from king *Ebrauc* its founder: but if I might be allowed to offer a conjecture without offence to any I ſhould ſuppoſe *Eburacum* was derived from the river *Ure* alone, as much as to ſay *on* or *by the Ure*. Thus the *Eburovices* in Gaul ſettled on the river *Eure*, near Eureux in Normandy; the *Eburones* in Belgium, near the river *Ourt* alone, in the dioceſe of Liege, and *Eblana* in Ireland ſtands on the river *Lefny*. This city, the ſecond in England, the fineſt in this country, is a ſingular defence and ornament of the whole North. Pleaſant, large, ſtrong, embelliſhed with handſome private as well as public buildings, wealthy, populous, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. The Ure, now called *Ouſe*, gliding gently from the north to the ſouth through the city, as I ſaid before, as it were divides it into two cities, united by a ſtone bridge, one of whoſe arches is the largeſt I ever ſaw. The weſt part, which is leaſt inhabited, is of a ſquare form, incloſed with handſome walls as well as with the river, and has one gate called *Mikell-barre* or the *Great Gate*, from which a long and ſpacious[e] ſtreet of handſome houſes leads to the bridge: behind theſe on both ſides are pleaſant gardens, and beyond to the walls fields ap-

Isurium. *Ouſe r.* *Eboracum.* *York.*

[y] De geſt. pont. III. 148. b.
[z] their own, H. the town's treaſurer, G. Camden means, of the *church*, and Leland confirms it.
[a] *Bovet.* Leland.
[b] *Chalcanthum.*
[c] N. H. XXXVI. 52.
[d] So Holland. *Hot* lime, G. *vehementiſſima calce.*
[e] fair built, G. miſtaking *ſpatioſa* for *ſpecioſa*, broad, H.

propriated for exercises. In the southernmost angle of these made by the river I saw a high artificial hill cast up as it should seem for a castle to be built upon, and called *Old Bale*, which William Melton, archbishop (as appears in the lives of the archbishops) "first inclosed with thick planks, 18 feet long, and afterwards with a strong stone wall:" but all this is now gone.

The east part, which is all thick set with houses, and confined with narrow streets, is shaped like a lentil, defended like the other with stout walls, and on the south-east by the deep bed of the very muddy stream *Foss*[f], which creeping into the city by an obscure way has a bridge so covered with buildings that one[g] would think it one continued street rather than a bridge; and a little lower it falls into the Ouse, where, at their conflux, opposite to the hill beforementioned, William the Norman erected a strong castle in a convenient place to awe the citizens. Age has long been making its ravages upon it without restraint ever since it has become the fashion in England to neglect strong holds as reflections upon their soldiery. In this part also, to the north-east, rises the noble and beautiful cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, near which, without the walls, but inclosed within its own walls and the river, flourished St. Mary's abbey, founded and richly endowed by Alan 3d earl of Bretagne and Richmond, now turned into a royal palace commonly called *the Manour*.

I know not whence to derive the origin of York, unless from the Romans, as the Britans, before the coming of the Romans, had no other towns but woods fortified with a ditch and rampart, as Cæsar and Strabo, authors of undoubted credit, testify. To say nothing, therefore, of king Ebrauc, whom credulous curiosity, from the name, makes founder of Eboracum, it is most certain that the Legio VI. Victrix which Hadrian brought over from Germany into Britain was stationed here, and that it was a Roman colony both on the authority of Ptolomy and Antoninus, and an antient inscription which I saw in the house of one of the aldermen to this effect:

M. VEREC. DIOGENES. IIIIIVIR
COL. EBOR. IDEMQ. MORT CIVES
BITVRIX HAEC SIBI VIVVS FECIT.

as also from a coin of Severus, on the reverse of which is COL. EBORACVM LEG. VI. VICTRIX. But on what grounds Victor, in his history of the emperors[h], lately published by A. Schottus, calls Eboracum *Municipium Britanniæ*, when it was a colony, I must beg leave to consider; unless the citizens of Eboracum, as formerly those of Præneste, chose rather to change their rank of colony to that of a Municipium. For colonies, as A. Gellius[i] informs us, being governed by the laws and customs of Rome, and not by their own, seemed to be in a more constrained and limited state. But Municipia enjoyed their own rights and laws, and the inhabitants of them partook of the same honourable offices with the people of Rome, and were laid under no other restraints; for which reason it is not to be wondered at that the colonies should be changed into Municipia. But to what purpose this digression! This difference of names was not so strictly observed in the history of the emperors but what the same place is called *Colonia* and *Municipium*. I dare not, however, affirm from that coin that Severus settled a colony here, as Ptolomy[k] informs us it was the station of the 6th Legion under the Antonines. We read, however, that Severus had his palace in this city, and breathed his last here with these words: "I found the empire in universal confusion at my accession, and I leave it in peace, not excepting Britain." His body was carried out by the army with military honours, and laid on the funeral pile, his soldiers and his sons solemnizing his funeral with races in a place without this city to the west by *Ackham*, where is a large hill of earth, which Radulphus Niger says was called in his time *Siver's* hill from *Severus*. His ashes were put into a golden urn or vase of porphyry, and deposited in the tomb of the Antonines at Rome. Nor must I omit to observe that here was in this city a temple of Bellona. Spartian[l], speaking of it, says, Severus, on his arrival in the city intending to offer a sacrifice, was conducted first to the temple of Bellona by mistake of a country aruspex. At this time Forcatulus tells us it was the distinguished happiness of the court of justice in this city to have the oracle of law and jurisprudence Emilius Paulus Papinianus in it. And from this place it is certain that the emperors Severus and Antoninus in a particular question issued their rescript *de rei vindicatione**. About 100 years after the death of Severus, Fl. Valerius Constantius, surnamed Chlorus, a prince eminent for every virtue, and for his profession of the Christian religion, visited this place, being, as his Panegyrist expresses himself[m], "called by Heaven to the extremity of the world;" and, dying here, was deified, as appears by his coins. Though Florilegus[n] reports that his tomb was discovered in Wales (as was before observed), I have been informed by persons of good credit, that, upon the dissolution of monasteries in the last age, a lamp was found burning in a private vault of a little chapel, where, according to tradition, Constantius was buried. For Lazius writes that the antients had the art of reducing gold to a consistent fluid, by which they kept fire burning in vaults for a long time, and even for many ages. This emperor had by his first wife Helena Constantine the Great, styled in antient inscriptions *Romanæ urbis liberator, Quietis fundator, & Reipublicæ instaurator*, q. d. the Deliverer of the city of Rome, the Establisher of peace, and the Restorer of the State. He was at York at the time of his father's death, and was immediately proclaimed emperor. "The army, says the Panegyrist[p], invested him with the purple more from a view to the public good than from private regards, while he shed tears and spurred his horse to avoid their importunity. But

Municipium. Colonia.

* Speculum historiale.

[f] a foss, or ditch, G. but Camden expressly calls it *Fossus*, not *fossa*, and so Holland rightly translates him.
[g] *nemo non*, a stranger, G. any man, H.
[k] and Antonine, H.
[m] Eumenius, Paneg. ad Constantin. c. 7.
[n] Eumenius, c. 8.
[h] c. 20.
[i] L. XVI. c. 13.
[l] Vit. Severi, c. 22.
[p] Matth. Westm. p. 371. A. D. 1283. See vol. II. p. 549.

the

the public good overcame his modesty." On this occasion the orator exclaims[q], "O fortunate Britain, now surpassing all lands in felicity, for first beholding Constantinus Cæsar exalted to the empire;" and elsewhere[r], "He rescued Britain from "bondage, and thou hast ennobled it by deriving "thy birth from it:" which words, in the opinion of the learned Baronius and others, are to be referred to Constantine's birth place. But I avoid repeating here what I have already taken notice of[s].

Hence we may infer how considerable our Eboracum was in those days, since it was the residence of the emperors. Our own historians say that Constantius made this city the see of a bishop. But that the martyr Taurinus, bishop of the Eburovices, or *Eureux*, presided here, as some think, I will not affirm; for the very words of Vincentius *, who led them into the mistake, would confute me. But when upon the departure of the Romans Britain was left a prey to the barbarous nations, this city had so large a share in the troubles, that, at the close of the Saxon and Scottish wars, it had little remaining beside the shadow of its former greatness. For when Paulinus preached Christianity to the Saxons inhabiting these parts, it lay in such a condition as not to have a small church in which king Edwin could receive baptism. In the year 627 that prince built a chapel of wood, intending a larger church of stone; but, dying before the foundations were well laid, left the finishing of it to his successor Oswald. From this time the episcopal dignity became established in this city, and Pope Honorius, sending the pall, made it metropolitan, having right of primacy over all the Scottish bishoprics, besides 12 English ones. But Scotland for many years since withdrew its obedience, and the metropolis itself swallowed up the other bishoprics in its neighbourhood, which were at best but small, and only shadows of bishoprics, so that at present there are only four in its diocese, Durham, Chester, Carlisle, and Man or Sodor in the isle of Man. Archbishop Egbert, who flourished about the year 740, established at York a noble library, a magazine and cabinet, as Malmsbury[t] expresses himself, of all liberal arts. Of this Alcuin of York, preceptor to Charlemagne, and first founder of the university of Paris, and the great[u] glory of this city, in his epistle to that emperor writes thus: "Give me those books of curious scholastic literature, such as I enjoyed in my own country by the good and pious care of archbishop Egbert; and, if it please your wisdom, I will send some of your own young men who shall fetch[x] from thence whatever is necessary, and bring over into France British flowers, that it may not be merely in York a garden shut up, but shoots of Paradise bringing forth fruit in the province of Tours." At that time the church of York was loaded with many considerable favours by princes, especially by Ulphus, son of Torald, as I remark from an old MS. to shew certain uncommon customs in endowing churches. "This Ulphus governed in the west part of Deira, and, upon a quarrel between his elder and younger sons about the division of his estates after his death, he presently contrived to make them all equal sharers. For he went without delay to York, and, filling with wine the horn he usually drank out of, offered with it on his knees before the altar to God and St. Peter, prince of the Apostles, all his lands and revenues;" which horn, I am told, was preserved to the last age. It might seem a reflection on the clergy if I should relate what heart-burnings, and even open quarrels, ambition excited between the archbishops of York and Canterbury, who spent great sums of money at a greater expence of their reputation in their violent contests about the primacy." "For the church of York," as one[y] writes, "though inferior to that of Canterbury in wealth, and posterior in foundation, is equal in dignity, and being raised to the same power as that of Canterbury, and confirmed in equal privileges by apostolic authority;" could not brook being subjected to that of Canterbury by the decree of Pope Alexander, who ordained that "the church of York should be subject to that of Canterbury, and, in all things relating to the Christian religion, obey the injunctions of its archbishop as primate of all Britain." It is not to my purpose to add any thing here about its archbishops, though many of them deserve the highest applause for their virtue and piety. Suffice it to observe that from Paulinus, who was consecrated first archbishop, A. D. 625, there have sat in this see, to the year 1606, 65 archbishops; Tobias Matthews, deservedly reverenced for his virtue and piety, learned eloquence, and assiduity in preaching, being translated hither from Durham this year.

Scotland formerly subject to the archbishop of York. See in Scotland.

This city, under the Saxon government, was for a considerable time in a very flourishing state, till the Danish storm bursting on it from the north, wasted it in a dreadful manner with fire and sword. Alcuin beforementioned seems to have foretold this in his letter to Egfrid, king of Northumberland[z]. "What means, says he, that shower of blood which in time of Lent was seen to run down with horror in a clear day from the roof on the north side of St. Peter's church at York, the capital of your kingdom? Are we not to apprehend that blood is coming upon the land from the north?" And in the next century it felt the greatest and most terrible calamities in the Danish ravages. In the year 867 the walls had suffered so much from the assaults of war, that Osbright and Ella, kings of Northumberland, pursuing the Danes, got into the city without any difficulty; and, being slain in a most bloody battle in the middle of the city, left the victory to the Danes who had retired into it[a]. Hence Malmsbury[b] observes that York was always first exposed to the fury of the northern nations, received the barbarous shocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devastations. But, as the same author asserts[c], our Athelstan

* L. I. C.

[q] Ib. c. 9. [r] Incerti Panegyric. ad Maxim. & Constantin. c. 4. [s] Romans in Britain, p. liv. [t] de Gest. Pont. III. p. 153.
[u] *unicum.* Flaccus Alcuinus, or Albinus, flourished, A. D. 780. He died in the 8th century, and was buried at Tours, or in a small monastery of St. Paul de Cormaricо, founded by Charlemagne at his instigation. Bale. Tan. Bib. Brit. 33. See this letter in Malmsb. de Gest. Reg. p. 13. b.
[x] *excipiant.* Gibson translates it *copy*, as if he read *excerpant.* [y] T. Stubb's Chron. pontif. Ebor. inter X Scriptores, p. 1685.
[z] near 50 years before the event. See Malmsb. de Pont. III. prol. [a] See Drake, p. 77. & aut. ibi cit.
[b] de Pont. III. prol. [c] de gest. regum II. 27. b.

wrested

wreſted it from the Danes, and levelled with the ground the ſtrong caſtle which they had erected here. It was not, however, altogether free from wars in ſucceeding years, that whole century being remarkable for the ruin of cities.

But the Normans, as they put a ſtop to theſe calamities, ſo they almoſt utterly deſtroyed York. For the ſons of Suene arriving with a fleet of 240 Daniſh ſhips in the neighbourhood, the Norman garriſon that held two caſtles in the city, fearing leſt the houſes in the ſuburbs might favour the enemy in filling up the ditch, ſet them on fire; but the wind blowing ſtrong ſpread the flames over the whole city, ſo that it was all in a blaze when the Danes broke in and made a dreadful maſſacre of the inhabitants, putting the Normans to the ſword, reſerving only William Mallet and Gilbert Gant, principal officers of diſtinction, to be decimated with the ſoldiers. For they ſet apart every tenth man of the Normans by lot for execution[d]. This ſo provoked William I. that he extirpated the inhabitants as if they had taken part with the Danes, and burnt the city a ſecond time, and, according to Malmſbury's[e] account, ſo deſolated the neighbouring villages, and "ſo exhauſted this fruitful province by his devaſ-"tations, that the ground lay uncultivated for 60 "miles together, ſo that a ſtranger would have la-"mented the loſs of cities formerly ſo famous, with "towers threatening Heaven itſelf, and fields ſmil-"ing with verdure; and the former inhabitants "would not know them."

How conſiderable it was before take from Domeſday book. "In the Confeſſor's time there were in the city of York ſix ſcyræ, or diviſions, beſides the archbiſhop's. One is laid waſte for caſtles. In the other five were 1418 houſes inhabited, and in the archbiſhop's ſcyre 200 houſes inhabited[f]." Our poet Necham ſings thus of this city after all theſe devaſtations:

Viſito quam felix Ebraucus condidit urbem:
Petro ſe debet pontificalis apex.
Civibus hæc toties viduata, noviſque repleta,
Diruta proſpexit mœnia ſæpe ſua.
Quid manus hoſtilis queat eſt experta frequenter,
Sed quid? nunc pacis otia longa fovent.

The city next that happy Ebrauc rais'd
I ſee, where Peter claims the holy dome;
Spoil'd of its people oft, as oft replac'd,
As oft beheld its ſtately walls o'erthrown.
Oft felt the fury of the foe.—In vain!
Uninterrupted Peace has ſet it right again.

For in his time the grateful calm of peace ſucceeding theſe turbulent times, York recovered itſelf; though often devoted to deſtruction by the Scots and ſeditious. In the reign of Stephen it ſuffered much by an accidental fire, which conſumed the cathedral, St. Mary's abbey, and other religious houſes together, as is generally thought, with that well furniſhed library, which Alcuin tells us his preceptor archbiſhop Egelred[g] founded. St. Mary's abbey ſoon recovered its former magnificence by a new building; but the cathedral lay neglected till the time of Edward I. when John Roman, treaſurer of the church, laid the foundations of the new work, which his ſon John, William Melton, and John Thoreſby[h], all archbiſhops, gradually brought to the preſent pitch of elegance, by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring nobility, particularly the Percies and Vavaſors, as appears by their arms within the church, and the ſtatues of Percy holding a beam, and of Vavaſor holding a ſtone on the weſt door, the former having furniſhed timber, the latter ſtone for the new fabric." This church (to borrow the words of the writer of the life of Eneas Silvius[i], Pope Pius II. who had his account from the pope himſelf) "is celebrated all over the world for its ar-"chitecture and magnitude, and for the beautiful "chapel ſo well enlightened that its walls ſeem "made of glaſs[k], held together by pillars ſlender "in the middle." He means by this laſt that moſt beautiful chapter houſe wherein was written this line in letters of gold.

Ut Roſa flos florum ſic eſt domus ita domorum.

The flow'r of flowers the fair roſe is,
And flower of other houſes this.

About the ſame time alſo the citizens fortified the city with new walls, and a number of towers thick ſet; and planned a body of excellent laws for their government. King Richard II. made it a county corporate by itſelf, and Richard III. began the caſtle anew[l]. And that nothing might be wanting Henry VIII. in the laſt age eſtabliſhed here a council or ſenate, not unlike the French parliaments, to try and determine the cauſes of this northern part of the kingdom, conſiſting of a preſident and council, whoſe numbers depended on the king's pleaſure, a ſecretary, and under officers. Our mathematicians have determined that York is in longitude 22° 25″, latitude 54° 10″. So much for the weſt part of this county, and the city of York, which is not accounted part of this or any other diviſion, but enjoys its own privileges, and has a juriſdiction over the adjoining country to the eaſt, called the Liberty of *Anſty*, by ſome the *Ancienty*, from its antiquity, by others with great probability derived from the German word *Anſtoſſen*[m], which ſignifies *bounds*. For a concluſion take theſe modern lines of J. Johnſon of Aberdeen on York: *Anſty.*

Præſidet extremis Arctoæ finibus oræ
Urbs vetus, in veteri facta ſubinde nova.
Romanis aquilis quondam ducibuſque ſuperba,
Quam poſt barbaricæ diripuere manus.

[d] Alfred of Beverley. MS. in Lord Treaſurer Burgley's library. [e] de geſt. reg. III. 58.
[f] Fol. 298. At the time of the ſurvey only about 409 houſes were inhabited, 400 uninhabited, 520 ſo empty as to pay no tax, and 145 held by foreigners. Nothing is ſaid about the archbiſhop's houſes, only that of one of the 6 ſcyræ or ſhares he had a 3d-part.
[g] *Egbert.* It is rather ſuppoſed to have periſhed before.
[h] Biſhop Gibſon and Dr. Richardſon, after Bale and Torr, makes this good prelate a *cardinal.* Mr. Drake diſputes this, p. 435. He was indeed *legate.* It is more to his honour that he publiſhed an expoſition on the decalogue in Engliſh, "for commune profit, that "the underloutes might be lered to know God Almighti, and comme to the bliſſe that never blynnes;" printed in Thoreſby's Vicaria Leodenſis.
[i] Commentar. P. Pii II. B. I.
[k] ſacellum luciditſimum, cujus *parietes vitrei* inter columnas ad medium tenuiſſimas colligati tenentur.
[l] Richard III. repaired or rebuilt it. Drake, p. 287.
[m] Ambach, or Amptbach, the governor of a colony, municipium, or province. A common title in Flanders. Kilian. MS. n. G.

Pictus

Pictus atrox, Scotus, Danus, Normannus, & Anglus,
Fulmina in hanc Martis detonuere ſui.
Poſt diras rerum clades totque aſpera fata
Blandius aſpirans aura ſerena ſubit.
Londinum *caput eſt & regni urbs prima Britanni:*
Eboracum *a prima jure ſecunda venit.*

O'er the utmoſt borders of the northern land
Old York renew'd exerts ſupreme command.
The Roman eagle choſe it for her ſeat;
But barbarous foes its ruin to complete,
Fierce Picts, Scots, Danes, Normans, and Saxons here
Diſcharg'd the loudeſt thunder of the war.
But theſe diſpers'd, and every ſtorm o'erblown,
Mild Peace once more breath'd on the happy town.
Let London ſtill the juſt precedence claim,
York ſhall aſpire to be the next in fame.

Ouſe now leaving York diſturbed frequently with that eddy of water which we call *Higre*, paſſes[n] by *Biſhop's Thorpe*, q. d. *Biſhop's vill*, called *St. Andrew's Thorpe* before Walter Grey, archbiſhop of York, purchaſed it, and to check the king's officers who uſed to lay violent hands on the temporalities of the biſhops when the ſee happened to be vacant, gave it to the dean and chapter of York, on condition they ſhould always yield it to his ſucceſſors. Of theſe Richard Le Scroope, archbiſhop of York, a man of a hot temper and fond of raiſing diſturbances, was in this very place condemned to die by Henry IV. againſt whom he had ſet up the ſtandard of rebellion. 1405. Next comes *Cawood*, a caſtle of the archbiſhops on the ſame river, given, as I am informed, to the church by Athelſtan. *Cawood c.* Oppoſite to it on the other ſide, is *Ricall*, where Harold Haardread landed with a great fleet of Danes. *Ricall.* Ouſe next waſhes *Selby*, no inconſiderable little town, famous for the birth of Henry I. where his father king William I. built a church in honour of St. Germanus, who happily deſtroyed the hydra of Pelagianiſm that had ſo often recovered itſelf in Britain. *Selby.* The abbot of this place, and of St. Mary's at York, were the only northern abbots that had ſeats in parliament. The river now makes towards the Humber, through *Drax*, ſometime famous for a monaſtery, where, according to William of Neuburgh, Philip de Tolleville[o] had a caſtle fortified by the conflux of rivers, by woods and marſhes, which he, truſting to the courage of his fellow ſoldiers and his magazines of proviſions and arms, held out againſt king Stephen, but was preſently obliged to ſurrender it to him. *Drax.*

Biſhop's Thorpe.

[n] defluit *marches by.* G.

[o] Coleville, I. c. 32. p. 105, 106. Ed. Hearne.

EAST RIDING.

THE Eaſt riding, or eaſt part, where Ptolemy places the *Pariſi*, lying eaſt of York, is the ſecond diviſion of this county. It is ſurrounded on the north and weſt by the winding courſe of the river *Derwent*, on the ſouth by the frith of the Humber, and on the eaſt by the German ocean. Towards the ſea and the Derwent the ſoil is in general rich; but the middle is nothing but a ridge of mountains called *Yorkeſwold*, or *York mountains*. The Derwent, riſing not far from the coaſt, turns firſt weſt, then ſouth, by *Acton* and *Malton*, of which, as belonging to the North riding, we ſhall ſpeak in their place. Upon entering this riding, it runs not far from the ruins of the old caſtle of *Montferrant*, whereof the *Foſſards*, men of great rank and wealth, were antient lords *. But William Foſſard, being left in ward to the king, and by him committed to William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, when he grew up debauched his ſiſter: the earl in revenge raſed his caſtle, and obliged the noble youth to fly his country. After the earl's death, however, he recovered his eſtate, and left an only daughter, who was wife of R. de *Tornham*, and mother of the wife of Peter de *Malo lacu*, whoſe deſcendants became poſſeſſed of this eſtate of the Foſſards, and were famous barons. Not far from hence, on the river ſide, is *Kirkham*, q. d. *Church place*, here being a college of prebendaries, founded by Walter Eſpec, a perſon of high rank, by marriage with whoſe daughter the family of *Roſs* acquired an ample eſtate. Beyond this, but lower, the Derwent has a town of its own name, called by Antoninus DERVENTIO, and placed ſeven miles from York. The Notitia informs us that the *Præfectus Numeri Derventienſis* under the *Dux Britanniarum* was ſtationed here. In the Saxon times this ſeems to have been a royal vill, which Bede makes to be ſituate near the river *Doroventio*, and where, according to him, the aſſaſſin Eumer ſtruck at Eadwin king of Northumberland with his ſword, and would have killed him had not a ſervant interpoſing preſerved his ſovereign's life at the hazard of his own. I could never have fixed the ſpot had not that polite ſcholar Robert Marſhall given me light about it. He informed me, that at the ſame diſtance which I before mentioned from York on the Derwent is a little town called *Auldby*, which in Saxon ſignifies *Old dwelling*; where are ſtill remaining ſeveral evidences of antiquity, and the ruins of a caſtle on higher ground by the river; ſo that it muſt indiſputably be Derventio. After this the river waſhes *Stanford bridge*, which, from the battle fought there, is alſo named *Battle-bridge*. At this bridge Harald king of England ſlew in pitched battle Harald Haardread, of Norway, who, with 200 ſhips, ravaged Britain, and had juſt landed at Richal. With him were ſlain a great number of Danes, and the victorious Engliſh poſſeſſed themſelves of ſuch weight of gold among the booty, that 12 young men could hardly ſtand under it, if we may believe Adam of Bremen. This battle was fought ſcarce nine days before the arrival of William the Norman, at which time the diſſolute luxury of the Engliſh ſeems to have preſaged their ruin. But of this already.

Derwent r.

Montferrant caſtle.

Kirkham.

DERVENTIO.

Auldby.

Stanford bridge.

Battle-bridge

The Derwent, which when ſwoln and rendered furious by floods often overflows its banks and the adjoing meads, paſſes from hence by *Wreſhill*, a neat ſtrong caſtle built by Thomas *Percy*, earl of Worceſter; and haſtening its courſe, falls into the Ouſe, below *Babthorpe*, which gives name and reſidence to a conſiderable family. Of this family, to give due praiſe to thoſe who have faithfully ſerved their king and country, a father and ſon ſerving together under Henry VI. fell in the battle of St. Alban's, and were both buried there with this epitaph:

Wreſhill c.

Babthorpe.

Cum patre Radulpho Babthorpe jacet ecce Radulphus
Filius, hoc duro marmore preſſus humo,
Henrici ſexti dapifer, pater armiger ejus:
Mors ſatis id docuit, fidus uterque fuit.

Father and ſon Ralph Babthorpes here
Lie buried underneath this ſtone;
Sixth Henry's ſewer and ſquire they were:
Their fealty in their death is ſhown.

The Derwent now increaſed runs by *Howden*, a market town not renowned for its beauty or reſort, but for giving to the country about it the name of *Howdenſhire*, and for its little church, formerly collegiate for five prebendaries, by which ſtands a palace of the biſhops of Durham, who have large poſſeſſions thereabouts. Of them Walter Skirlaw, who flouriſhed about A.D. 1390, as appears in the Regiſter of Durham, "raiſed the ſteeple of this church to a great height, to ſerve as a retreat to the inhabitants in caſe of floods." Not far from hence is *Metham*, which gave both name and reſidence to the antient and famous family of the *Methams*.

Howden.

Howdenſhire.

Metham.

The Ouſe, now grown broader and ſwifter, falls with great violence into the ABUS ÆSTUARIUM, as Ptolemy calls what the Saxons and we call *Humber*, whence they gave to the country beyond it the general name of *Nordan-Humbria*. Both names ſeem derived from the Britiſh *Aber*, which ſignifies the *mouth of a river*, and was given, as I ſuppoſe, by way of eminence to this, becauſe the Ure or Ouſe empties into it the many rivers it has received, and other very conſiderable rivers fall into it. It is certainly the largeſt æſtuary in Britain, and beſt ſtocked with fiſh. Being increaſed by the tides of the foaming ocean, it drives back their and its own waters at time of ebb with great force and noiſe, and great hazard to ſeamen. Whence Necham:

ABUS ÆSTUARIUM. *Humber.*

* Hiſtory of Meaux abbey.

Fluctibus

Fluctibus æquoreis nautis ſuſpectior Humber
Dedignans urbes viſere rura colit.

Humber, whoſe furious waves the ſailor dreads,
The cities ſcorns, and rolls among the meads.

He adds, following our hiſtory as if it took its name from ſome king of the Huns:

Hunnorum princeps oſtendens terga Locrino,
Submerſus nomen contulit Humbris aquæ.

Some king of Huns who mighty Locrine fled,
Gave Humber name here number'd with the dead.

Of whom alſo another poet thus:

Dum fugit obſtat ei flumen, ſubmergitur illic,
Deque ſuo tribuit nomine nomen aquæ.

He flies, and ſinking in the oppoſing ſtream,
In Humber loſt to Humber leaves his name.

In Necham's time there were indeed no towns on this æſtuary, but before and ſince here has been one or two conſiderable ones. In the Roman times not far from the bank on *Foulneſſe*, an inferior river, where now ſtands *Wighton*, inhabited by huſbandmen, was antiently, if I miſtake not, DELGOVITIA, which, without inſiſting on the diſtance from Derventio, both the reſemblance and etymology of the name implies. *Delgwe* in Britiſh ſignifies the ſtatues of the Gods, and in the village near this town was alſo, in the Saxon times, a very renowned idol temple, called from theſe deities *God-mundingham*, and now to the ſame purpoſe *God-manham*[a]. I have no doubt but in the Britiſh times here was ſome famous oracle when ſuperſtition overſpread all nations and took advantage of the weakneſs of mankind. But when Paulinus preached the Goſpel to the Northumbrians, Coyfi, who was the Pagan high-prieſt, embracing the Chriſtian religion, was the firſt to profane this temple, the habitation of impiety, by throwing a ſpear at it, as Bede relates, and deſtroyed and burnt it with all its incloſures. More to the eaſt from hence the river *Hull* makes towards the Humber riſing near the village of *Dryffield*[b], famous for the monument of Alfred, the moſt learned king of Northumberland, and for ſeveral tumuli thrown up about it. The river haſtens on not far from *Leckenfield*, the houſe of the Piercies earls of Northumberland, near which is the ſeat of the antient and famous family of *Hotham* at *Schorburg*, and the ruins of the old caſtle of P. de *Malo-lacu* or *Mauley*, at *Garthum*. The Hull now approaches *Beverley*, Saxon Beuep-laȝa, a large and populous town, which Bede ſeems to call the *Monaſtery* in *Deirwaud* or in the foreſt of the *Deiri*. By its name and ſituation one might ſuppoſe it PETVARIA PARISIORVM, though it ſhews no remains of greater antiquity than the retreat of John ſurnamed of Beverly, archbiſhop of York, a perſon, according to Bede[c], of equal piety and learning, when he reſigned his biſhopric and renounced the world, and died here A. D. 721. His memory was held in ſuch great veneration by our kings (eſpecially Athelſtan, who, after he had routed the Danes, conſidered him as his patron ſaint) that they endowed the place with many conſiderable privileges, granting it the right of ſanctuary, a free and ſecure refuge for debtors and perſons ſuſpected of capital offences. Here was a ſtone chair with this inſcription:

Foulneſs r. *Wighton.* DELGOVITIA. *Godmanham.* *Hull r.* *Driffield.* *Leckenfeld.* *Scorburgh.* *Garthum.* *Beverley.* PETVARIA. Sanctuary.

Hæc ſedes lapidea *freedſtool*
dicitur, i. e. *Pacis cathedra*, ad
quam reus fugiendo perve-
niens omnimodam habet
ſecuritatem.

i. e. This ſtone ſeat is called *freedſtool*, or the chair of peace, at which every criminal may find protection.

From this the town became conſiderable, numbers of foreigners daily reſorted to ſettle here, and the townſmen cut a navigable canal for ſmall craft from the river Hull for conveying foreign commodities from ſea. It was governed at firſt by twelve wardens, then by governors and wardens; but now, by favour of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor and governors. More to the eaſt ſtood the abbey of *Meaux*, which took its name from one Gamel a native of Meaux in France, who had obtained this ſpot given him by the Conqueror for his ſettlement, and William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, founded here a Cluniac monaſtery to compound for a vow which he made to viſit Jeruſalem. A little lower runs out *Cottingham*, a long country town, where was a caſtle, now ruined, built with leave of king John by Robert *Eſtotevill*, deſcended from Robert *Grundebeof* a Norman baron, a man of great renown, whoſe eſtate came by marriage to the lord *Wake*, and by a daughter of John de *Wake* to Edmund earl of Kent, father of Joan wife of that heroic prince of Wales who gained ſo many victories over the French. The river Hull having now performed a courſe of ſix miles from this place falls into the Humber, having near its mouth a town of its own name, *Kingſton upon Hull*, commonly called *Hull*. This is of no great antiquity. Edward I. who for his princely virtues deſerves a place among our firſt and beſt kings, obſerving the advantageous ſituation of the place, which was before called *Wik*, purchaſed it by exchange of the abbot of Meaux, and inſtead of the *Vaccaria* and *Bercaria*, by which I underſtand pens for cattle and ſheep, which he found there, built a town which he called Kingſton, eſtabliſhing there, as the record ſets forth *, "a port and free borough, making the inhabitants free burgeſſes, and granting them various privileges." By degrees it roſe to ſuch eminence that it is at preſent the moſt conſiderable port in theſe parts for handſome buildings, ſtrong walls, good ſhips, reſort of merchants, and plenty of all things. For all theſe the citizens are obliged partly to Michael de la Pole, who procured them theſe privileges when Richard II. advanced him to the rank of earl of Suffolk, and partly to the advantageous trade with Iceland in dried fiſh called *Stockfiſh*, of which they make great profit. By theſe means they in a ſhort time fortified their city with a brick wall and a number of towers on the ſides not defended by the river: and collected ſuch a quantity of ſtone in ballaſt as to pave all the quarters of the town in a handſome manner. Their firſt government, as I was informed by the townſpeople, was by a mayor and bailiffs: but of Henry VI. they at length obtained a mayor and ſheriff, and that the town ſhould be what our lawyers call a county corporate. It may not be amiſs to inſert ſomething about the firſt mayor of this town from the regiſter of Meaux abbey, though told in a barbarous manner. "Sir William de la Pole

Meaux ab. *Cottingham.* *Kingſton upon Hull.* Stockfiſh. Coble ſtones. *De la Pole.*

[a] Bede, II. 13.
[b] Druydfield, MS. n. G.
* Placita 44 Ed. III. Ebor. 24.
[c] V. 2—6. Life of St. John of Beverley.

"was

" was firſt a merchant at Ravens-rod, inferior to none " in England in knowledge of trade. He ſettling " afterwards at Kingſton upon Hull, was the firſt " mayor in that town, and founded a monaſtery to " St Michael near the aforeſaid Kingeſtone, now " belonging to the Carthuſians. His eldeſt ſon was " ſir Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, who placed " Carthuſians in the ſaid monaſtery. This William " de la Pole lent many thouſand pounds to king Ed- " ward during his ſtay at Andewerp in Brabant; in " return for which money the king appointed him " chief baron of the Exchequer, and gave him the " whole lordſhip of Holdernes with other lands be- " longing to the crown by royal charter, and made " him a baneret." If any one doubts this they will, I hope, be convinced by the royal record, in which he is expreſsly ſtyled our beloved William de la Pole our beloved ſervant and merchant*. *Valectus*, to obſerve one for all, was at that time both in France and England an honourable appellation though afterwards applied to ſervants, and being therefore laid aſide by the nobility they changed their ſtyle for lords[d] of the bed-chamber †.

Valectus and *Valettus.*

From this town runs out very forward into the ſea a promontory, called by Ptolemy OCELLVM, by us *Holderneſſe*, and by a certain monk *Cava*[e] *Deira*, Hollow Deira, as much as to ſay *Cava regio*, and in the ſame ſenſe as *Cæleſyria*. In this the firſt place that offers on the turn of the ſhore is *Headon*, formerly, if we may believe report ſo apt to enlarge on truth, and which I do not refuſe to credit, by the induſtry of merchants and application to the marine advanced to the higheſt pitch; from which, ſuch is the uncertainty to which places as well as perſons are liable, it fell by the nearneſs of Hull; and by the filting up of the harbour is ſo ſunk as to have ſcarce the leaſt traces of its former ſplendour; though king John granted to Baldwin earl of Albemarle and Holderneſs, and to Hawiſe his wife, free burgage here, ſo that the burgeſſes ſhould hold in free burgage by the ſame cuſtoms as at York and Nichol[f]. It is now beginning to recover hopes of being reſtored to its former conſequence. Next on this point ſtands an antient town called by Antoninus PRÆTORIVM, but in our time *Patrington*, as the Italians from another *Prætorium* have made *Petrovina*. The diſtance from Delgovitia, and the remains of the name, will ſhew that I am not miſtaken: and the ſame circumſtances may ſerve to prove that this is the ſame place that in ſome copies of Ptolemy is corruptly written PETVARIA inſtead of Prætorium. Whether it had this name from the Prætorium where juſtice was adminiſtered, or from any large handſome building, ſuch as the Romans called *Prætoria*, is not certain. But the inhabitants boaſt of its antiquity and the antient advantages of their port, and no leſs may they boaſt of its pleaſantneſs, it having a moſt agreeable proſpect to the main ocean one way, and the other to a noble æſtuary incloſed within its ſhores: and the green coaſt of Lincolnſhire overagainſt it. The Roman military way from the wall which Antoninus firſt traced ends here. For Ulpian writes that ſuch high roads uſually terminated at the ſea, rivers, or cities. Lower down ſtands *Winſhed*, the reſidence of the knightly

OCELLVM pr. *Holderneſſe.* *Cava Deira.*

Headon.

PRÆTORIUM. *Patrington.*

Winſhed.

family of *Hildeard*; and higher up *Roſſe*, whence, as being once the place of their reſidence, the illuſtrious family of the barons *Roſſe* took their name. On the ſea is *Grimſton garth*, where the *Grimſtones* long flouriſhed; and a little diſtance from this is *Riſe*, once a houſe of the lords *Faulconberg*. Next, at the very extremity of the point, where it contracts itſelf into a cone, and is called *Spurnhead*, is the little village of KELLNSEY, which plainly beſpeaks this to be the very OCELLVM of Ptolemy, for as *Kellnſey* is derived from Ocellum, ſo is Ocellum moſt certainly from *Y-kill*, which we before obſerved ſignifies in Britiſh a promontory or narrow tract of land.

Roſſe. *Grimſton Garth.* *Riſe.* *Spurnhead.* *Kelnſey.*

From Ocellum the ſhore gradually retires, and gently bends away northward by the little churches of *Overthorne* and *Withernſey*, called, from the ſiſters who built them, *Siſters kirks*, and not far from *Conſtable-Burton*, ſo named from its lords who intermarried with our principal families and ſtill flouriſhed here in great eminence. Of theſe, Robert, as I find in the regiſter of Meaux, " was one of the ſoldiers of the earl of Albemarle, who attended king Richard to the holy land, having taken the croſs old and full of days." Then by *Skipſey*, where Drugo firſt lord of Holderneſs built a caſtle. Here the ſhore again runs out into the ſea, and receives a bay called by Ptolemy ETAIMENON GABRANTOVICORVM, which ſome Latin tranſlators render *Portuoſus*, others *Salutaris ſinus*, neither of which expreſſes the force of the Greek ſo well as the name of a ſmall village called *Suerby* in the receſs of the bay: a ſafe and ſecure place, being called by the Britans and French *Seur*, as well as by us, who probably have it from the Britans. We cannot therefore doubt that this was the very Ευλιμενον of the *Gabrantovici* who lived in this neighbourhood. Near it is the town of *Bridlington*, famous for John de Bridlington, a monaſtic poet, whoſe moſt ridiculous prophetic rhymes I have met with. Not far from hence was a long dyke towards *Driffield*, cut by the earls of Holderneſs as a boundary to their eſtates, and called *Earles dyke*. Whence this ſmall nation had the name of GABRANTOVICI I do not preſume to gueſs, unleſs perhaps from *Goats*, which the Britans call *Gaffran*, and of which there is no where elſe in Britain ſuch plenty as here. Nor does this ſeem ſo improper a derivation of the name: ſince *Ægira* in Achaia has its name from goats, *Nebrodes* in Sicily from fawns, and *Boetia* in Greece from oxen. The little point whoſe bend forms this bay is called vulgarly *Flamborough head*, Saxon Fleam-burȝ, by writers who ſay that Ida the Saxon, who firſt reduced this country, landed here. Some think it took its name from a light-houſe, which in the night pointed out the port by flame. For the Britans ſtill retain the word *Flam* from their provincial language, and ſailors mark this place in their charts with a flaming head. Some, however, think this name came to this iſland from *Angloen* in Denmark, a very antient ſeat of the Angles, where is a town called *Flemſburgh*, and that the Angles impoſed this name, as the Gauls, according to Livy[g], called Milan in Italy *Mediolanum*, after the name of Mediolanum, which they left in Gaul. Here is a little village on this point called *Flamborough*, whence

Overthorne. *Withernſey.* *Siſterkirks.* *Conſtable-Burton.* *Flamboro' head.* Ida. *Skipſey.* Γαβραντικων Ευλιμενος κολπος. *Suerby.* *Bridlington.* *Flamboro'*

* Cl. 5 Ed. III. M. 38.

† J. Tillet.

[d] *Nobiles* a cubiculo. *Gentlemen* of the bedchamber. H and G.

[e] As *Cavo* [*Capo*] *Iſtria*. Deirneſs in the Orkneys and Spurneſs in Sanda ibidem. MS. n. G.

[f] Lincoln.

[g] V 34.

Conſtable of Flambro'.

whence is derived another family of the *Conſtables*, which ſome deduce from the *Lacies*, Conſtables of Cheſter. While I was in theſe parts I could get no certain information about thoſe brooks called *Vipſeys*, which Walter Hemingborough ſays "riſe every "other year out of obſcure ſprings, and ruſh with "a ſtrong and rapid current to the ſea near this "promontory." Take, however, William of Newburgh's[i] account of them, who was born thereabouts. "Theſe famous waters, commonly called "*Vipſeys*, riſe out of the ground from a number of "ſprings, not indeed continually, but every other "year, and forming no ſmall ſtream run through the "low grounds into the ſea. Their drying up is a "good ſign, for their running is ſuppoſed a never-"failing preſage of famine." At the receſs of the ſhore a ſand bank[k] runs out into the ſea like a little tongue, ſuch as the old Engliſh called a *File*[l], whence a village on it is called *Filey:* and more inland is *Flixton*, where in Athelſtan's time was founded an hoſpital "to defend," as the record expreſſes it, "paſſengers from wolves that they may not be devoured." Hence it appears that this part of the country was at that time infeſted with wolves; though none of thoſe animals appear at preſent in England, nor on the borders towards Scotland, though very common in that kingdom.

Vipſies.

Filey.

Flixton.

Wolves.

Earls of *Holderneſs* and *Albemarle.*

This little tract of Holderneſs was given by William the Conqueror to Drugo de *Buerer* a Fleming, to whom he had alſo given his niece in marriage. But he having poiſoned her, and fled for it, was ſucceeded here by Stephen Fitz Odo lord of *Albemarle* in Normandy, deſcended from the family of the earls of Champaign, whom William the firſt, becauſe he was his own ſiſter's ſon[m], created, as is ſaid, earl of *Albemarle*, which title his deſcendants retained in England, though Albemarle is a place of Normandy. To him ſucceeded his ſon William, ſurnamed *Le Gros*. His only daughter Hawiſe had three huſbands ſucceſſively: William de Magnaville earl of Eſſex, Baldwin Bethun and William Fors or de Fortibus, but had iſſue only by the laſt [who was her ſecond huſband], William, who was ſucceeded by his ſon William. His only daughter Aveline was married to Edmund Crouchback earl of Lancaſter, but died without iſſue. "And ſo," as it is ſaid in the regiſter of Meaux abbey, "for want of heirs male "the earldom of Albemarle and the honour of "Holderneſſe were ſeized into the king's hands." But ſome ages after king Richard II. created Edward[n] Plantagenet, ſon of the duke of York, duke of Albemarle in his father's life-time. Henry IV. made his ſon Thomas duke of Clarence and earl of Albemarle, which title Henry VI. afterwards added to the other honours of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

[i] I. c. 28.

[k] *pulvinus*, a ſhelf or ſlang. H. thin ſlip of land. G.

[l] Q. from pillian to follow.

[m] Holland and Gibſon tranſlate it, whom William I. (becauſe he was his nephew by a half ſiſter on the mother's ſide) &c. He was grandſon of Maud daughter of Richard duke of Normandy (Dugd. Bar. I. 60.), conſequently *great nephew* to the Conqueror, who gave Holderneſs to him and not to his ſon *Stephen* Fitz Odo, whoſe ſiſter Judith married Waltheof earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon. Ib. Hawiſe's three huſbands were earls of Albemarle and Holderneſs in her right during their lives. Ib.

[n] Holland and Gibſon have here, without any authority, foiſted in Thomas of Woodſtock uncle to Richard II.

NORTH RIDING.

SCARCE two miles from Flamborough head begins the north part or riding of this county, which, ſtretching as a frontier before the other parts, beginning from the ſea with a conſiderable length, but leſs breadth, runs 60 miles weſt to Weſtmoreland, bounded on one ſide by the Derwent, and ſome way by the Ure and on the other by the uninterrupted ſtream of the Tees, which ſeparates it on the north from the biſhopric of Durham. This tract may not improperly be divided into the following parts, *Blakemore, Cliveland, Northallvertonſhire,* and *Richmondſhire.*

Blackmore. The part to the eaſt and the ſea is called *Blackamore*, q. d. *the black and mountainous country*, being interſperſed with horrid rocks, mountains, and foreſts. On the ſea coaſt is the famous caſtle of *Scar-*

Scarborough. *borough*, antiently called Sceaꝑ-buꝛȝ, q. d. *the town on a Crag*, of which take the following deſcription from William of Newburgh[a]. "A rock of a ſtu- "pendous height and ſize, inacceſſible almoſt on "every ſide by ſteep craggs, runs into the ſea, "which entirely ſurrounds it, except a narrow paſs "opening to the weſt, having on the top a fair, "verdant, and ſpacious plain of about 60 acres or "more, and a little ſpring of freſh water guſhing "out of the rock. In the very paſs, which is not to "be come at without difficulty is a royal tower, and "below them begins the town ſcattered on both ſides "to the ſouth and north, but fronting the weſt, "where it is defended by its own wall, but on the "eaſt by the rock on which the caſtle ſtands; and "both ſides of it waſhed by the ſea. William le "Gros, earl of Albemarle and Holderneſs, thinking "this a very proper place to build a caſtle, aſſiſted "the natural ſituation at a great expence, encom- "paſſed the whole plain on the top with a wall, and "in the mouth of the paſs built a tower, which "falling down by length of time, Henry II. cauſed "to be erected there a large and magnificent caſtle." This was done after he had reduced to obedience the Engliſh barons, who, in the diſordered reign of Stephen, had curtailed the eſtates of the crown, particularly this William Albemarle, who was lord paramount in theſe parts, and occupied this place as his own. I need not here mention the daring bravery of Thomas Stafford, who, with a very few Frenchmen, as if he thought it meritorious even to fail in a bold attempt, ſurpriſed this caſtle in queen Mary's time, and held it two days, nor Sheirleis a French nobleman who accompanied him, and was tried and convicted of high treaſon, though a foreigner, for breaking his allegiance, the two kingdoms being then at peace*. Theſe facts are too well known to be made more notorious by my writings. It may be worth while, however, to take notice of the great and profitable fiſhery carried on in the ſea juſt below this place by the Dutch and Zealanders for herrings called in Latin *Haleces, Leucomenidæ, Chalcides.* The Engliſh have always allowed this fiſhery, reſerving to themſelves the honour, but reſigned as through indolence the profit to foreigners. It is incredible what ſums the Dutch raiſe by this fiſhery on our coaſt. Theſe herrings (the reader will excuſe my enlarging a little out of place on this bounty of heaven to us), which, in our forefathers' time, ſeemed to confine themſelves to the coaſt of Norway, in our time ſwim about our iſland in numerous ſhoals yearly not without the direction of providence. They make from the ſea to the coaſt of Scotland about the ſummer ſolſtice, at which time, being fatteſt, they have a quick ſale. From thence they come to the Engliſh coaſt, and from the middle of Auguſt to November are caught with eaſe in great quantities from Scarborough to Thames' mouth. Afterwards the ſtormy weather drives them into the Britiſh channel, where they offer themſelves to the fiſhermen till Chriſtmas. From hence, having gone round Britain, they range both ſides of Ireland into the northern ocean, where they remain till June, and, after ſpawning there, return in immenſe ſhoals. While I am writing this, I recollect what I formerly read in S. Ambroſe[b]: "Innumerable fiſh from va- "rious parts and different ſeas aſſembling as by de- "ſign follow the north eaſterly winds in a body, and "make to the north ſeas, as by a certain law of na- "ture. Were you to ſee them come up, you would "ſay they were a current, ſo ſwiftly do they glide "along and cut the waves, ruſhing violently "through the Propontis into the Euxine." I now return.

Profitable Herring fiſhery.

The craggy ſhore now bends into the river *Teiſe*, and retreating forms a bay of near a mile in extent, which we call *Robin Hood's bay*, from that famous outlaw. John Major the Scot, who gives him the character of a chief of banditti, and a very humane marauder, *prædonum princeps & prædo mitiſſimus*, ſays he lived in the reign of Richard II. Next appears Dvnvs Sinvs, mentioned by Ptolemy, formed by a receſs of the ſhore on both ſides, on which ſtands the little village of *Duneſley*; and cloſe by it *Whitby*, Saxon Sꝛeaneȝ-heale, which Bede[d] tranſlates *Sinus Phari, Lighthouſe bay*. I ſhall not diſpute this interpretation, though in our language it ſo plainly ſignifies *Healthy bay*; yet I ſhould call it by that name did not the ſituation aſſigned it by the geographer before cited prevent me. Here are found

Teiſe r.

Robin Hood's bay.

Dvnvs Sinvs.

Duneſley.

Whitby.

* See Journals, 144.

[a] II. 3.

[b] Hexameron V. c. 10.

[d] III. 25.

Stone ſnakes. found ſtones reſembling ſnakes rolled up, the ſports of nature, which ſhe, as one obſerves, amuſes herſelf with creating when weary of producing realities and ſerious productions. You would think they had once been ſnakes covered over with a cruſt of ſtone. Report aſcribes them to the prayers of Hilda, as if changed by her, who in the early Saxon church oppoſed with all her might the tonſure of prieſts and the celebration of Eaſter according to the Roman ritual, when a ſynod was held about theſe matters, A. D. 664 in her monaſtery, which ſhe built here, and of which ſhe was firſt abbeſs. To her ſanctity they alſo aſcribe it that the wild geeſe, which in winter reſort in flocks to the pools and rivers in the ſouth parts where the froſt has not reached, in their paſſage over certain fields hereabouts ſuddenly drop down to the aſtoniſhment of all, which I ſhould not have mentioned had I not heard it from many credible perſons. Such as have not a ſuperſtitious credulity will aſcribe this to ſome hidden quality of the ſoil, and ſome ſecret antipathy thoſe geeſe have to it, like that which wolves have to roots of ſquills. Every one muſt allow theſe ſecret likings and averſions, called ſympathies and antipathies, are implanted by Nature in many things for their preſervation. Edelfleda, daughter of king Oſwin, afterwards amply endowed this place, where alſo ſhe paid due honours to her father's memory. The ſtorm of Daniſh devaſtation utterly ruined it, and though Serlo Percy repaired it, being made abbot here ſoon after the arrival of the Normans, it has now ſcarce the ſmalleſt trace of its antient dignity to ſhew. Near it on a ſteep hill between two higher hills on the ſea ſhore, was, as they ſay, a caſtle of Wada, a Saxon general, who, in the confuſion and anarchy of the Northumbrians, and the maſſacre of their princes, making an alliance with the murderers of king Ethered, fought a pitched battle with king Ardulph at Whalley in Lancaſhire, but with ſo bad ſucceſs that his army was routed, and himſelf obliged to fly: he afterwards cloſed the ſcene by ſickneſs, and was buried in the hill here between two ſolid ſtones near ſeven feet high, which, being 11[e] feet aſunder, people do not ſcruple to affirm that he was of gigantic ſize. Near this place a long while after Peter de Malolacu built a caſtle, which, from its beauty and elegance, he called in French *Moult Grace* (as we read in the hiſtory of Meaux), but proving a grievous yoke to the neighbourhood, the common people who are arbiters of language, by change of one letter, called it *Moultgrave*, by which name it is now generally known, though few are acquainted with the reaſon of the name. This Peter de Malolacu, commonly called *Mauley* (to ſatisfy the curious in this particular), was a native of Poictou in France, and in the reign of Richard I. married the only daughter of Robert de *Turnham*, in right of whom he became poſſeſſed of this rich inheritance. He was ſucceeded by ſeven lords Mauley of the name of Peter, who bore for their arms a bend S. in a field Or. but the 7th dying without iſſue the eſtate paſſed by his ſiſters between the knightly families of the Salvains and Bigots.

Duke Wada, from whom the Wades derive themſelves.

A. D. 798.

Wadeſgrave.

Moulgrave c.

Barons de Malolacu.

Near this and other places on this ſhore is found black amber, or jet, the Gagates, as ſome think it, which was ranked by the ancients among ſcarce ſtones and jewels. It is produced among the cliffs of the rocks, and before it is poliſhed is of a reddiſh ruſty colour, but afterwards becomes really, as Solinus expreſſes it, *ſhining black*[f]. Rhemnius Palemon[g] has theſe lines about it from Dionyſius:

Jet.

——— Præfulget nigro ſplendore Gagates.
Hic lapis ardeſcens auſtro perfuſus aquarum,
Aſt oleo perdens flammas, mirabile viſu,
Attritus rapit hic teneras ſeu ſuccina frondes.

Of black and ſhining colour jet
In water dipt will flame with ſudden heat,
But a ſtrange coldneſs dipt in oil receives,
And rubb'd, like amber, gathers ſticks and leaves.

And Marbodæus, in his poem on jewels[h]:

Naſcitur in Lycia lapis, & prope gemma Gagates.
Sed genus eximium fecunda Britannia mittit:
Lucidus & niger eſt, levis & læviſſimus idem.
Vicinas paleas trahit attritu calefactus.
Ardet aqua lotus, reſtinguitur unctus olivo.

Jet ſtone almoſt a gem the Lycians find,
But fruitful Britain yields a better kind,
Which black and ſhining, ſmooth and ever light,
Will draw up ſtraws if rubb'd till hot and bright.
It heats in water, and it cools in oil.

To theſe add Solinus[i], whoſe words are, "Britain "produces plenty of jet, which is an excellent ſtone, "in colour of a ſhining black, in quality extremely "light. Its property is to take fire by water, and to "be quenched by oil; its power to hold faſt what-"ever it is applied to after being warmed by "rubbing."

From Whitby the ſhore retires to the weſt near *Cliveland*, ſo named as it ſhould ſeem from the hills which we call *cliffs:* ridges of mountainous hills being interſperſed hereabouts, at whoſe foot is a fruitful champaign country. *Cliveland.*

Sken-grave, a little village on the ſea ſide, carries on a conſiderable fiſhery, where it is ſaid about 70 years ago a merman was caught, who lived ſeveral days on raw fiſh, but, watching an opportunity, made his eſcape into his own element again. When the wind is down, the ſea perfectly calm, and the water like a level plain, it is no uncommon thing to hear at a diſtance a kind of horrid groan, at which time the fiſhermen will not venture out, ſuppoſing, according to their ideas, that the ocean is a huge monſter, and on thoſe occaſions expreſſes a violent craving to devour human bodies. Below Sken-grave is *Kilton Caſtle*, ſituate in a park formerly belonging to the antient family of the *Thwengs*, whoſe eſtate deſcended to the barons *Lumley*, *Hilton*, and *Daubeney:* and almoſt contiguous to this is *Skelton*, a caſtle of *Skengrave.* *Kilton* c. *Skelton* c.

[e] 12. G. [f] *nigro gemmeus.* c. 24. Some ſuppoſe our pit coal a ſpecies of jet.
[g] A grammarian of the age of Tiberius or Claudius, whoſe *Ars grammatica* is publiſhed among the Grammarians. Bas. 1527. 8vo. Hanov. 1604, 4to.
[h] printed at Cologne 1539, with notes. [i] Loc. cit.

the

the antient family of the barons *Brus*, deſcended from Robert *Brus*, a Norman, who had two ſons, Adam lord of *Skelton*, and Robert lord of *Anandale* in Scotland, from whom the royal family of Scotland is derived. But Peter *Brus*, 5th lord of Skelton, died without iſſue, leaving his ſiſters his heirs; Agnes married to Walter de *Falconberg*, Lucia to Marmaduke de *Thweng*, from whom the lord *Lumley* is deſcended, Margaret to Robert de *Roos*, and Laderina to John de *Belleu*, men of high rank and character in thoſe days. The deſcendants of Walter de *Falconberg* were for a long time conſiderable; but their eſtates came at laſt by a female to William *Nevil*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, and was created earl of Kent by Edward IV. His daughters were married to J. *Coigniers*, N. *Bedhowing*, and R. *Strangeways*.

Huntcliff ſeals. On the ſhore near *Huntcliff* ſtand up ſome rocks, to which the *ſeals* as we call them, according to ſome by contraction from *ſea veals* or ſea calves, reſort in herds to ſleep and baſk. On the rock neareſt the ſhore one of them keeps watch like a centinel, and when any body comes by rolling down a ſtone or itſelf into the water gives notice to the reſt to take care of themſelves by hurrying to ſea. They are moſt afraid of men, and when purſued by them at ebb tide often drive them away by throwing ſand and pebbles at them with their hind feet. They are leſs fearful of women, on which account thoſe who want to take them put on women's clothes. On the ſame ſhore are found ſtones of a yellowiſh and reddiſh colour, and ſome incruſted with a coat of ſalt, which by the ſmell and taſte promiſe copperas, nitre, and ſulphur: alſo much of the braſs-coloured pyrites.

Huntley Nabb. Round ſtones. Near here at *Huntley Nabb*, the ſhore, which is open for a conſiderable length, riſes with high craggs, and at their foot are ſcattered ſtones of various ſizes, formed ſo artificially by nature in a ſpherical ſhape that you would imagine them turned by art for cannon balls. On breaking them they find ſnakes rolled up in ſtone, but for the moſt part wanting heads.

Wilton caſtle. *Dobham.* Next one ſees *Wilton* caſtle, antiently belonging to the *Bulmers*; and higher up at *Dobham* the river *Tees* empties itſelf into the ſea after receiving many rivers into its ſtream, the laſt of all a nameleſs one near *Yarum* (famous for its market) which waters *Stokeſley* a ſmall market town, which for a long time belonged to the illuſtrious family of *Eure*. Below this is *Wharlton* caſtle, once the property of the lords *Meinill*, and *Harlſey* of the *Hothom* family, and afterwards of *Strangwaies*, now falling to decay.

Yarum. *Stokeſley.* *Wharlton* c. *Harlſey* c.

The mouth of the *Tees* before-mentioned, formerly diſtruſted by mariners, is now found to be ſafe riding, and to point out a ſafe approach light-houſes were erected on both ſides in my time. Four miles from this mouth on a high ſituation ſtands *Giſburgh*, now a ſmall town; to which while entire the fair and wealthy abbey founded by Robert de Brus lord of the place about A. D. 1119, was a great ornament, and the common burial-place of the nobility of theſe parts, which produced Walter de Hemingford an hiſtorian of no mean abilities. This is certainly an excellent ſpot, and for pleaſantneſs, agreeable variety, and other advantages of nature, may vie with Puteoli, to which it is far ſuperior in healthfulneſs. The rough ſea air, ſoftened by the intervening mountains, renders the ſoil fruitful with a rich verdure intermixed with gay flowers the greateſt part of the year, and productive of plenty of minerals and a luminous party-coloured earth of various colours, particularly ocre and murrey, out of which they have begun to extract alum and copperas. The firſt diſcovery of this is owing, a few years ago, to that learned ſearcher into nature ſir Thomas Chaloner (to whoſe care his preſent majeſty committed his ſon prince Henry the darling of Britain) who obſerved the leaves of the trees to be of a paler green here than in other places, and that the oaks ſhot out their roots a great way horizontally and not to any great depth, and had much ſtrength but little ſap, and that the ſoil was clayey and of various colours, as whitiſh, yellowiſh, and blue, never frozen, and ſhining in clear nights in the paths like glaſs.

Giſburgh.

Ounſberry Topping, a ſteep mountain covered all over with verdure, riſes not far from hence, diſtinguiſhable at a diſtance as a ſea-mark and a prognoſtic of weather to the neighbourhood; for as often as the top is overſpread with clouds, rain generally follows. From a huge rock near the top iſſues a ſpring good for ſore eyes: and from hence is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the extended vallies, verdant hills, green meadows, fruitful corn fields, rivers ſtored with fiſh, the fine harbour at Tees mouth, bold open ſhores without danger of the ſea breaking in, and the main ocean covered with ſhips. Below this is *Kildale*, a caſtle of the Percies earls of Northumberland, and more to the eaſt *Danby*, which alſo came from Brus by the *Thwengs* to the lords *Latimer*, from an heir of whom deſcend the lords *Willoughby* of *Brook*. But this Danby, with other eſtates, was ſold to the *Nevilles*, of whom George Neville was by Henry VI. ſummoned to parliament among the barons by the title of lord *Latimer*, in whoſe heir this dignity continued to our time. Here is nothing further remarkable except that lord *Meinill* held ſome lands in this county of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, and for which the *Coigniers*, *Strangwaies*, and others their deſcendants, are bound to do ſuit and ſervice to the archbiſhops *. And whereas by his prerogative "the king of England" (to uſe the ſtyle of the ſtatute of prerogative †) "ſhall "have ward of all their lands who held of him in "chief by knights ſervice, whereof the tenants were "ſeiſed in demeſne as of fee on the day of their "death of whomſoever they held by ſuch ſervice, "provided they in antient time held any land of the "crown, till the heir come to lawful age," theſe fiefs are however excepted with others of the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the biſhop of Durham, "ſo that they ſhall have the ward of ſuch lands, "though they hold ſome other place of the king."

Ounſberry or *Roſeberry Topping.* *Kildale* c. *Danby.*

Further in among *Blackamore* hills we find nothing remarkable but winding ſtreams and rapid brooks, which occupy the vallies themſelves; except *Pickering*, a conſiderable

Blakemore. *Pickering.*

* Hiſtory of *Canterbury*.

† Prerogative 17 E. II.

a conſiderable town belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, ſituate on a hill, and defended by an old caſtle, on which many of the ſurrounding villages depend, whence the adjacent country is commonly called *Pickering Lith*, *Pickering Liberty*, and *Pickering foreſt*, which king Henry III. granted to his younger ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter. In this tract on the Derwent is *Atton*, which gave name to the famous knightly family of *Atton*, deſcended from the lords *Veſcy*, whoſe eſtate was divided by daughters between Edward *St. John*, the *Evers*, and *Coigniers*. From Edward St. John a large portion of it came by a daughter to Henry *Bromflet*, who was ſummoned to parliament 27 Henry VI. in the following form, which occurs in no other ſummons: "We "will that you and the heirs male of your body law-"fully begotten be barons Veſcy." This title paſſed afterwards by a daughter to the Cliffords. On the other ſide four miles from Pickering, near *Dow*, a rapid little river ſtands under hills *Kirkby Moreſide*, whence it has its name, no contemptible market town, formerly belonging to the *Eſtotevilles*.

Atton.

Kirby Moorſide.

Rhidale.

Beyond this to the weſt extends *Rhidale*, a ſpacious, pleaſant, and fruitful vale, adorned with 23 pariſh churches and the river *Rhie* running through the middle of it. This was according to William of Newburgh[x] "a dreary waſte" before Walter *Eſpec* gave it to the monks of Clugni, and founded a monaſtery for them. In this vale is *Elmeſley*, which if I am not greatly miſtaken Bede[y] calls *Ulmetum*, where Robert *de Roſs*, furnamed *Furſan*, built a caſtle, near which the river *Recall* loſes itſelf under ground. Lower down on the river ſtands *Riton*, the antient[z] eſtate of the antient family of the *Percihaies*, commonly called *Percyes*. Thence the Rhie rolls with it the ſtreams of many brooks to the Derwent, which waters in this vale *Malton*, a market town famous for corn, horſes, fiſh, and inſtruments of huſbandry, where are to be ſeen the foundations of an old caſtle, which I am told belonged formerly to the *Veſcies* very conſiderable lords in theſe parts. They derive their deſcent (as appears from records) from William *Tyſon*, who was lord of Malton and Alnwic in Northumberland, and ſlain in the battle of Haſtings againſt the Normans. His only daughter was married to Ivo de *Veſcy*, a Norman, who left an only daughter Beatrix married to Euſtace, ſon of John with one eye, who founded religious houſes at Malton and *Watton* in the reign of Stephen. His 2d wife was lady of Watton, daughter of William Conſtable of Cheſter. William, ſon of Euſtace by Beatrix being cut out his mother's womb, aſſumed the name of Veſcy, and alſo their arms, a croſs Arg. in a field G. He had by Beatrix, daughter of Robert Eſtotevill of Knareſburgh, two ſons, Euſtace de Veſcy, who married Margaret, daughter of William, king of Scotland, and Warine de Veſcy, lord of Knapton *. Euſtace was father of William, who had John, who died without iſſue, and William who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Ireland, and changed the family arms to a field O with a croſs S. But William, upon the death of his lawful ſon John in the Welſh wars, granted to king Edward certain lands in Ireland, that his natural ſon William, ſurnamed de Kildare, might enjoy his eſtate †, and appointed Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham, truſtee for his ſon. But the biſhop broke his truſt in regard to Alnwic, Eltham in Kent, and other lands, which he is ſaid to have converted to his own uſe. This natural ſon was ſlain in the battle of Sterling, in Scotland, and the title at length reverted to the family of Atton, Warine Veſcy's only daughter, Margaret being married to Gilbert de Atton. But of theſe more than enough, having already ſpoken of them.

Elmeſley, called alſo *Hamlak*. *Furſan* c. *Recall* r.

Riton.

Malton.

Near this vale is *Newburgh*, to which we owe William of Newburgh, an able and diligent writer of our hiſtory, now the ſeat of the famous family of *Bellaſyſe*, originally from the biſhopric of Durham. Here and at *Bellaland*, commonly called *Biland*, were two very famous monaſteries built and endowed by Roger Mowbray. This family of Mowbray was as powerful, conſiderable, and wealthy as any, and poſſeſſed of the very large eſtates and the caſtles of Slingeſby, Threſk, and others in theſe parts. I will gratify my reader's curioſity with a ſhort account of them. Roger de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, and R. de Grandebeoſe (otherwiſe called *Frontdebeoſe)* being deprived of all their eſtates for treaſon, king Henry I. beſtowed the greateſt part of them on Nigel de *Albeney*, who was of the ſame family with the *Albeneys*, earls of Arundel, a perſon of high rank among the Normans, being bow bearer to William Rufus. This grant above-mentioned was ſo conſiderable that he held by it 140 knights fees in England, and 120 in Normandy ‡. The king alſo commanded that his ſon Roger ſhould aſſume the name of *Mowbray*, from whom are deſcended the *Mowbrays*, earls of Nottingham and dukes of Norfolk. To theſe Mowbrays formerly belonged alſo the neighbouring caſtle of *Gilling*, now the property of that antient and famous family, which from their fair hair took the name of *Fairfax*, *fax* ſignifying among the Saxons *locks* or a *head of hair*, whence they called a comet or hairy ſtar *faxed ſtarre*, and the place before treated of *Haly fax* from holy hair.

Newburgh.

Byland.

Mowbray family.

Gilling c.

Fairfax.

reoxed ſteorne.

Below to the ſouth lies the *foreſt of Galtres*, in ſome places ſhaded with trees, in others ſwampy; at preſent famous for the horſe races, in which the horſe that wins the prize is intitled to a little gold bell. It is ſcarce credible what a concourſe of people flock to theſe races from all parts, and what great bettings there are upon the horſes. In this foreſt is ſeen *Creac* which Egfrid, king of Northumberland, A. D. 684[a], gave with a circuit of three miles to St. Cuthbert, by whom it came to the church of Durham. Scarce four miles from hence is *Sherry hutton*, a moſt elegant caſtle built by Bertram de *Boulmer*, and repaired by Ralph *Nevil*, firſt earl of Weſtmorland, pleaſantly ſituate among woods, near which is *Hinderſkell* caſtle, built by the barons *Greyſtocke*, and called by ſome from the number of ſprings *Hundred-ſkell*.

Foreſt of *Galtres.*

Creac c.

Sherry hutton caſtle.

Hinderſkell c.

Behind the mountains to the weſt where the country opens into champain and pleaſanter ground lies

* M. Paris MS.
[x] I. 14.
[z] now Barſtow's G.

† Lib. Dunelm.
[y] Q. where. His *Elmete*, II. 14. is by Leedes.

‡ Reg. of Fountains abbey.
[a] 685 original charter. G.

Alverton Shire N. Allerton. the little tract called *Alverton ſhire*, commonly *North Alerton*, a ſmall tract watered by the little river *Wiſke*, and taking its name from the town of *North Alverton*, antiently Ealpertun, which is nothing more than one long ſtreet, but moſt reſorted to of any I have yet ſeen for its cattle fair on St. Bartholomew's day. William Rufus gave this place with the adjacent country to the church of Durham, to the biſhops whereof it has great obligations. For William Comin, who poſſeſſed himſelf of that ſee by force, built a caſtle here, and left it to his nephew, which is now almoſt gone; and ſucceeding biſhops granted it ſeveral privileges. In the regiſter of Durham * we have this paſſage: "Hugh Pudſey, biſhop of Dur- "ham fortified the town, having obtained the king's "leave to reſerve intire this caſtle only of all the "ſpurious [b] ones then ordered to be demoliſhed all "over the kingdom: but the king afterwards com- "manded this to be deſtroyed and levelled with the "ground." Near it was fought, 1137, the battle commonly called the battle of the *Standard*, in which David, king of Scotland, who had deſolated this country with unheard-of cruelty, was defeated with great ſlaughter: ſo that the Engliſh themſelves thought their revenge complete: as biſhop Ralph had in ſome ſort foretold in his exhortation to them before the fight, "that a multitude without diſcipline was an incumbrance to itſelf, unable to hurt when they conquer or to fly when defeated." It was called the battle of the *Standard* from the Engliſh receiving the firſt onſet of the Scots in a body round a banner or ſtandard, and afterwards routing them. This Standard was, as I find it delineated in antient books, a huge carriage mounted on wheels, wherein was fixed a prodigious high maſt having a croſs on its top, and below the croſs a banner diſplayed. It was the ſignal of a grand expedition, and eſteemed a kind of ſacred altar, being evidently equivalent to the *Carrocio* of the Italians, which was never allowed to be brought into the field but in caſes of the higheſt conſequence.

Threſk. In this little tract is likewiſe *Tkreſk*, commonly called *Thruſk*, remarkable for having had formerly a very ſtrong caſtle where Roger *Mowbray* ſet up the ſtandard of revolt, and called in the king of Scots to ravage his country, when Henry II. imprudently as it were dug his own grave by creating his ſon king with equal power. But this rebellion was extinguiſhed with blood, and this caſtle afterwards utterly ruined, ſo that I ſaw nothing but its earthworks. Another fire of rebellion broke out here in the reign of Henry VII. for the furious mob not brooking a ſmall tax laid on them by parliament, drove away the collectors, and preſently after, as ſucceſsful raſhneſs knows no bounds, fell upon Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, lieutenant of the county, and ſlew him here, and under the command of John Egremond took up arms againſt their country and ſovereign: but a few days after ſuffered the ſevere and juſt puniſhment due to their crimes againſt the ſtate. In this neighbourhood are *Soureby* and *Brakenbak*, belonging to the antient and famous family of *Laſcelles:* and more to the ſouth *Sezay*, firſt the property of the *Darells*, afterwards of the *Dawneys*, who have long enjoyed the honour of knighthood.

The earl of Northumberland ſlain by the rebels.

Soureby. Brakenbak.

Sezay.

After William Mallet, and one or two of the Eſtotevilles of Norman extraction who are ſaid to have been hereditary viſcounts, the firſt and only earl of Yorkſhire was Otho, ſon of Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria and Saxony by Maud, daughter of Henry II. king of England, afterwards proclaimed emperor by the name of Otho IV. From his brother William, another ſon of Maud, ſpring the dukes of Brunſwic and Lunenburg, in Germany, who in proof of their relation to the kings of England bear the ſame arms as our firſt kings of the Norman race, viz. two leopards or lions O. in a field G. Long after this Richard II. created Edmund de Langley, 5th ſon of king Edward III. duke of York, who by the 2d daughter of Peter, king of Caſtile and Leon, had two ſons: Edward, the eldeſt, in his father's life time was firſt earl of Cambridge, afterwards duke of Albemarle, and laſtly duke of York, who fell bravely in the battle of Agincourt in France, leaving no iſſue. Richard, the ſecond ſon, was earl of Cambridge, and married Anne, ſiſter of Edmund *Mortimer*, earl of *March*, whoſe grandmother was alſo an only daughter and heireſs of Lionel, duke of Clarence. He attempting to raiſe Edmund, his wife's brother to the crown, was ſoon taken and beheaded on a charge of taking money from France to deſtroy king Henry V. His ſon Richard, 16 years after by the great but imprudent favour of Henry VI. was completely reſtored as "ſon of Richard, "brother of Edward duke of York, and couſin to "Edmund earl of March †." Being now duke of York, earl of *March* and *Ulſter*, lord of *Wigmore*, *Clare*, *Trim*, and *Conaught*, he aſpired for ſome time to nothing leſs than the crown, firſt by ſecret malpractices, complaints of maladminiſtration, ſpreading ſeditious reports and libels, forming ſecret alliances, and even raiſing diſturbances and wars; and at laſt publicly in parliament ‡ claimed his right againſt Henry VI. as being ſon of Ann Mortimer, ſiſter and heir of Edmund earl of March, lineally deſcended from Philippa, daughter and ſole heireſs of Lionel duke of Clarence, 3d ſon of king Edward III. and therefore to be preferred in right of ſucceſſion before the children of John of Gaunt, who was 4th ſon of Edward III. He was anſwered that the nobles of the realm, and the duke himſelf, had ſworn allegiance to the king, that the crown was given and confirmed to Henry IV. and his heirs by authority of parliament, that the duke himſelf, who derived his claim from the duke of Clarence, had never aſſumed the arms of the ſaid duke, and that Henry IV. held the crown in right of ſucceſſion from Henry III. But all this he eaſily evaded, alledging that the oath to the king being framed by human authority, was not binding, as contrary to truth and juſtice, which are of divine authority; that the authority of parliament was not neceſſary to confer the crown on the houſe of Lancaſter, nor could they themſelves intend ſo if they went upon any footing of right; that he had purpoſely declined

Earls and dukes of *York.*

Dukes of *Brunſwic.*

* c. 126.

† Parl. 10 Hen. VI.

[b] *adulterani*, unlawful.

‡ Rot. Parl. 39 Hen. VI.

taking

taking the arms of the duke of Clarence, to which he had a right, as well as claiming the crown till then; and that as to the right derived from Henry III. it was a ridiculous invention to cover over injuſtice, which every one muſt ſee through. Though theſe claims urged by the duke of York were allowed to be perfectly well founded, yet by prudent management to prevent miſchief, it was ſettled that Henry VI. ſhould hold and enjoy the crown during his life, and Richard duke of York be appointed his heir and ſucceſſor, with this proviſo, that neither ſhould attempt any thing to the other's prejudice. Ambition, however, hurried on the duke to ſuch lengths, that while he was preparing to anticipate his proſpects, he ſtirred up that deſtructive war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, diſtinguiſhed by the ſymbols of the white and red roſes, in which he himſelf afterwards fell at Wakefield. Henry VI. was four times taken priſoner, and at laſt loſt both his crown and life. Edward earl of March, ſon of Richard, obtained the crown, and though deprived of it recovered it again (ſo much does inconſtant ſportive Fortune amuſe herſelf in exalting and pulling down mankind) many princes of the blood royal and conſiderable nobility were cut off, the hereditary and rich provinces of the kings of England in France loſt, Ireland neglected and ſuffered to run riot, the wealth of the kingdom utterly exhauſted, and the unhappy people involved in every kind of calamity. Edward being ſettled on the throne, and the 4th of our kings of that name, conferred the title of duke of York on his 2d ſon Richard, who was taken off with the king his brother in their tender years by the tyrant Richard their uncle. Henry VII. gave it to his younger ſon, afterwards king of England, by the name of Henry VIII. The late king James created his 2d ſon Charles (whom he had before made in 1604. Scotland duke of *Albany*, marquis of *Ormond*, earl of *Roſs*, and baron of *Ardmanoch)* duke of York, to uſe the words of the inveſtiture, "by girding on a "ſword, putting a cap and circle of gold on his "head, and a rod of gold in his hand," having the day before duly elected him and eleven of the principal nobility knights of the Bath.

The war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, or the Red and White Roſe.

In this county are 459 pariſhes, to which are ſubject ſeveral chapels equal to large pariſhes by the number of their inhabitants.

RICHMOND SHIRE.

THE remaining part of this county, which looks towards the north-weſt and is of great extent, is called *Richmond* or *Richmount ſhire*, from the caſtle, built there by Alan earl of Bretagne, to whom the Norman conqueror gave this tract, before the property of Edwin the Saxon, by this conciſe deed. "I William, ſurnamed the Baſtard, "king of England, do give and grant to you my "nephew Alan earl of Bretagne, and your heirs for "ever, all the villages and lands which lately be- "longed to earl Eadwin in Eboraſhire, with the "knights' fees and other liberties and cuſtoms as "freely and honourably as the ſaid earl Eadwin "held them. Given at the ſiege before the city of "York."

Almoſt the whole country riſes in craggy rocks and ridges of hills, among which are graſſy vales, and the bottoms and dales are tolerably fertile. The hills themſelves yield plenty of lead, coal, and copper. For, in a charter of Edward IV. we find mentioned a copper mine near the town of Richmond. But avarice, which would urge mankind to carry their reſearches even to hell itſelf, has made no great progreſs in theſe mountains, diſcouraged perhaps by the difficulty of carriage.

As to the ſtones reſembling ſea ſhells and other marine productions found on the tops of the hills as well as in other places, if they are not Luſus Naturæ, I ſhould ſuppoſe them certain evidences of the univerſal deluge under Noah, agreeable to the opinion of Oroſius, a Chriſtian hiſtorian, who thus expreſſes himſelf[a]: "When the ſea, under Noah, covered the "whole earth, and the deluge overſpread the whole "globe, all was air and ſea. We have it on the au- "thority of writers of undoubted veracity, that all "mankind was deſtroyed except the few preſerved "in the Ark in reward of their faith to repeople the "world. Theſe facts are confirmed even by thoſe "who without knowing the tranſactions of paſt "times, or even the author of time itſelf, have yet "been led to conjecture it by the evidence and ap- "pearances of ſtones which we find in hills remote "from the ſea full of ſhells and oyſters, and fre- "quently hollowed by water."

On the ſide of the country, next to Lancaſhire, is ſuch a dreary waſte and horrid ſilent wilderneſs among the mountains, that certain little rivulets that creep here are called by the neighbourhood *Hell becks*, q. d. rivers or ſtreams of hell, and eſpecially that at the head of *Ure*, which runs under a bridge of a ſingle rock in ſo deep a channel as to ſtrike beholders with horror. In this part the goats, deer, and ſtags, of extraordinary ſize, with branching horns, find a ſecure retreat.

Hell becks.

The river *Ure*, ſo often mentioned, riſes here from the weſtern mountains, and paſſing firſt through the middle of *Wentſdale*, a valley covered with flocks, and in parts rich in lead, while yet a ſmall ſtream near its ſource is increaſed from the ſouth by the little river *Baint*, which rolls with great noiſe out of *Semar* pool. At their confluence where are a few huts called from the firſt bridge over the Ure *Baintbrig* was formerly a Roman garriſon, of which traces ſtill remain. For on a hill now called *Burgh*, from the burgh, are foundations of an old fortification, incloſing near five acres, and below it to the eaſt many traces of houſes. Here among many other proofs of Roman antiquity I lately ſaw this fragment of an antient inſcription, in a fair character, with a winged Victory ſupporting it:

Ure r.
Wentſdale.
Semar pool.
Baint r.
Baintbrig.
Burgh.

IMP. CAES. L. SEPTIMIO
PIO PERTINACI AVGV . . .
IMP. CAESARI. M. AVRELIOA.
PIO. FELICI AVGVSTO . . .
. . . . . The name of Geta is eraſed
. . . . . .
BRACCHIO CAEMENTICIVM . .
VI NERVIORVM SVB CVRA LA
SENECION AMPLISSIMI . .
OPERI L. VI SPIVS PRAE . . . .
. . . . . LEGIO . . . . . .

From this we may infer that this fortifaction at *Burgh* was antiently called BRACCHIVM, which being at firſt of earth was at this time built of ſtone, and the 6th cohort of the Nervii ſtationed there, which ſeems to have had its ſummer quarters on an adjoining high fortified hill, now called *Ethel-bury*[b]. Not long ago was dug a ſtatue of the emperor Commodus, who as we learn from Lampridius[c] was ſtyled by his flatterers *Britannicus*, at the very time that the Britans deſigned to ſet up an emperor againſt him. This ſtatue ſeems to have been erected when this extravagant conceited prince was come to that height of madneſs as to order himſelf to be called the Roman Hercules and ſon of Jupiter. It is habited like Hercules holding a club in the right hand; and under it was, as I am informed, this mutilated imperfect inſcription, which had been ill copied and loſt before I came there:

BRACCHIVM.
Ethelbury.

. . . . . CAESARI AVGVSTO
MARCI AVRELII FILIO
. . . . . .
SEN IONIS AMPLISSIMI
VENTS PIVS.

It was at *Nappa*, a houſe with towers, the chief reſidence of the *Medcalfes*, which are reckoned at

Nappa. The numerous family of *Medcalf.*

[a] Hiſt. I. c. 3. [b] q. *Adel bury*, q. d. the noble bury. [c] Vit. Commodi. c.

this

this time the moſt numerous family in all England. I have heard that ſir Chriſtopher Medcalfe, the firſt of this family, was attended by 300 perſons of the ſame family, and in the ſame livery on horſeback, when as ſheriff of the county he met the judges and conducted them to York. The Ure runs ſwiftly from hence, abounding with cray fiſh ever ſince C. Medcalfe in our time brought that kind of fiſh hither from the ſouth of England [d], and throwing itſelf with violence between two rocks, at a place thence called *Att-Scarre*, rolls along not far from *Bolton*, the antient ſeat of the lords *Scrope*, with a magnificent caſtle, built at great expence by Richard lord Le Scrope, chancellor of England under Richard II. And now turning eaſtward it comes to the town of *Midelham*, the honour of which as I find in a pedigree of the Nevilles, Alan, earl of Richmond, conferred on his younger brother Rinebald [e], with all the lands which, before their coming hither, belonged to Gilpatric the Dane. His ſon Radulph's ſon, called Robert Fitz Ralph, had likewiſe all Wentſdale given him by Conan earl of Richmond and Britanny, and built a very ſtrong caſtle at Midelham. His ſon Radulphus founded a ſmall houſe for canons at *Coverham*, now called by contraction *Corham* in *Coverdale*, and his ſon Radulphus had a daughter Mary, who marrying Robert lord *Nevill*, carried this fine eſtate as a dower into that family. This Robert Nevill, after having had a numerous offſpring by his wife, being caught in adultery, and not known, was caſtrated by the huſband of the adultreſs, and ſoon after died of the wound.

Bolton. *Midleham.* *Coverham.*

The Ure, after a courſe of a few miles, comes firſt to *Jervis* or *Jorvaulx* abbey, now ruined; then to *Maſham*, which belongs to the *Scropes* of Maſham, who, as they ſpring from the Scropes of Bolton, were afterwards incorporated with them by marriage. On the other ſide of the river, but more inland, ſtands *Snath*, the chief ſeat of the lords *Latimer*, who derive their illuſtrious deſcent from George *Nevill*, younger ſon of Ralph Nevill firſt earl of Weſtmorland, who received this honourable title from king Henry VI. upon failure of the older family of Latimer in a female, and have flouriſhed to the preſent time in a continued ſucceſſion. Upon failure of iſſue male of the laſt lord this noble eſtate was divided among his daughters, who were married into the families of *Percy*, *Cecil*, *Danvers*, and *Cornwallis*. The Ure paſſes by no other places of note in theſe parts, except *Tanfeld*, formerly the reſidence of the *Gernegans*, knights, from whom it came to the *Marmions*, the laſt of whom left an heireſs Amicia*, 2d wife of John lord *Grey* of *Rotherfeld*, whoſe two children took the name of Marmion, and ſucceeded their mother, and one of them left an only daughter and heireſs, Elizabeth, married to Henry *Fitz Hugh*, an illuſtrious baron.

Jorvaulx ab. *Maſham.* *Snath.* *Tanfeld.*

The Ure now receives the *Swale* falling into it with a great body of water, and taking its name, according to Thomas Spott, from its rapidity. It runs eaſt from the weſtern mountains, ſcarce five miles above the head of Ure, and was accounted ſacred by the antient Saxons, above ten thouſand perſons beſides women and children having received baptiſm in it in one day from Paulinus archbiſhop of York, on the firſt converſion of the Saxons to Chriſtianity. This river flows down through an extenſive valley, called from it *Swaledale*, covered with verdure, but bare of wood, firſt by *Marricke*, where was an abbey, founded by the *Aſkes* of great note there, and *Maſk* abounding with lead. It next waſhes *Richmond*, the chief town of the ſhire, inclоſed within a ſmall compaſs of walls, but having long populous ſuburbs at its three gates. It was built by Alan, firſt earl, who thought himſelf not ſafe enough in the neighbouring town or manor of *Gilling*, againſt the attacks of the Engliſh and Danes, whom the Normans had ſtripped of their property [f]. He gave it this name as much as to ſay *Rich Mount*, and fortified it with walls and a very ſtrong caſtle, ſtanding on a rock overhanging the Swale, which rather rolls than flows among the ſtones with great noiſe. The town of Gilling beforementioned, or as Bede calls it *Gethling* [g], was rather ſacred than ſtrong, ever ſince Oſwi, king of Northumberland, was there baſely murdered by his hoſt [h], to atone for which fact a monaſtery was erected, and held in higheſt reverence by our anceſtors. More to the north *Ravenſwarth* caſtle rears its head with a large extent of ruinous walls, which had barons of its own named *Fitz Hugh*, of old Saxon deſcent, lords of the place before the Norman conqueſt, and famous to the time of Henry VII. for their great eſtates acquired by marriage with heireſſes of the illuſtrious families of *Furneaux* and *Marmion*, which at laſt came by females to the *Fienes*, lords *Dacre* of the ſouth and to the *Parrs*.

Swaledale *Marrick.* *Maſk.* *Richmond.* *Gilling.* *Ravenſwath caſtle.* *Fitz Hugh.*

Three miles below Richmond the Swale runs by that antient city which Ptolemy and Antoninus call CATVRACTONIVM and CATARRACTON, but Bede [i] *Catarracton*, and in another place *the town by the Cataract* [k], from whence I conclude it had its name from the Cataracts, there being one in its neighbourhood, though nearer Richmond, where the Swale, as I obſerved before, rather ruſhes than runs with a broken ſtream over oppoſing rocks and craggs. And indeed why ſhould the laſt of theſe authors call it the town by the Cataract, if there was not a fall of the river there? It appears from Ptolemy to have been the moſt conſiderable town in thoſe parts, ſince an aſtronomical obſervation was made there. For in his Magna Conſtructio, B. II. c. 6. he draws the 24th parallel of latitude through Cataractonium in Britain, and makes it 57° diſtant from the equator: but in his Geography he defines the longeſt day to conſiſt of 18 equinoctial hours, ſo that according to this calculation it is 58°.

CATVRACTONIVM.

Swale r. facred.

* Inq. 6 Hen. VI.

[d] He might have had them nearer: the rivers Kent, Louther, &c. in Weſtmoreland, being ſtocked with them. G.

[e] or as ſome write it Ribald.

[f] See genealogia com. Richm. in Lel. It. VIII. 67.

[g] Hiſt. Ecc. III. 14. Ingetlingum, Ongetlingum. Henr. Hunt. III. p. 190. in *Getlingum*.

[h] Earl Hunwald, with whom he took refuge from the violence of Oſwic, his colleague in the throne of Northumberland, A. D. 651.

[i] Loc. cit. *Caturactone*. Ετρηητ. Anton. *Catarracto*. Καταραχτονιον, Ptol.

[k] Bede's words, II. 14. are *juxta vicum Catarractam*, be Ετεηεητ tune. Camden tranſpoſes the words to vicum juxta Catarractam

But, at preſent, as the poet ſays,

Magnum nil niſi nomen habet.
It has nothing great but its name.

Catarie. This place is now a very ſmall village, called *Catarricke* and *Catarrick bridge*, but remarkable for its ſituation on the Roman military way, which here croſſes the river, and for heaps of rubbiſh ſcattered about which bear ſome face of antiquity, eſpecially at *Ketterickſwart* and *Burghale*[m], at ſome diſtance from the bridge and more to the eaſt by the river, where I ſaw a conſiderable work with four bulwarks thrown up to a great height at vaſt expence of labour. We have no certain accounts what it ſuffered formerly from the Picts and Scots when they ravaged the cities of Britain with fire and ſword. It ſeems however to have flouriſhed on the eſtabliſhment of the Saxon government (notwithſtanding Bede always calls it a village), till in the year 769 it was burnt by Eanred or Beanred, a tyrant, who ſhook the throne of Northumberland. But he ſoon after periſhed miſerably in the flames, and Cataractonium roſe out of its aſhes; for 77 years after king Ethelred here celebrated his nuptials with the daughter of Offa king of Mercia. It did not however continue long in a flouriſhing ſtate, being utterly ruined in the ſubſequent Daniſh devaſtations.

The Swale continues its courſe for a long way hence, not without interruption, to a little diſtance *Hornby* c. from *Hornby*, a caſtle of the family of *St. Quintin*, which came afterwards to the *Coigners*, paſſing by only verdant meads and country villages, except *Bedal.* *Bedall* on another ſmall ſtream which falls into it, which in Edward Iſt's time had its baron Brian *Fitz Alan*, of conſiderable family, being deſcended from the dukes of Britanny and earls of Richmond[m], but on failure of heirs male it fell by daughters to the *Stapletons* and *Greys* of *Rotherfeld.*

The Swale now quitting Richmondſhire ap- *Topcliffe.* proaches the Ure, where it viſits *Topcliff*, the principal ſeat of the Percies, called Taden-cliff[n] by Marianus, who adds, that the nobles of Northumberland here took an oath of allegiance to Eldred the Weſt Saxon, brother of Edmund, A. D. 949[o]. At the *Mitton.* very conflux of theſe rivers is *Mitton*, a little village, but remarkable for a great ſlaughter. For in the year 1319, when England was nearly depopulated by the plague, the Scots carrying their ravages thus far, eaſily routed a conſiderable body of our prieſts and peaſants, collected and led into the field by the archbiſhop of York. But to return.

From Cataractonium the military way divides into *Caldwell.* two branches, the northernmoſt leading by *Caldwell* *Aldburgh.* and *Aldburgh*, which laſt in our language ſignifies *Old town.* What was its antient name I cannot eaſily gueſs: it ſeems by its ruins to have been a large city, and near it is to be ſeen a ditch running *Stanwig.* through the little village of *Stanwig*, for almoſt eight miles between the Tees and Swale. In its courſe *Bowes.* towards the north-weſt it paſſes by *Bowes*, now a little village, written alſo *Bough*, 12 miles off, where in former ages the earls of Richmond had their caſtle, a toll called *Thorough-toll*, and a gallows. The diſtance and the ſituation on a military way, diſtinguiſhable here by a bold ridge, eaſily evince that this was the LAVATRÆ and LEVATRÆ of Antoninus's Itinerary. LAVATRÆ. A further proof of its antiquity we have in an antient ſtone in the church, where it lately ſerved for an altar, with this inſcription in honour of the emperor Hadrian:

IMP. CAESARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI
Max. filio
DIVI NERVAE NEPOTI TRAIANO Hadria
NO AVG. PONT. MAXM.....
COS. I.....P. P. COH. IIII. F.....
IO SEV.

Alſo this fragment dug up in the ſame place:

.....
.....
NO L. CAE
FRONTINVS
COH. I. THRAC.
.....

In the reign of Severus, when Virius Lupus was lieutenant and proprætor in Britain, the firſt Cohort of Thracians was ſtationed here, for whoſe uſe this officer repaired a bath[p], as appears by the following inſcription removed from hence to *Connington* to the houſe of the renowned and learned ſir Robert Cotton, knight:

DAE...FORTVNAE
VIRIVS LVPVS
LEG. AVG. PR. PR.
BALINEVM VI
IGNIS EXVST
VM. COH I. THR
ACVM REST
ITVIT. CVRANTE
VAL. FRON
TONE PRAEF...
EQ. ALAE VETTO

I muſt here correct the miſtake of thoſe who, from a falſe copy of this inſcription giving BALINGIVM inſtead of BALINEVM, ſuppoſed the name of the place to have been BALINGIVM. But whoever cloſely examines the ſtone will find BALINEVM plainly on it, which the learned obſerve was uſed by the antients for BALNEVM, it being well known that baths were uſed as much by the ſoldiery as other people, both for cleanlineſs and health, they being accuſtomed in that age to bathe every day before they eat; and public as well as private baths were eſtabliſhed every where with ſo much extravagance, that a perſon "would think himſelf poor and "mean, unleſs the walls of his bath glittered with "large circular pannels of pretious ſtones[q]." In theſe both ſexes bathed promiſcuouſly, though both

[l] *Burgh halis*, above the bridge, *Caterickywart*, below. MSS. n. G.
[m] From the earls of Britain and Richmond. H.
[n] Simeon Dunelm. calls it *Taddeneſclyf*, p. 156. Lel. Coll. I. 353. quoting this in MS. ſays, in the margin was written, "*Taddeneſclyf* tunc erat regia villa, quæ nunc vocatur Romanè *Pontefract*, Anglicè *Kirkeby*."
[o] Ingulphus, who had better opportunities for information, ſays, it was at York that chancellor Turketyl received their ſubmiſſions. G. but I cannot find it in his account of Turketyl's life.
[p] to whom he *reſtored*, G. But the truth is, Lupus only dedicated the altar to Fortune: the *cohort* of Thracians under Fronto *repaired* the bath.
[q] Seneca, Ep. 86. See before at Hope in Flintſhire, p. 228.

the

the laws of the emperors and the decrees of councils repeatedly and expreſsly forbid it.

Towards the decline of the Roman empire the *Numerus Exploratorum* with their præfect under the *Dux Britanniæ* was ſtationed here, as appears by the Notitia, where it is called LAVATRES. As theſe kind of baths were called in Latin *Lavacra*, ſome critic may preſume this place had the name of LAVACRA inſtead of LAVATRA: but I had rather derive it from the river that runs by, which I underſtand is named *Laver*. Its modern name of *Bowes* I take to be derived from the report which prevails among the people hereabouts, that the old town was deſtroyed by fire. The Welſh to this day call any thing burnt *Boeth*, and hence the ſuburb of Cheſter beyond the river Dee, which the Engliſh name *Hanbridge*, the Welſh, from its having been burnt in an inroad of their countrymen, called *Treboth*, or the *burnt town*.

Stanemore. Here riſes that mountainous waſte tract always expoſed to wind or rain, which from its being rough and ſtony is called in our language *Stanemore*, all the country around being a deſart except one inn to entertain travellers in the very middle of this ſtony waſte, and near it a fragment of a croſs which we call *Rerecroſſe*, and the Scots *Reicroſs*, or the *king's croſs*. Hector Boetius, the Scottiſh hiſtorian, ſays it was ſet here as a boundary between England and Scotland, when William I. gave up Cumberland to the Scots to hold of him in fee on condition they ſhould not attempt any thing to the prejudice of the crown of England[q]. A little lower on the military way was a ſmall ſquare Roman camp, called now *Maidencaſtle*, whence the borderers told me the Roman road ran over rough ground to *Caer Vorran*.

Spital on Stanemore.

Rerecroſs.

Maiden c.

Earls of Richmond. The earls of Richmond were many, according to the pleaſure of our kings, and ſeveral families bore that title. I will, however, recite them in their order as exactly and clearly as I can. Alan the *Red*, earl of Britanny[r]; Alan the *Black*[s], to whom William the Conqueror gave this tract; Stephen earl of Britanny, his brother[t]; Alan earl of Britanny, ſon of Stephen[u]; Conan[x] earl of Britanny, his ſon, who, by the aſſiſtance of Henry II. king of England, recovered Britanny from his father-in-law viſcount *Porhoet*[y]; Jeoffrey *Plantagenet*, ſon of Henry II. king of England, who firſt married Conſtance, only daughter of Conan; Arthur his ſon, whom they ſay king John made away. Certain it is that the French ſummoned John to his trial on this account as duke of Normandy, and condemned him unheard without confeſſion or conviction, and adjudged him to have forfeited Normandy and his hereditary dominions in France. But, upon his publicly promiſing to take his trial at Paris for the death of Arthur, who had taken the oath of allegiance to him, he flew off from his word, which occaſioned a rebellion, and his being made priſoner in battle. A queſtion aroſe at this time whether the peers of France could try a crowned head and ſovereign prince, and conſequently their ſuperior, "the greater rank as it were abſorbing the leſſer," and the king of England and duke of Normandy being now one and the ſame perſon. But to return. After Arthur ſucceeded the following earls of Richmond: Guido viſcount de *Thouars*, who was the ſecond[z] huſband of Conſtance before-mentioned; Ranulph III. earl of Cheſter, who was her 3d huſband; Peter de *Dreux*, of the blood royal of France, who married Alice, only daughter of Conſtance by Guido de Thouars; Peter of *Savoy*, uncle to Eleanor, wife of king Henry III. who, dreading the reſentment of the lords and commons of England againſt foreigners, voluntarily reſigned this title; John[a] earl of Britanny, ſon of Peter de Dreux; John firſt duke of Britanny[b], who married Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. king of England, and had Arthur duke of Britanny, whom ſome make alſo earl of Richmond[c]. Certain it is that this title was enjoyed by his younger brother John immediately on his father's death, who added the lions of England in a bordure to the paternal coat of Dreux, with a canton of Britanny, was under Edward II. warden of Scotland, where he was kept a priſoner three years, and afterwards died without iſſue in Edward III.[d] and his nephew John duke of Britanny, ſon of Arthur, ſucceeded in this earldom. On his dying[e] without iſſue a warm conteſt ariſing about the duchy of Britanny[f], Edward III. to ſtrengthen his party in France, granted this earldom to John earl *Montfort*[g], who had done homage to him for the duchy of Britanny, and being nearer in blood ſeemed to have a better title, and to be preferable to the daughter of his deceaſed brother, till he could recover his eſtates in France. This being afterwards effected by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, the ſame king gave it to his ſon John of Gaunt, and he afterwards ſurrendered it to his father in exchange for other lands. The king immediately created John de Montfort ſecond duke of Britanny, ſurnamed the *Valiant*, earl of Richmond, having before made him his ſon-in-law to attach more firmly to his intereſts this brave man, the ſworn foe to France. But he, for taking part with France againſt England, was diveſted of this earldom by act of parliament 14 Richard II. though he ſtill retained the title, and left it to his deſcendants. The earldom was given by the king to Joan of Britanny his ſiſter, widow of Ralph *Baſſet of Draiton*. On her death Ralph Nevill, earl

[q] Hiſt. Lib. XII. p. 267. Edit. Aſcens.

[r] He died 1089. Pref. Regiſtr. Hon. de Richmond.

[s] Brother to Alan the *Red*, to whom and not to Alan the *Black* the Conqueror gave Richmondſhire. Dugd. I. 46. He died 1093. Reg. Richm. Ib.

[t] He died 1104. Ib. 47.

[u] He died about 1137. Reg. S.

[x] He died 1171. Dugd. ubi ſup.

[y] Dugdale ſays he married a daughter of Henry earl of Huntingdon. Over de S. Martin is about this time ſtyled earl of Richmond.

[z] Dugd. 48. and Gale ad Reg. Richm. p. 12. ſay ſhe married Ranulph before Guido, and being divorced from the former, had a daughter Alice married to ſir Peter Mauclere, or de Dreux, who enjoyed Britanny and its title in her right, and was ſucceeded in the latter by his ſon John. This Mauclere took the name of Dreux. Comp. Dugd. 49, 50. Gale, pref. 13.

[a] Dugdale omits him, and the genealogy of theſe earls in the Regiſter of Richmond ſays he never was earl of Richmond. He died 1224.

[b] He died 13 Edward I. Dugd. 51.

[c] The genealogy denies it, and ſays he died 1311. Robert de *Artois* was not earl of Richmond, as Froiſſart ſays, but of Bellemont. Liber. Feod. de Richmond.

[d] 8 Edward III. Dugd. 52.

[e] 48 Edward III. Dugd. Ib.

[f] Between John de Montfort and Joan the lame wife of Charles of Blois.

[g] Dugdale makes him ſon of the laſt John duke of Britanny, but the genealogy in the Regiſter of Richmond, his nephew, ſon of Arthur.

of

of Weſtmoreland, firſt recovered the caſtle, and county of Richmond *for life* by favour of Henry IV.[h] and after him John duke of Bedford[i]. Henry VI. afterwards conferred the title of earl of Richmond on his own brother Edmund *de Hadham*, by particular right, that "he might have a ſeat next to the dukes "in parliament." To him ſucceeded Henry his ſon, afterwards Henry VII. king of England. While he was in exile abroad, George duke of Clarence, and Richard duke of Glouceſter, had the earldom from their brother Edward IV. Afterwards Henry, baſe ſon of Henry VIII. was created by his father duke of Richmond, and departed this life without children 1535. Duke of *Richmond.*

In this county are 104 large pariſhes, beſides chapelries.

[h] Dugd. Bar. I. 298. For his uſe Mr. Gale ſuppoſes the Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond was made. Pref. p. 30.
[i] Dugd. II. 200.

WESTMORLAND

YORKSHIRE

HOUGILL FELLS

DENT DALE

GARSDALE

RYSELL

LANGSTER DALE

HACE

ARNCLIFFE

Felt End
Stout Fold
Cold Gate
Street Side
Roather Bridge
Wild Boar Fell
Hanging Stones
Eden Head
Hanging Lund
Head of the River Yore or Ure
Helbeck Lund Chapel
Hood
Cold Arse
Codley Spout
Codley Crags
Blue Caster
Roather River
Black Houses
Swarth Fell
Grisedale
Thwaite Bridge
Yore River
Hougill Chap
Dougill Moors
Coventry
Cook
Draw Well
Knot
Firbank Chap.
Lincolns Inn
SEDBERGH
Inquire Hall
Strait Bridge
Garsdale Kaigs
Bow Fell
Cappleth waite
Old Bridge
Lane End
Coke
Garsdale Hall
Scar Top
Little Town
New Bridge
Killington
Middleton Fell
River Dent
Barth Bridge
Holme Fell
Quakers Meeting
Stone House
Studley Garth
Hardrow Chapel
ASKRIG
Bainbridge
Brough
Worton
HAWES
Widale Fell
Agglebrough
Simmer Water
Marside
Dod Fell
Hill
Barbon
County Stone
Cragg
Green Hill
Wharn Side
Blea Moor
Beggarmans
Deepdale
Nokenthwaite
Greenfield River
Hubberholme Church
Nether Lodge
Horse Head
Kirkill
Buckden
Setteron Side
KIRKBY LONSDALE
Mewingill Hall
Heber Mount
Old Ing
Silverdale Head
Halton Gill
Lilton
Star bottom
Setside
Simon Fell
Penn end Hill
Oska Moor
Arncliffe
Thornton in Lonsdale
Ingleton
Haberdeargh Hill
Halstead
Black Burton
Horton
Ray End
Mouchton Fell
Kettlewell
Hawkswick
from Lancaster
Lower Bentham
Higher Bentham
Newby
Clapham
Green Close
Wharfe
Hellifh Br.
Lan gill Fell
Fountain Fell
Shingill
Hard Flask
North seat
Kilnsey Hall
Coniston
Askew Kirkbeck
Tapham Wood Hall
Astwick
Feazer
Great Stainforth
Malham Tarn
Four Stones
Fairys Chair
Burnt Moor
Blyth Garth Chap.
Lawlane
Little Stainforth
Langcliffe Mill
Gordell Scar
Skythorns
Thrinefield
Swacks
Paley Gr.
SETTLE
Ryeloaf Hill
Malham Cove
Berber Hill
Brown Hill
Friar Dyke Nook
Lyrael
Butterfield
Kirkby Malham
Harnclith
Ravin Castle
Bottland
Warm-
Atwith
Great Crosdale Knotts
Bull Stones
Hazel Lane
Rathmell
White Stone
Langill
Castrope
Gaitlin Hill
Windy barn
Bray ray Wood
Hulton
Air Town
Otterburn
Mount Pleasant
Eshton Tarn
Flasbeg
Ash Bottom
Eshton
Beacon
Holme Bridge
Cold Coniston
Hellifield Peel
Hellifield Achins
Sailer
Wigglesworth
Tolside
Tolside Pow
Hollins House
Stephen Park
Brockhouse Gr.
Thorn Gracal Knott
Meer Syke
West Halton
Thornberrs
Halton Place
Swindon
Nappay
Bank Newton
Gargrave
Thorlby
SKIPTON
Tarn
Good Grave
Baxton Fell
Row Moor
Harker
Brennand Tarn
Brennand
Whitell
Huntingdon
Town Head
Stony Bank
Stumbridge
Lina Hill
Wittons
Paythorn
Newsome
West Marton
Church
Sulpher H.
Broughton
Carlton
Marton
Slaidburn
Burn Hall
Burn House
Gamble Hall
Craggs
Sykes
Swallow Scars
Near Harrop
Lanes End
Money Bent
Faventey
Horton
Elsbank
Langden Head
Newton
Hurd Hills
Elsington
Harden Road
Bolton
Ribble R.
Gisburn
Bracewell
Thornton
Gilkirk
Coates
Easby
Pinnacle Hill
Stone Gap
Dale End
Mallet Knott
Langden Tyder Edge
Langden Fell
Barket Moor
Asker Hill
Bolton Hall
Stirkhouse
Westby
Barnaldswick
Sait
North
Sawley Abbey
Whitewell Chap.
Radholme Lodge
Waddington Fell
Huddlestone
Col House
White Well
Clough
Grindleton
Smithy
Bisop
Remington
Stadhope
Kelbrook
Carr Head
Brownsholme
New House Bridge
Bradford
Tags End
Downham
Ashton
White Moor
Bashall
Waddington
Aiden
Horrickford Hall
Diamond Beacon
Dawford Br.
Hodder R.
Bashall Hall
CLIDEROW
Lit. Mearl
G. Mearl
Pendle Hill
Blackow Hill
Foulbridge
Hospital
Hodder Bridge
Barrone
Wiswall
COLN
Bason
Lumb haw Bridge
Emmot Hall
Wool Stones
Stoney Hurst
Malton
Whalley
Abbey Ruins
Canal from Leeds to Liverpool
Morton
Ponden
Sutton Crags
Tom Grots
Malham Tarn Houses
Kirkby Malham
Castrope
Eshton
Flasbeg
Coniston
Skipton
Gargrave
Colne
Foulbridge
Barnaldswick
Gilkirk
Bracewell
Thornton
Carlton
Marton
Broughton
Ponden

8 7 Miles from Kendall 20 15 10 5 0 LIV 55 50 45

30 25 20 15 10 5 II° Longitude West

A MAP of the NORTH PART of the WEST RIDING of YORKSHIRE

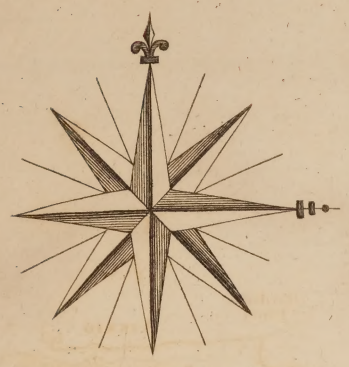
From the best Authorities.

Engraved by J Cary

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 28th March 1805.

WAPONTAKES.

1. New Crofs
2. Staincliffe
3. Clare
4. Ainfty Liberty
5. Morley
6. Shirack
7. Barkfton



20

15

10

5

LIV°

55

50

45

A MAP of the SOUTH PART of the WEST RIDING of YORKSHIRE

From the best Authorities.

Engraved by J. Cary

Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 26th March, 1805.

LANCASHIRE

CHESHIRE

DERBY

Bradford

KEIGHLEY

COLN

HALIFAX

BRADFORD

HUDDERSFIELD

Calder R.

Rochdale

Todmorden Chap

Heptonstall

Howorth

Haworth

Bingley

Baildon Common

Idle

Yeadon

Rawden

Horsforth

Calverley

Bramley

Armley Chap

Pudsey

Thornton

Allerton

Dunholme Park

Illingworth Chap

Halifax Bank Top

Lightcliff

Rastrick Chap

Brighouse

Mirfield

Dewsbury

Batley

Birstall

Morley

Woodchurch

Staincliffe Hall

Ledge

Deighton

Kirk Heaton

Almondbury

Flockton Chap

Elmley

Honley Chap

Meltham Chap

Marsden Chap

Saddleworth Chap

Church Moor

Cold Laughton

Dean Head

Ripponden Chap

Stanedland Chap

Sowerby Ch.

Turvin Brook

Dove Stone Moss

Leather Moss

Buckstones Moss

Holme Moss

Wessenden Head

Wessenden Head Moss

Black Hameldon

Crowknowle Pike

Hag Chu

Brown Edge

Lees

Mosley

To Stockport

Burton Castle

Frees Meer

Grains

Rapes

Wessenden Head Moor

Wessenden Head Reservoir

Digley Reservoir

Dove Stone Reservoir

Yateholme Reservoir

Swellands Reservoir

Blackmoorfoot Reservoir

Butterley Reservoir

Scammonden Reservoir

Deanhead Reservoir

Castle Hill

Wessenden Head Moor

Holme Moss

Black Hameldon

Derwent Chap

Midhope Chap

Bolterstone Chap

Penistone

River Don

Cumberworth Chap

Denby Chap

Denby Moor

Broomhead Moor

Holland Moor

Wet Holden

Wet Holden Moor

Wessenden Head Moor

Wessenden Head Reservoir

Digley Reservoir

Dove Stone Reservoir

Yateholme Reservoir

Swellands Reservoir

Blackmoorfoot Reservoir

Butterley Reservoir

Scammonden Reservoir

Deanhead Reservoir

Castle Hill

Wessenden Head Moor

Holme Moss

Black Hameldon

Derwent Chap

Midhope Chap

Bolterstone Chap

Penistone

River Don

Cumberworth Chap

Denby Chap

Denby Moor

Broomhead Moor

Holland Moor

Wet Holden

Wet Holden Moor

from Chapel in the Firth 16 Miles

WAPONTAKES.

5. Morley
6. Skirack
7. Barkston
8. Agbridge
9. Osgold Crofs
10. Staincrofs
11. Strafforth and Tickhill

E. Noble delin et curavit.

1° Longitude West 55 from London

50

45

40

35

30

25

20

ADDITIONS.

WEST RIDING.

YORKSHIRE, the largeſt county in England, is in form a long ſquare of 90 miles, in compaſs 360 miles, containing about 3,770,000 acres, one city, 49 market towns, and 563 pariſhes[a]. The diviſion into *Ridings* is a corruption of the Saxon Ðɼıðıŋʒ, which conſiſted of ſeveral hundreds or wapentakes. Nor was it peculiar to this county, but formerly common to moſt of the neighbouring ones, as appears from the laws of Edward the Confeſſor[b] and the life of Alfred[c].

The river Dunn was made navigable from Holmſtile in the townſhip of Doncaſter to Wilſick houſe in the pariſh of Barmby Dun, and from thence to Fiſhlake ferry 13 Geo. II.

The Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire is bounded on the ſouth by the counties of Nottingham and Derby; on the eaſt by the aniſty of York and the Ouſe, which divides it from the Eaſt Riding; on the weſt by the counties of Weſtmoreland, Lancaſter, and Cheſter; and on the north by the North Riding. Its length from eaſt to weſt is 95 miles, its breadth from north to ſouth 48 miles, and circumference 320 miles, containing 2450 ſquare miles, or 1,568,000 ſtatute acres. It is divided into nine wapentakes, *Agbridge*, *Barkſtone*, *Claro*, *Morley*, *Oſgoodcroſs*, *Skirack*, *Stancliffe*, *Strasford*, and *Staincroſs*. It contains 175 pariſhes, and 25 market towns.

In the Weſt Riding many of the rivers are navigable; the *Wharp*, the *Airl*, the *Calder*, the *Don*. The leſſer rivers are *Blackburn Bec*, the *Rothen*, *Holbrook*, and the *Dearne*.

Wortley is a large lordſhip in Tankerſley pariſh. Sir Thomas Wortley, who was knight of the body to Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. and VIII. built a lodge in his chace of Warncliffe, and had a houſe and park here, diſparked in the civil war. Here was a bloomery and forge in Charles I. now demoliſhed[d]. The male line of the Wortleys ended in ſir Francis, who deviſed the greateſt part of his eſtates to his natural daughter Anne Newcomen, afterwards wife of the honourable Sidney Montague, eſq. 2d ſon of Edward Montague earl of Sandwich, ſlain in Solebay fight[e]. It belongs now to John Stuart, marquis of Bute, ſon of Mary baroneſs Mount-Stuart, of Wortley, in her own right, wife of John earl of Bute, and daughter, and at length heir of Edward Wortley-Montague, eſq. grandſon of ſir Francis and the earl of Sandwich

Wentworth gives name to a family as old as the Conqueſt, from whom deſcended Thomas created baron and viſcount Wentworth and earl of Strafford, beheaded on Tower hill 1641. His ſon William was reſtored 17 Charles II. and dying 1695 without iſſue male the title of baron Raby, &c. deſcended to Thomas Wentworth, grandſon of his father's 2d brother, who was created viſcount Wentworth, earl of Strafford, and knight of the garter, by queen Anne, who had employed him in divers foreign embaſſies. After many extraordinary acts of charity in the endowments of ſchools, churches, and chapels, in this and other neighbouring towns, he died 1739, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, 4th earl. This title became extinct in 1800 on the death of Frederick-Thomas, the late earl. But this fine ſeat, ſituated in a delightful park, deſcended with the eſtate to the late marquis of Rockingham, whoſe nephew William earl Fitz William now enjoys it. Here are ſeveral capital pictures by Vandyke. The front with the two wings is 200 feet in length. On a high hill is a pyramidal building erected by the marquis in memory of the peace of 1746. Wentworth.

Monk Breton or *Lunda* priory was founded by Adam Fitz Swain, a conſiderable baron early in the reign of Henry II. valued at £. 239 *per annum*.[f] Monk Breton.

" *Sheffield*, three miles from Rotheram, wher the " lord of Shrewſbyris caſtel is, the chief market " town of Halamſhire. Ther is a goodly lodge or " manor place on a hil top in Shefeld park. Ther " be many ſmithes and cuttelars in Halamſhire[g]." It is a large circular cloſe-built ſmoaky market town, at the foot of high hills. Trinity, antiently called St. Peter's, church has a vault of the Shrewſbury family, and monuments of two earls, George 1538 and 1590, and a 3d earl Gilbert 2d ſon of the latter 1616. The 2d of theſe had Mary queen of Scots in his cuſtody 18 years in his caſtle here, which was completely demoliſhed in the civil wars. Robert Downes, goldſmith, gave and collected money for another church, built 1719, but, by reaſon of a diſpute with the patrons of the other, Sheffield.

[a] Mag. Brit. VI. 331. [b] c. 13. 34. [c] P. 74, 75. G.
[d] Mag. Brit. Ib. 505. [e] Siderfin's Reports, 315. Dugd. Bar. II. 445. G. [f] Tan. 671.
[g] Lel. V. 94.

not conſecrated till 1736, when it was called the chapel of St. Paul. Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury gave £. 200 *per annum* to the poor, and his great grandſon and heir-general founded an hoſpital here 1673 with this inſcription:

The hoſpital of the right hon.
Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury erected and ſettled by the
right hon. Henry
earl of Norwich, earl marſhal of England,
great grand-child of the aforeſaid earl, in
purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament,
Anno Domini 1673.

From this earl marſhal the manor of Sheffield, with a great eſtate in the neigbbourhood, deſcended to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk, the preſent earl marſhal of England[i]. This town has been famous for the cutlery ware ever ſince the time of Chaucer, who in his Canterbury tales[h] ſays, of the miller of Trumpington, *a Sheffield whittle bare he in his hoſe*. The makers of it are ſaid to be 600, incorporated in 1625 by act of parliament, and amended in 1791, by the ſtyle of the cutlers of Hallamſhire, a large tract of land, ſo called from the little vill of Hallam, and mentioned in Domeſday. It is governed by a maſter, two wardens, ſix ſearchers, and twenty-four aſſiſtants.

" Halamſhire goeth one way ſix or ſeven miles " above Sheffilde by weſt, yet, as I here ſay, another " way the next village to Sheffild is in Darbyſhire. " Halamſhire hath plenty of woodde, and yet there " is burned much ſe cole. Reaſonable good paſture, " but meate corne[i]."

A new ſilver plate manufactory has been eſtabliſhed at Sheffield with good ſucceſs. The china ware made in Worceſterſhire is brought hither to be painted. The market-place was rebuilt on an elegant plan under the patronage of the earl of Surrey, now duke of Norfolk, and a capital inn has been eſtabliſhed here by tontine. Mr. Evelyn[k] mentions a vaſt oak growing in the park having above 10,000 feet of board in it; and another oak was ſo large that when it was felled and laid aſide flat upon a level ground, two men on horſeback could not ſee each other's hats over it. He adds, in this park were growing 1646 above 100 trees worth £. 1000, and there were ſtill two worth above £. 20, beſides other large ones which he particularizes.

Sheffield has wonderfully increaſed within the laſt century. In 1732, according to Mr. Goſling's plan, there were 32 ſtreets; in 1771, according to Mr. Fairbank's plan, there is an addition of 25 ſtreets; and in 1792 there appears a farther addition of 17 ſtreets. The town is in general very healthy. John-Baker Holroyd was created baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, July 20, 1802. He was an Iriſh peer by the title of lord Sheffield of Dunamore in c. Meath, and of Roſcommon 1780 and 1783.

Lord Willoughby, preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, communicated to the Society from Mr. Watſon, F. A. S. 1761, a copy of a Roman inſcription found the preceding ſpring by a countryman ploughing a piece of uncultivated land called the *Lawns* in *Riveling* near *Stamington* in the parochial chapelry of Bradfield and pariſh of Ecclesfield [in Hallamſhire] c. York. This land had been long incloſed as a rough paſture, and was formerly foreſt or chace, and noticed by Evelyn in his Sylva as abounding with wood of a large ſize.

The plate is of copper, about the thickneſs of common window glaſs, and the copy the exact ſize, with the letters in their proper places and ſize. Upon the back of the plate, but lengthwiſe, was part of the ſame inſcription, beginning at the words *cum uxoribus*, and ending at *Expedite—Albani*, cut in a rude and barbarous character. There was another plate found with this but quite broken in pieces, containing the ſame inſcription lengthways, in the ſame barbarous character, beginning with *Imp. Cæſar*, and ending with *Civitatem dedit*, and continued on the back of the plate to *Albani*. As theſe plates tallied it ſeems very probable that the holes therein were made to rivet them together, and that the whole inſcription had been engraved anew in a better and more refined character, with the addition of the words *Scriptum & recognitum*. On the back of the broken plate, in the ſame barbarous character, were about a dozen names, in two rows one under another, ſix in a row, but ſo defaced that only three could be made out:

VRBANI
SEVERI
PARATI.

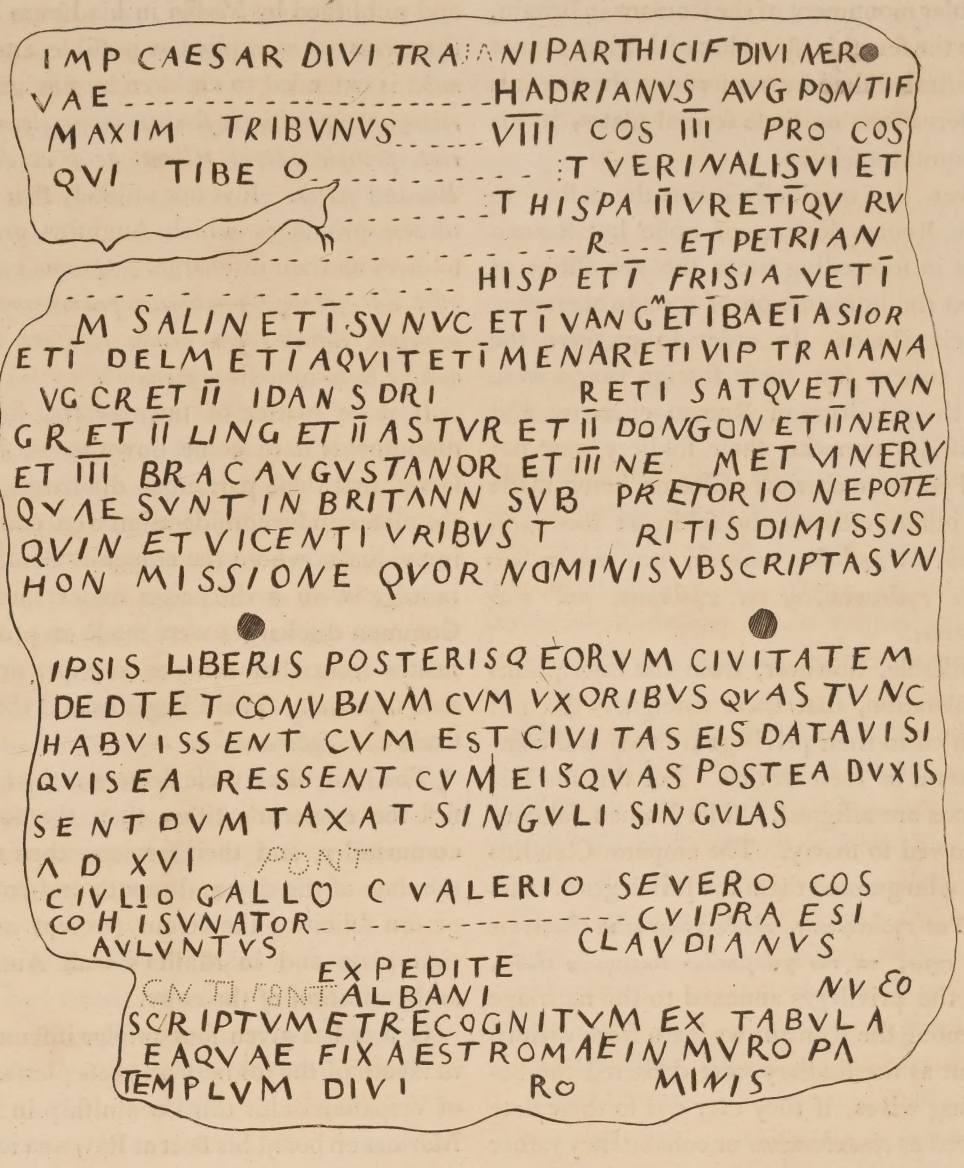
Theſe he looked upon as part of the names alluded to in the words *Quorum nomina ſubſcripta ſunt*. Mr. Watſon forbore to ſend his own explanation as the copy was imperfect, and he had not been able to borrow the original, but was in hopes it might, through their intereſt with the duke of Norfolk, be procured for the ſociety of Mr. Bromhead, of Stainington, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was.

In a 2d letter he ſays, the plate had ſince fallen into the hands of Mr. Pegge, a member of this ſociety, who did not chooſe to part with ſo curious an acquiſition.

On my applying to Mr. Pegge 1777, his anſwer was, that " the plate was ſo eaten with ruſt that a conſiderable part of it could not be made out: that he tranſcribed as much as he could read, and carried his tranſcript and the plate to London, and Dr. Taylor had both ſome time; but told him he could make out very little more. Dr. Morton thought he could do ſomething, and Mr. Pegge believes *he* had both plate and copy, and returned it to the duke of Norfolk." The reader muſt therefore excuſe any further apology for the ſtate of the inſcription and the comment on it.

[i] G [h] Miller's Tale, l. 3930. [i] Leland, Ib. [k] Sylva, B. III. p. 500. Hunter's edit.

Vol. III. p. 263


IMP CAESAR DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI F DIVI NER
VAE HADRIANVS AVG PONTIF
MAXIM TRIBVNVS VIII COS III PRO COS
QVI TIBE O T VERINALIS VI ET
T HISPA II VRETIQV RV
R ET PETRIAN
HISP ET I FRISIA VET I
M SALINE TI SVNVC ET I VANG ET IBAE TI ASIOR
ETI DELM ET I AQVITE TI MENARE TI VIP TRAIANA
VG CRET II IDAN S DRI RETI SATQVETI TVN
GR ET II LING ET II ASTVR ET II DONGON ET II NERV
ET III BRACAVGVSTANOR ET III NE MET VI NERV
QVAE SVNT IN BRITANN SVB PRETORIO NEPOTE
QVIN ET VICENTI VRIBVS T RITIS DIMISSIS
HON MISSIONE QVOR NOMINIS VBSCRIPTAS VN
IPSIS LIBERIS POSTERISQ EORVM CIVITATEM
DEDIT ET CONVBIVM CVM VXORIBVS QVAS TVNC
HABVISSENT CVM EST CIVITAS EIS DATA VI SI
QVI SEA RESSENT CVM EIS QVAS POSTEA DVXIS
SENT DVM TAXAT SINGVLI SINGVLAS
A D XVI PONT
CIVLIO GALLO C VALERIO SEVERO COS
COH I SVNATOR CVI PRAEST
AVLVNTVS CLAVDIANVS
EXPEDITE
CN TI FONT ALBANI NVC O
SCRIPTVM ET RECOGNITVM EX TABVLA
EA QVAE FIXA EST ROMAE IN MVRO PA
TEMPLVM DIVI RO MINIS

1 IMP. CAESAR DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI F. DIVI NER-
2 VAE *Trajanus Nepos* HADRIANVS AVG· PONTIF.
3 MAXIM*us* TRIBVNVS VIII COS III PRO COS
4 *iis* QVI TIBE*ri*O* *in cohorte* I VERINALIS VI ET — * *militaverunt*
5 I HISPA. II VRETIQV*o* RV
6 R ET PETRIAN
7 HISP ET I FRISIA VET I
8 M SALIN ET I SVNVC ET I VANGI*on*VM ET I BAETASIORVM
9 ET I DELM. ET I AQVIT. ET I MENAR. ET I VIR TRAJANA
10 VG CR ET II I DANSDRI R ET I SATQVI II TVN
11 GRET II LING. ET II ASTVR. ET II DONGON. ET II NERV.
12 ET III BRAC. AVGVSTANOR. ET III NE MET VI NERV. — * or VM
13 QVÆ SVNT IN BRITANN. SVB PRETORIO NEPOTE
14 QVIN ET VICENTI VRIBUS T.. RITIS DIMISSIS
15 HON MISSIONE QVOR NOMINI SVBSCRIPTA SVN*t*
16 IPSIS LIBERIS POSTERISQ. EORVM CIVITATEM
17 DEDIT ET CONVBIVM CVM VXORIBVS QVAS TVNC
18 HABVISSENT CVM EST CIVITAS EIS DATA VI* SI — * VEL
19 QVI SEAR* ESSENT CVM EIS QVAS POSTEA DVXIS — * or CAELIBES ESSENT
20 .SENT DVMTAXAT SINGVLI SINGVLAS
21 A D XVI PONT
22 C. IVLIO GALLO C VALERIO SEVERO COS
23 COH. I. SVNATOR.....CVI PRAEEST
24 AVLVNTVS CLAVDIANVS
25 EXPEDITE
26 CNTIFONT ALBANI NVC O
27 SCRIPTVM ET RECOGNITVM EX TABVLA
28 *(aen)* EA QVAE FIXA EST ROMAE IN MVRO PA.* — * *(Post)*
29 TEMPLVM DIVI *(Aug.)* RO MINIS* — * *ad Minervam.*

This

This ſingular monument of the Romans in Britain, additional to the few this iſland has of Adrian, cannot be better illuſtrated than by tranſcribing the marquis Maffei's obſervations on theſe ſeveral plates, in his Galliæ Antiquitates ſelectæ.

He obſerves, that originally it was the cuſtom to compoſe the Roman legions of none but Roman citizens, but in ſucceeding times the neceſſities of ſtate required the introduction of foreign mercenaries into their armies. In order to preſerve the ſpirit of the antient law theſe foreign troops were admitted to the privileges of Roman citizens; and thus, as Ariſtides remarks, their ſoldiery were not Romans and yet were citizens of Rome, being made in the ſame inſtant citizens and ſoldiers: Ποιησαμενοι δε πολιτας, ουτω και στρατιωτας εποιησατε, ωστε τους τε απο της πολεως μη στρατευεσθαι, κ τους στρατευομενους μηδ' οτιουν ητ[τ]ον ειναι πολιτας.

It is remarkable, however, from the inſcriptions under conſideration, that theſe foreigners did not become entitled to their privilege till they had completed the term of their ſervice. For this the following reaſons are aſſigned. The Roman ſoldiery were not allowed to marry. The emperor Claudius was the firſt who granted them the privileges of married men. Τοις στρατευομενοις, επειδη γυναικας ουκ εδυναντο εκ γε των νομων εχειν, τα των γεγαμηκοτων δικαιωματα εδωκε[l]. How great the privileges annexed to the marriage ſtate were among the Romans we learn from various writers. But as the ſoldiery were debarred the benefit of taking wives, if they ever did ſo their ſtate was conſidered as *contubernium* or cohabitancy rather than *connubium* or marriage. Accordingly we find all theſe ſeveral inſcriptions granting them *connubium* or *jus connubii* for one, and that for the firſt wife, *dumtaxat ſingulis ſingulas*, and afterwards extending the freedom of the city to their iſſue and poſterity.

But the benefit does not ſtop here. It is well known that Roman citizens were not allowed to contract marriage with any but Roman citizens. So Ulpian explaining *connubium* to mean a power of taking a wife according to law adds, *Connubium habent cives Romani cum civibus Romanis: cum Latinis & Peregrinis ita ſi conceſſum ſit.* Hence in the decree hereafter referred to, publiſhed by Bellori and Spon, the freedom of Rome is granted *firſt* to the *ſons* of Roman ſoldiers *quos ſuſceperint ex mulieribus quæ ſecum conceſſa conſuetudine vixiſſe probatæ ſint*; and therefore Livy[m] calls the iſſue of the Roman ſoldiers and Spaniſh women, whom they were not allowed to marry, *cum quibus connubium non eſſet, novi generis homines*, and Horace[n] calls the ſoldiers under ſuch engagements

Turpes mariti conjuge barbara.

But after a ſervice of 25 or more years entitled them to an honourable diſcharge they were rewarded with the double privilege of having their marriages legalized and the grant of the freedom of the city. Thus in the plate diſcovered by Ficoroni at Rome, and publiſhed by Maffei in his Iſtoria Diplomatica, the terms are as explicit as poſſible, and the *jus connubii* is extended to children by foreign women: *ut etiamſi peregrini juris feminas in matrimonio ſuo junxerint, proinde liberos tollant, ac ſi ex duobus civibus Romanis natos.* It is not unlikely that this was one of the privileges which Auguſtus granted to his ſoldiers on their diſcharge. *Quicquid ubique militum eſſet ad certam ſtipendiorum præmiorumque formulam adſtrixit, definitis pro gradu cujuſque & temporibus militiæ* & commodis *miſſionum*[o].

If it be matter of ſurprize that ſo few of theſe monuments have come down to us, it is to be obſerved that theſe particular diſcharges recorded on the plates under conſideration were confined to a few individuals, whom the emperors thought proper to indulge with a diſcharge under their own hand. Common diſcharges were made on producing certificates from their officers on paper or ſuch periſhable material. Theſe Vegetius and the Theodoſian Code call *Teſtimoniales.*

The form of all theſe decrees is the ſame: reciting firſt the emperor's titles, then the ſoldiers', their commander, and their ſervices, then the privilege, the date of the day and month and conſulſhip, the perſon ſoliciting the favour (except in the Hungarian plate and in Maffei's Gall. Antiq.) and the authentication of the copy.

Gruter has given four ſimilar inſtances of decrees in favour of the ſoldiery on braſs plates. The firſt is of Veſpaſian in his third conſulſhip in favour of the Marines on board his fleet at Ravenna under Lucilius Baſſus, who brought over the Dalmatian and Pannonian troops to his cauſe. Theſe troops being after 26 years ſervice quartered in Pannonia obtained the freedom of the city for themſelves, their wives then living, or the wives which men then ſingle ſhould hereafter take, their children, and deſcendants. The copy of this decree in two plates from the original record on one fixed in the capitol by the altar of the Julian family was found at Aquileia, and preſerved in the Barberini palace[p].

Another ſuch decree of Domitian in his 16th conſulſhip, A. D. in favour of the Marines who had ſerved the like term of years on board, was dug up 1547 at Cierla near Brez in Hungary on two tables of braſs[q].

A ſecond of the ſame reign and ſame conſulſhip in favour of the horſe and foot of particular cohorts in Dalmatia[r] comes neareſt our plate in ſtyle. This was found at Salona, and Maffei ſaw it at Florence.

The fourth and laſt inſtance given by Gruter[s] is of the reign of Adrian in favour of his Marines at Miſenum in his third conſulſhip, found at Cremona, carried firſt to Rome, and then to Venice. The copies in the two laſt inſtances were made from the originals on braſs plates at Rome *in muro poſt templum Divi Aug. ad Minervam.*

Bellori[t] and Spon[u] have publiſhed a fifth in favour of the marines at Miſenum in Philip's 3d

[l] Dio Caſſius. lxx. p. 961.
[m] XLIII. c. 3.
[n] Od. III v. 6. But this is ſpoken of the ſoldiers of Craſſus' army, who being priſoners among the Parthians had intermarried with them
[o] Suet. Aug. c. 49.
[p] Gruter, p. DLXXIII. 1.
[q] Grut. DLXXV. 1.
[r] Grut. DLXXIV. 5, 6, 7.
[s] DLXXIII. 2, 3.
[t] Veſtig. Vet. Romæ.
[u] Miſc. Erud. Antiq. p. 244.

conſulſhip,

conſulſhip, A. D. 248, on a braſs plate of the ſize of a palm at Naples, whoſe original was in the ſame temple.

To theſe we may add a ſixth given by the marquis Maffei in his "Gallie Antiquitates ſelectæ," Ep. I. p. 4, of the ſame reign 2d conſulſhip, A. D. 247, in favour of the ten Prætorian cohorts, from an original in the ſame temple.

The marquis had before given in his Iſtoria Diplomatica, p. 30. Verona Illuſtrata, Part II. 270. and Muſ. Veron. XCVII. XCVIII. XCIX. two more of Galba's time, duplicates of each other, which he accounts for by the circumſtance of the grant relating to ſeven ſoldiers, each of whom would probably have a copy. This was publiſhed alſo by Gori and Muratori. It was made to fold or cloſe together like a book, with a braſs wire paſſing through holes. On the firſt leaf were the names of the ſoldiers: in the two next or innermoſt is the decree in larger letters, which was repeated in the 4th and laſt leaf. It ends as Gruter's, DLXXIII. *ſcriptum & recognitum ex tabula ænea quæ fixa eſt Romæ in capitolio in ara gentis Juliæ*, and with certain barbarous names, probably expreſſing the country of the parties at whoſe requeſt it was obtained.

The reſcript or decree of Adrian in favour of his marines who had ſerved 26 years, printed by Gruter[x], is ſo exact a counterpart of this, *mutatis mutandis*, that I ſhall ſubjoin it as the beſt comment on it as well as the beſt direction for filling up ſeveral of the chaſms. What follows after the conſuls ſeems to have the ſame meaning in both plates, probably the perſon, and, in the Britiſh plate, the cohort, which ſolicited this favour.

IMP. CAES. DIVI. TRAIANI PARTHICI ET
DIVI
NERVAE NEPOS TRAIANVS HADRIANVS
AVG.
PONT. MAX TRIB. POTEST. XII. COS. III. P.P.
IIS QVI MILITAVERVNT CLASSE PRAETO-
RIA
MISENENSI QVAE EST SVB IVLIO FRONTO
NE SEX ET VIGINTI STIPENDIS EMERITIS
DIMISSIS HONESTA MISSIONE QVORVM
NOMINA SVBSCRIPTA SVNT IPSIS LIBE-
RIS POSTERISQVE EORVM CIVITATEM DE-
DIT ET CONVBIVM CVM VXORIBVS QVAS
TVM HABVISSENT CVM CIVITAS
⊙ ⊙
IIS DATA AVT SIQVI CAELIBES ESSENT
CVM IIS QVAS POSTEA DVXISSENT DVM
TAXAT SINGVLI SINGVLAS.
AD XII K. MART.
P. IVVENTIO CELSO II. Q. IVLIO BALBO CAS.
EX GREGALE. [Spon's has *ex optione*]
M. NVMISIO SAIONIS T. NOMASIO CORSO
VIN AC
DESCRIPTVM ET RECOGNITVM EX TA-
BVLA
AENEA QVAE FIXA EST ROMAE IN MVRO
POST
TEMPLVM DIVI AVG. AD MINERVAM.

This decree of Adrian begins in the ſame manner, and the words to be ſupplied are

l. 1. *Trajanus Nepos.*
l. 4. f. *iis qui militaverunt in cohorte* I *Veniralis* VI. *et.*
15 exactly in Adrian's
18 19 *data, aut ſi qui cœlebes eſſent.*
21 the date of the month.
28 *ænea*, &c. . . . . *in muro poſt.*
29 *Divi Aug. ad Minervam.*

There is the ſame repetition obſervable on the back of Gruter's as of our plate. In his HONESTA is on the reverſe and HON. on the firſt; which is juſt the contrary to our plate. The names of the perſon on whom the favour was conferred are alſo in two ſeparate plates, in Gruter, as on one in our inſtance.

Having premiſed thus much about the general deſign of theſe inſcriptions, it remains to ſay ſomething of the troops recited in them. Of 18 cohorts named here as ſerving in Britain, we find nine in Horſley[y] and two alæ.

Theſe are	Thoſe which occur here only are
Cohors.	
1 Hiſpanor	Coh. 11 Uretigorum
1 Friſiorum	q. *Vettonum*
1 Vangionum	M. Salin.
1 Bætaſiorum	q. *Ala Sabiniana*
1 Delmatarum	1 Sunne
11 Lingonum	1 Aquit[z]
11 Aſtorum	1 Menar
VI Nervior	11 Dongon
Ala. Petriana	11 Nerviorum
Sabiniana	III Brac. Auguſtanor[a]
	1 Nemet
	1 Vir Trajana[b]

Barnſley, commonly called Black Barnſley, is the principal town in the wapentake of Staincroſs. It is ſituate amidſt coal pits and iron works, and carries on a conſiderable trade in wire and ſome other branches of hardware. It has alſo a manufactory of linen yarn and coarſe linen cloth, which is in a flouriſhing condition. Its church is a chapel under Silkeſton. Barnſley.

Saddleworth, though in the county of York, is in the pariſh of Rochdale. This place being annexed to the abbey of Whalley, on the diſſolution of monaſteries, was annexed to Rochdale. Saddleworth is a large valley about ſeven miles long, and five acroſs the wideſt part, ſituated in an angle between Lancaſter and the north-eaſtern projection of Cheſhire. It is a wild bleak region, but little cultivated; but the woollen manufactory has greatly increaſed its inhabitants, which are ſaid to conſiſt of above 10,000. *Caſtle* Saddleworth.

[x] DLXXIII. 1.
[a] Grut. 313. 8.
[y] P. 88. 92.
[z] Grut. 534. 4. 11 Grut. 380. 6.
[b] Gruter.

Shaw, in Saddleworth [b], Mr. Whitaker ſuppoſes to have been a fortreſs of the Britons, which he thinks evinced by the relics which have been diſcovered in and near it. Britiſh round beads, like thoſe found in the barrows of Saliſbury plain, have been found, and within two or three fields of the caſtle a brazen celt was dug up. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated rocks of *Greenfield*, a rocking ſtone, and many other druidical remains.

Temple brough.

Before the Dun reaches Rotheram it paſſes by *Templebrough*, a fair Roman camp, the north-eaſt corner worn away by the river, the area about 200 paces by 120, the ditch 37 paces deep from the middle of the valley to the bottom. The outer bank is covered with large trees, and on the ſide of the road was a barkleſs cheſnut tree, ſcarce fathomable by three men. On the north ſide of the river oppoſite to this work is *Wincobank*, a high hill, from which a large bank is continued almoſt four miles without interruption, called in one place *Daneſbank*. About a quarter of a mile ſouth from *Kempbank*, over which this bank runs, is another running parallel within it from *Birchwood* towards *Mexburgh*, terminating within half a mile of its weſt end, as Kempbank runs by *Swinton* towards Mexburgh more north [a].

Rotheram.

" *Rotheram* is a meatly large market town, and " hath a large and faire collegiate church. The " college was inſtituted by one Scotte, archbiſhop " of York, otherwiſe called Rotheram, even in the " ſame place wher is now a very faire college, " ſumptuouſly builded of brike for a provoſt, " 5 preſtes, a ſcholemaſter in ſong, and 6 choreſtes, " a ſcholemaſter in grammar, and another in writ- " ing. In Rotheram be very good ſmithes for all " cutting tooles. I enterid into Rotheram by a fair " ſtone bridge and 4 arches, and on hit is a chapel " of ſtone wel wrought [c]." Rotheram is a large ſooty market town ſeven miles from Sheffield, having a beautiful church of red ſtone, with a handſome ſquare tower in the middle ſurmounted by a rich froſted ſpire. The chapel on the bridge is ſtanding, but converted into a dwelling houſe for poor people. Thomas Scot, alias Rotheram, archbiſhop of York, 1481, founded in this his native town a college for a provoſt, five prieſts, ſix choriſters, and ſix poor men, ſuppreſſed at the diſſolution, and now ſucceeded by a grammar ſchool. This town gave birth alſo, 1587, to Robert Sanderſon, who received his education in the grammar-ſchool there, and at Lincoln college, Oxford. He held ſeveral preferments in the county of Lincoln, was chaplain to Charles I. and Regius profeſſor of Divinity at Oxford, and at the Reſtoration promoted to the ſee of Lincoln, which he held till his death 1662, and was buried at Bugden. Beſide a variety of polemical writings he left in MS. twenty volumes of collections from regiſters, pedigrees, ledger books, rolls, evidences of private families and public bodies, monuments and church notes, of which a very few were purchaſed by the late Mr. T. Sympſon, of Lincoln, and are in the hands of his ſon the rev. Mr. T. Sympſon, one of the vicars choral of Lincoln; the reſt it is to be feared were, as Wood obſerves [d], diſperſed into ſeveral hands.

Mr. Lodge, in his illuſtrations of Britiſh hiſtory, ſays, " the manor of Rotheram belonged to the Talbots earls of Shrewſbury; from them it paſſed by an heireſs to the Howards. Henry Howard, 6th duke of Norfolk, ſettled it on his 2d ducheſs, Jane Bickerton, who left it to her 2d ſon, Frederick Henry Howard, who gave it to the Effingham branch of this illuſtrious family, to whom it now belongs." The bowels of the above-mentioned Jane ducheſs of Norfolk are buried in the church.

Maſbrough.

On the weſt ſide of the bridge of Rotheram is a village called *Maſbrough*, which is now one of the moſt flouriſhing villages in this part of the kingdom. Here was begun about fifty or ſixty years ago, by three brothers, Aaron, Joſhua, and Samuel Walker, a very conſiderable iron manufactory, by which they acquired very great fortunes. It is now carried on by their ſons. Here are furnaces for ſmelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, mills for making the tin plates, which are alſo tinned here. Here are alſo made great quantity of goods of hammered iron for exportation. Great quantity of cannon have been caſt here both for our own government and foreign nations. They alſo make iron into ſteel, and caſt all kinds of veſſels, &c. in the ſame metal.

Thribergh.

Near Rotheram is *Thribergh*, antiently the ſeat of the family of Normanvil, but by the marriage of an heireſs it came to Ralph Rereſby, eſq. about the reign of Henry III. In the Rereſby family it continued till ſir William Rereſby, bart. about 1704, ſold this eſtate to John Savile of Methley, eſq. and it is now the property of Savile Finch, eſq. his grandſon.

Sandbeck.

Sandbeck gave title of viſcount to James Sanderſon viſcount Caſtleton of Sandbeck [3], who died 1723, and his eſtate came to Richard Lumley earl of Scarborough, who took the name of Saunderſon [e], and rebuilt his houſe here from a deſign of Payne. Cloſe by the park in a moſt beautiful romantic valley are the poor remains of *Roche* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis 1147, valued at £.224. *per ann.* [f]. The gate-houſe and a very ſmall part of the ſouth and north tranſepts on each ſide of the centre tower remain, making a pictureſque appearance. It was built from the quarries of white ſtone adjoining.

Roche *abbey.*

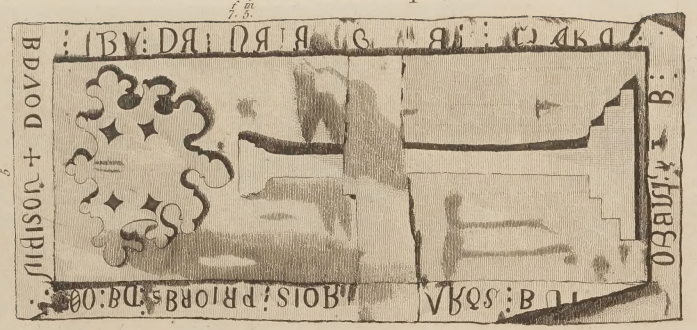
Laughton le Morthen.

A little ſouth of Roch abbey ſtands *Laughton le Morthen.* This church has a very lofty ſpire, and its ſituation, as well as that of the town, on high ground, makes this ſpire viſible at a great diſtance, and a mark for ſailors at ſea. Near the church may be traced the foundations of a very large caſtle, as it appears, but to whom it belonged, or how long ſince it ſtood, there are no traditions that I find. In this town lately ſtood a handſome ſtone houſe belonging to the antient family of Hatfield, of Hatfield,

[b] See a plan of it given in Whitaker's Manchester, p. 471. [a] G. [c] Lel. 5. 92.
[d] Ath. Ox. II. 321. In the laſt edition of biſhop Gibſon's Britannia, Sheffield is made the birth-place of this prelate.
[3] G. [e] Collins, I. 125. [f] Tan. 659. Burton, Mon. Ebor. I. 319.

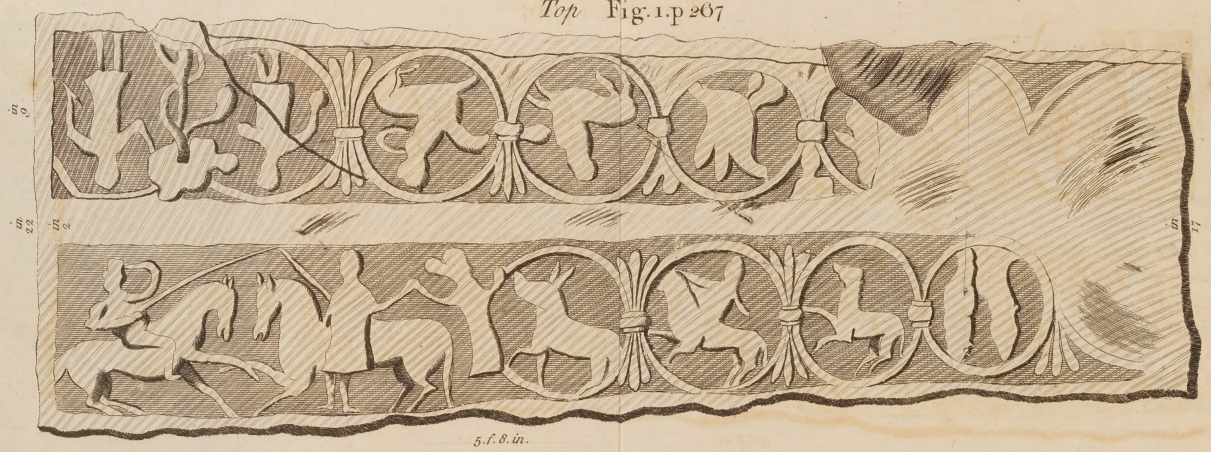
but

Kirklees p.277.



Stone at Connisborough

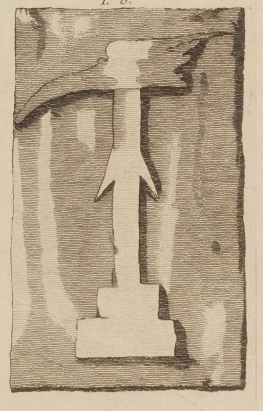
Top Fig.1.p.267



5.f.8.in.

Fig.1. *S. side*

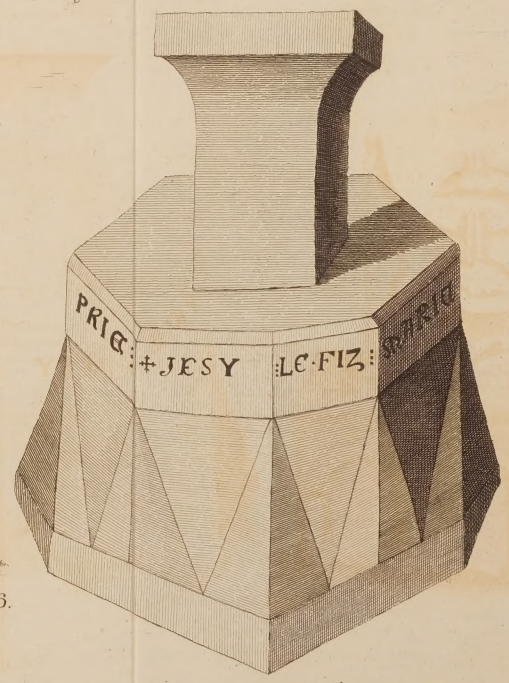
Kirklees



p.286.

Crofs in a field between Ferrybridge and Pontefract

Crofs at Braithwell near Doncaster



p.334.

5.f.

Fig.3.p.293.

+JESY :LE·FIZ MARIE PENSET OLIFC MO
ROI LE WS. PRIE:

Jesu le fiz Mane pense toi le fils notre roi je vous prie

P. Cary fculpt

but the preſent owner ..... Hatfeild, eſq. hath reduced it to a ruin. In this pariſh is *Thurcroft*, a good houſe and gardens, the ſeat of the Beckwiths. Woodifield Beckwith, eſq. died 1779, and it now belongs to his only ſon William Beckwith, eſq. Upon an eminence, near the houſe, ſtands an obeliſk, which may be ſeen a great many miles, and was built about 1750 by William Beckwith, eſq. of Thurcroft.

Thurcroft,

On the ſouth eaſt extremity of the county is *Kiveton*, the ſeat of the duke of Leeds, who has another houſe at *Thorpe Salvain* in its neighbourhood. Thorp Salvain was antiently the ſeat of the Salvain family, afterwards of the Sandfords.

Kiveton. Thorpe Salvain.

The village and chapelry of *Greyſbrooke* belongs to the Wentworth family. The Roman road paſſes through it, and the ſoil is very fertile and abounds with ſlate and coal. The late marquis of Rockingham had here a beautiful plantation of ſix acres and a pleaſure houſe in it. The Gills, a family of ſome note, of whom John was ſheriff of the county 1692, formerly reſided at *Car houſe*, near Rotheram, but the eſtate belongs now to the marquis's repreſentatives, and the antient houſe being ruinous is rebuilt[g].

Greyſbrooke.

Coniſborough

Robert, ſon of Glai, gave the land and wood of this place to Witewelle, betweeen the road and the rivulet, to the abbey of Roche, which pope Urban III. confirmed, Bur. Mon. p. 320. By Pat. 14 Edw. III. John de Warren, earl of Surrey, gave to William de Veſcey, in fee 30 acres of waſte in the hay of Coniſburgh for the yearly rent of 10s. which the king confirmed.

9 Edw. II. roll 73. John de Warren granted by charter the caſtles and towns of Coniſburgh and Sandal. "John de Warren, earl of Surrey, clayme to have free warren in all his demeſne lands and fees which he has of ancyent tenure in Coniſburgh and Starpred, i. e. the mill dam, levyed in Sprotburgh, hinders the courſe of water which was wont to run to the mill of Coniſburgh."

Nicholas Boſwell founded a chantry at Coniſburgh, ſans date, 14 Edw. II. The ſum of the extent of Coniſburgh was 20l. 13s. 9d. ob. 9. In 1795 this town contained 840 inhabitants. The church is old, and rather a handſome country church. Beneath an arch in the north wall of the nave is the following inſcription—*Hic jacet Nicholaus Boſſvell, qui iſtam cantoriam inſtituit : qui quidam Nicholaus in fata deceſſit Anno Dni milleſſimo quingenteſſimo viceſſimo tertio, cujus animæ propicietur Deus.* The Rev. Tho. Boſvile, to preſerve the memory of his anceſtors, has erected a handſome ſmall cenotaph againſt one of the ſupporters on the ſouth ſide of the nave, thus inſcribed—"*Prope hanc columnam, nunc cineres jacent multi de familia Boſvilia quorum nonnullas ſubſcriptæ lapides indigitant. Columna reſurgendi fides—Renovatum*, 1795."

There are alſo monuments to William Amyno, Thomas Fitzwilliam, Edmund Fitzwilliam, and Katharine his wife, and for George Maples. In the eaſt window of the choir are the following arms, &c.—Quarterly Argent and Sable—A man kneeling, mitred, with a croſier and ſtaff in his hand, and two others with ſhaven crowns, and blue gowns, kneeling before him—Under written, *tempora longa valens*, &c.

There is now in Coniſburgh church a curious old ſtone, about five feet long and one thick, adorned with many hieroglyphic figures, but no inſcription that is legible. This ſtone was removed from the church-yard, and on its removal the ground was dug to a conſiderable depth; about two feet from the ſurface a body was found lying north and ſouth, being different from any other in the church-yard; and near a foot lower another was found lying due eaſt and weſt, ſurrounded by irregular ſtones placed edgeways, and at the bottom ſomething which had the appearance of charcoal[h]. At *Beacon hill*, in *Clifton* village in this pariſh, is a very extenſive view. A quantity of Roman coins were found here, and ſent to the Royal Society by Robert Moleſworth, eſq.[i]

"*Conſboro'* caſtle ſtandith on a rokket of ſtone and "dichid. The waulls of it be ſtrong and full of "toures. *Dunus fl. alluit villam*[k]." The caſtle is large, the outer walls ſtanding on a pleaſant aſcent from the river, but much overtopt by an high hill, on which the town ſtands, ſituate at the head of a rich and magnificent vale, formed by an amphitheatre of woody hills, in which flows the gentle Dun. Near the caſtle is a barrow, ſaid to be Hengiſt's tomb. The entrance is flanked to the left by a round tower with a ſloping baſe, and there are ſeveral ſimilar in the outer wall: the entrance has piers of a gate, and on the eaſt ſide the ditch and bank is double and very ſteep. On the top of the church-yard wall is a tomb ſtone, on which are cut in high relief two ravens, or ſuch like birds. On the ſouth ſide of the church-yard lies an antient ſtone, ridged like a coffin, on which is carved a man on horſeback; and another man with a ſhield encountering a vaſt winged ſerpent, a man bearing a ſhield behind him. It was probably one of the rude croſſes not uncommon in church-yards in this county. See it engraved on the plate of croſſes for this volume, Pl. XIV. fig. 1. The name of *Conninesburgh*, by which this caſtle goes in the old editions of the *Britannia*, would lead one to ſuppoſe it the reſidence of the Saxon kings. It afterwards belonged to king Harold. The Conqueror beſtowed it on William de Warren, with all its privileges and juriſdiction, which are ſaid to have been over 28 towns. At the corner of the area, which is of an irregular form, ſtands the great tower or keep placed on a ſmall hill of its own dimenſions, on which lie ſix vaſt projecting buttreſſes aſcending in a ſteep direction to prop and ſupport the building, and continued upwards up the ſides as turrets. The tower within forms a complete circle, 21 feet diameter, the walls 14 feet thick. The aſcent into the tower is by an exceeding deep flight of ſteep ſteps, four feet and a half wide, on the ſouth ſide leading to a low door way, over which is a circular arch croſſed

Coniſborough *caſtle.*

[g] Gent. Mag. XXXIII. 531—534.
[i] Phil. Tranſ. No. 303.
[h] Miller's Hiſt. of Doncaſter, p. 262.
[k] Lel. I. 39.

by

by a great tranſom ſtone. Within this door is the ſtaircaſe which aſcends ſtrait through the thickneſs of the wall, not communicating with the room on the firſt floor, in whoſe centre is the opening to the dungeon. Neither of theſe lower rooms is lighted except from a hole in the floor of the third ſtory; the room in which, as well as in that above it, is finiſhed with compact ſmooth ſtone-work, both having chimney-pieces, with an arch reſting on triple cluſtered pillars. In the third ſtory, or guard chamber, is a ſmall receſs with a loop-hole, probably a bedchamber, and in that floor above a niche for a ſaint or holy water-pot. Mr. King[i] imagines this a Saxon caſtle of the firſt ages of the heptarchy. Mr. Watſon thus deſcribes it[k]. From the firſt floor to the ſecond ſtory (third from the ground) is a way by a ſtair in the wall five feet wide. The next ſtair-caſe is approached by a ladder, and ends at the fourth ſtory from the ground. Two yards from the door at the head of this ſtair is an opening nearly eaſt, acceſſible by treading on the ledge of the wall, which diminiſhes eight inches each ſtory: and this laſt opening leads into a room or chapel 10 feet by 12 and 15 or 16 high, arched with freeſtone and ſupported by ſmall circular columns of the ſame, the capitals and arches Saxon. It has an eaſt window, and on each ſide in the wall about four feet from the ground a ſtone baſon with a hole and iron pipe to convey the water into or through the wall. This chapel is one of the buttreſſes, but no ſign of it without, for even the window, though large within, is only a long narrow loophole, ſcarcely to be ſeen without. On the left ſide of this chapel is a ſmall oratory eight by ſix in the thickneſs of the wall, with a nich in the wall, and enlightened by a like loophole. The fourth ſtair from the ground 10 feet weſt from the chapel door leads to the top of the tower through the thickneſs of the wall, which at top is but three yards. Each ſtory is about 15 feet high, ſo that the tower will be 75 feet from the ground. The inſide forms a circle, whoſe diameter may be about 12 feet. The well at the bottom of the dungeon is filled with ſtones. There is not the leaſt reaſon for imagining this caſtle prior to the Chriſtian æra among us. Mr. Watſon deſcribes a regular chapel, and appears to have ventured to a more cloſe examination of the premiſes. The moſt ſtriking peculiarity in this keep is the outer ſtaircaſe ſo inſulated to all appearance. The aſhler caſing of the whole tower is too neat for the barbarous Saxons, and the capitals of the chimney pieces will as well ſuit the age of Henry I. or II. as any other. This place is famous for giving birth to Richard Plantagenet of York, earl of Cambridge, grandſon to Edward III. and grandfather to Edward IV. who aſpiring to the crown was beheaded by Henry V.[l] Two pots of Roman coins were found near Coniſboro', of which Hearne had 41 ſent him by the rev. Mr. Fothergill of Pontefract[m].

In digging the groundwork for Mr. Thomas Heywood's houſe in 1792 leaden pipes were found which communicated with the caſtle, and are ſuppoſed to have taken their ſource at the town well, the water of which now ſtands above the ground, and is confined by large ſtones tied together in a curious manner. A number of human ſkeletons have been found on the hill on which the town ſtands, and particularly ten or twelve within the ſpace of four ſquare yards in Mr. Shergold's croft, through which a Roman way is diſcoverable, but not in a direction to the caſtle[n].

About a mile below Coniſborough, and upon the oppoſite bank of the Dun, is *Mexborough*, which gives the title of earl to John Savile, now earl of Mexborough, his father having been created earl about 175... This is the place once called *Maize-bel*, where a great battle was fought between Aurelius Ambroſius and the Saxons, wherein the latter were defeated. Mexborough.

A great bank begins about *Sprotburgh* on the Don near Doncaſter, and then runs on northward ſeveral miles in the great road towards York, ſerving as a cauſeway, but then the road forſaking it, it bends a little weſtward for ſome miles[o]. Sprotburgh is the pleaſant and much improved ſeat of ſir Joſeph Copley, bart.[4]. The houſe was built by ſir Godfrey Copley, bart. F. R. S. who left to the Royal Society a ſum of money, the intereſt of which was to be diſpoſed of by truſtees, and, after their deceaſe, by the preſident and council, to any perſon who ſhould make any new diſcovery in art or nature, or perform any other work that ſhould be thought worthy of that reward. The Society have of late years changed this into a gold medal, worth £. 5. having on one ſide the arms of the Society, and on the other an emblematic figure of Science. The original title of baronet is now extinct; but the eſtate came by deſcent to Joſeph Moyle, eſq. who married Catharine, his daughter and heir. Whoſe ſon Joſeph, (who took the name of Copley,) was created a baronet in 1778, and was father of the late ſir Lionel Copley and ſir Joſeph the preſent baronet. In this houſe is ſaid to be a fine collection of paintings chiefly formed by ſir Godfrey. Here was an hoſpital, valued at £. 9. 13*s. per ann.*[p] Sprotburgh.

The hoſpital of St. Edmund, called St. Edmund's chapel, in Sprotborough, has been demoliſhed lately, and the materials uſed to repair ſome farm-houſes. In the church were two chantries, St. Catharine's, founded by John Fitzwilliam; and that of our Lady, by Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, *ſans date.*

Cuſworth Hall, in this pariſh, is the elegant ſeat of William Wrightſon, eſq. Cuſworth Hall.

In *Bentley* pariſh are no remains of antiquity, but the ruins of an old fabric called *Bentley Hall.* Bentley.

In this pariſh is an hoſpital for poor people, and in the church are monuments to the families of Cooke and Portington. Arkſey.

In the church-yard of *Roſſington* is a ſtone to the memory of *James Boſvill, King of the Gipſies*, who died Jan. 30, 1708. Alſo one to the memory of James Stovin, of Whitgift, eſq. Roſſington.

Aſton was antiently the eſtate of the family of De Aſton.

[i] Obſervations on antient caſtles, Archæol. VI. p. 234—246.
[l] G. Fuller's Worth. p. 91. Sandford, 384.
[m] Miller's Hiſt. of Doncaſter, 268.
[n] Tan. 693.
[k] Hiſt. of the Warren family, I. 30.
[m] Note on Leland's It. I. 39. and Review at end of Leland.
[o] Brokeſby in Lel. It. VI. 107.
[4] G. Arches,

Arches, afterwards of William de Melton, archbiſhop of York. It continued in the family of Melton for many years, till George lord D'Arcy, about the reign of king Henry VIII. married Dorothy, ſole daughter and heir of ſir John Melton, knt. ſince which time this hath been a ſeat of the D'Arcies, till Robert D'Arcy, the laſt earl of Holderneſs, ſold it to Henry Verelſt, eſq. who had been governor of Bengal.

Edlington. Not far from Coniſboro' is *Edlington*, formerly the ſeat of viſcount Moleſworth, but for many years uninhabited, and now no better than a heap of ruins, but ſituate on a delightful pleaſant hill. In the woods here is a marble table inſcribed to a greyhound under an urn of freeſtone erected by lord Moleſworth about 70 years ago. Not far from Edlington is a pleaſant ſeat of —— Woodyear, eſq. and

Clifton. at *Clifton*, three miles from Doncaſter, an urn full of Roman coins of the lower empire, of Gallienus, Salonina, Poſtumus, Tetricus, Claudius, and ſome of Quintillus, who reigned but 17 days, was found 1705 by a labourer ſtriking his pickaxe on it; and on further ſearch a larger veſſel containing about two gallons more. Many of them were lodged in Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum [q].

Sandall Parva At *Sandall Parva* was a ſeat of the Rokebys, and in the church are ſeveral monuments of that family.

Streethorpe. The eſtate of *Streethorpe* was purchaſed by George Cook Yarborough, eſq. who about 1774 built an handſome manſion on it.

Loverſall. *Loverſall*, antiently written Loveres-all, is a village in the pariſh of Doncaſter. About the year 1783 Henry Overton, eſq. procured a faculty to repair the church, in which he expended a large ſum of money. In pulling down the porch he deſtroyed a curious piece of antiquity over the door-way, with this inſcription, in old characters:

YEBO EHT DROL

Obey the Lord [r].

Balby. *Balby* is one mile ſouth-weſt of Doncaſter. It is remarkable for being the place where the people called Quakers, with George Fox their founder, held their firſt annual meetings.

Doncaſter. "I notid theſe things eſpecially yn the towne of "*Dancaſter*. The faire and large paroche chirehe "of St. George, ſtanding in the very area where ons "the caſtelle of the toune ſtoode, long ſins clene de-"cayid. The dikes partly yet be ſene and funda-"tion of parte of the waulles. Ther is a likelihood "that when this chirch was erectid much of the "ruines of the caſtelle was taken for the foundation "and the filling of the wallis of it. There ſtandith "an olde ſtone houſe at the eſt ende of the chirch "of St. George, now uſed for the town houſe, the "which as ſum ſuppoſe was a pece of the building "of the old caſtelle or made of the ruines of it. "There is in the declining *in area caſtelli* a prati "little houſe buildid of tymbre as a college for the "preſtes of the town. There was another paroche "chirch yn the towne yet ſtanding, but now it ſerveth "but for a chapelle of eaſe. Ther was a right "goodly houſe of white freres in the mydle of the "town now defacid: wher lay buried in a goodly "tumbe of white marble a countes of Weſtmerland, "whos name, as one told me, was Margaret Cobham. "The image of the tumbe is tranſlatid into St. "George's church, and by it as the crounet is made "ſhe ſhould be a duches. There was a houſe of "Gray friars at the north end of the bridge, com-"monly callid the freres bridge, conteyning a three "arches of ſtone. Here I markid that the north "parte of Dancaſter town, yn the which is but litle "and that mene building, ſtandith as an iſle; for "Dun river at the weſt ſide of the toun caſteth out, "and ſoon after at the eaſt end of the ſaid toune "cometh into the principal ſtream of Dun again. "Ther is alſo a grete bridge of five arches of ſtone "at the north end of this iſle; at the ſouth end "of which bridge is a great tourid gate of ſtone, "at the weſt ſide whereof is a fair chapel of our "lady, and thereof it is caullid St. Mary gate. "Ther appere no tokens, as far as I could lerne "or ſe, that ever Dancaſter was a wallid town, yet "ther be 3 or 4 gates in it, whereof that in the weſt "ſide is a praty toure of ſtone, but St. Marie gate is "the faireſt: the hole town is buildid of wood and "the houſes ſlated, yet is ther plenty of ſtone there-"about. The ſoile about Dancaſter hath very good "meadow, corne, and ſome would [s]."

It appears by Doomſday book that the ſoccage of Doncaſter was part of the manor of Hexthorp [t], which in king Edward's time was the property of Toſti earl of Northumberland. The Conqueror granted it to his half-brother Robert earl of Montaign or Moreton, with 750 in this county; he detailed them out in convenient ſhares among his numerous retainers, among whom Nigel de Foſſard appears to have held of him lands and poſſeſſions in *Doncaſter*, *Hexthorp*, *Balby*, &c. &c. This Nigel, in Henry I. gave to the monks of St. Mary's abbey at York the church and 16 houſes in Doncaſter, one carucate of land in Rymundſdall, five oxgangs and one carucate of land in the moors of Warmſworth, two carucates in Cottingwith, the church of Hooton, and one caracute of land there; in Thorneton three carucates; the church of Boynton and one carucate, with his tithes there; in Doncaſter and about Doncaſter all his tithes; and in Cathorpe four carucates. This family continued lords of Doncaſter till the reign of Richard I. when it ended in a female, Joan, who was married to Robert de Turnham, whoſe only daughter and heireſs married Peter de Malolacu, or Maulay, in whoſe family it continued till 17 Henry VI. when Peter de Maulay dying without iſſue his two ſiſters became his coheirs, and by partition made of their brother's inheritance the manor of Mulgrave, with other lands and appurtenances, were allowed to Conſtance the eldeſt ſiſter; and the manor and ſoke of Doncaſter, with

[q] G. Phil. Tranſ. N° 303, p. 2149.
[r] Miller's Don. 215.
[s] Lel. I. 38, 39.
[t] Which manor is now part of the ſoke of Doncaſter.

its appurtenances, together with other lands, were allowed to ſir John Salvayne, knight, ſon and heir of Elizabeth de Maulay, the younger of the two ſiſters, ſome time wife of George Salvayne, of Thorpe Salvayne, eſq. The aforeſaid Conſtance was wife of ſir John Bigod, knt.

It appears, from ſome old grants, that this town was moated round; and alſo, by a grant in the reign of Henry V. 1416 from ſir John Fitzwilliam, knt. to William Stockbrig, that the walls of the caſtle, or that ſurrounding the caſtle, was then ſtanding. Dr. Miller, in his Hiſtory of Doncaſter, ſtates, that in the year 1796, in digging a trench at the bottom of his garden, upon the edge of the river he diſcovered part of the remains of the antient caſtle wall, and traced the foundation for ſome way, from which he took a long chizelled ſtone.

Richard I. granted the firſt charter to Doncaſter. King John, in the firſt year of his reign, granted to Robert de Turnham "one day of a ffayre at "Dancaſtre, ſo that the ffayre, which wont to be "there but two days, to witt, on the vigil of St. "James and the day following, hereafter ſhall "continue on the vigil of St. James and two days "following."

In 1321 the earl of Lancaſter and the great barons held a council at Doncaſter to oppoſe king Edward II.

Many have been the conjectures reſpecting the period when the church of this town was built. It undoubtedly ſtands on the area of the old caſtle; and moſt probably was partly built of its old materials; but the preciſe period it is difficult to aſcertain. About the year 1797, when the church was thoroughly repaired, an old ſtone was taken out of the wall at the eaſt end of it, having on it the date 1071. This ſtone is now in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Miller, who ſays an experienced workman, who examined the building, aſſured him that the joinings in the ſtone work clearly denoted that one part of the church was built at a different time from the other [u].

Doncaſter is a neat town with a number of good houſes, greatly improved by new paving; the principal ſtreet well built, in which are ſeveral good inns and a large manſion-houſe erected by Payne about ſixty years ago, but uſed more for pleaſure than corporation buſineſs, which is done in the town-hall; but the mayor lives in it. Here is a play-houſe built eight years ago, a handſome town-hall, and ſhambles of ſtone. St. George's church is a beautiful ſtructure, having two altar-tombs, one inlaid with a half figure in braſs (but neither anſwering to Leland's counteſs of Weſtmorland); another to Thomas Ellis five times mayor here, who founded an hoſpital to St. Thomas, endowed with £.11. *per annum*, now raiſed to £.110, and renewable at £.200, and died 1562; and another to Robert Byrkes, who gave Roſſington wood to the public, now fallen in to the corporation, who have an income of £.4000 a year. On the laſt of theſe tombs is this uncouth inſcription new cut in Roman capitals:

Howe: Howe: who is heare:
I Robin of Doncaſter and Margaret my feare.
That I ſpent, that I had:
That I gave, that I have:
That I left, that I loſt.
A. D. 1579.
Quoth Robertus Byrkes,
who in this worlde
did reygne thre
ſcore yeares and ſeaven,
and yet lived not one.

Near the above are ſeveral monuments of the Childers family; and near the gallery thoſe of the Cookes of Wheatley. The exterior ends of the north and ſouth tranſepts are divided from their ailes by handſome oak ſkreens, by which they form ſmall chapels, each of which is lighted by a large and beautiful Gothic window, formerly illuminated by rich painted glaſs. In the north, or Harrington chantry, was, in 1612, a ſquare monument of marble, with images of braſs and urns on it, with this inſcription:

"Hic jacet, nobiles proſapiae vir Johannes Harrington Scutifer inſignis et Iſabella preclara ſua conſors. Hujus primarii Cantariæ fundatores. Quæ quidem Iſabella obiit in die Sct. Georgii. A. Dni M.CCCCLXII. Prefatus Johēs obiit hâc lucē introivit in die nativitatis Virginis Mariæ M.CCCCLXXV. Cujus animæ propitietur."

In the ſouth chantry, founded by Thomas Fledburgh, was the following inſcription:

Here lyes William Barbour, ſometymes
Honourable marchant of Doncaſter, with
Iſabel and Roſe his wifes, which
William died —— day of —— A. D. MCCCCXX.
Whoſe ſoules by the mercies of Jeſus Chriſte
reſt in peace. Amen! [x]

The oldeſt piece of antiquity in the church is a Saxon font, in which children are yet baptized. It is of freeſtone, and made in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. The date, now obliterated, was 1061.

There is a library belonging to the church.

St. Catharine's Well.

St. Catharine's well, about a mile northward from Loverſall, is a place of conſiderable reſort for the benefit of cold-bathing. It is ſituate in a delightful meadow, where a circular ſtone bath was erected by the late William Dixon of Loverſall, which is ſupplied with water, in a few minutes, by a ſtrong ſpring which has its ſource here, and falls into the little river Tourie, near Holmes Car, which empties itſelf into the Trent at Storkwith. An elderly woman from Loverſall attends here every day, during ſummer, as an aſſiſtant to the bathers, who are accommodated with dreſſes gratis [y].

Hexthorpe. Warmſworth

Hexthorpe contains now but a few cottages.

Warmſworth is remarkable for its lime-kilns. Here the celebrated George Fox and his friends held their meetings at the firſt riſe of their ſect,

[u] Miller's Don. 71. [x] Harleian MSS. 807. [y] Miller's Don. 217.

"till

"till they were perſecuted by the pariſh prieſt." Being thus driven away they removed to Balby, where they continued till within a few years, when they removed to Doncaſter. In the reign of Edward IV. the family of Scrope were lords of Warmsworth, and in that of Charles I. John Vincent, eſq. is mentioned in the ordinances of parliament as reſident here, and as one of the commiſſioners for raiſing money in the county of York. Warmſworth has a kind of ſteeple, with a bell to call the inhabitants to prayers, but the church is in a field near half a mile from it.

Barnby-upon-Dun. In the church of this village are monuments to ſome of the families of Portington, Gregorie, and Hodgſon.

Kirk Bramwith. *Kirk Bramwith* is about two miles eaſt of Barnby. William de Bladdeſworth gave and confirmed to the abbey of Roch what he had here, and what the monks held of the fee of Alan de Hoton in this place.

South Bramwith. *South Bramwith*, on the other ſide of the Dun. Gervas de Barnby gave the grange here and Barnby to the abbey of Roch, which pope Urban confirmed [z].

Braithwell. A conſiderable part of this village belonged formerly to the family of Vincent, whoſe heireſs marrying a Waterhouſe brought the eſtate into that family, who ſold it to Mr. Shephand. About the centre of the town is an old croſs, engraved in our Plate II. This croſs was ſet up when Richard I. was priſoner in Germany, on his return from the croiſade.

In the church is a monument to Jaſper Boſville, eſq. 1659.

Micklebring. *Micklebring*, a conſiderable hamlet within the pariſh of Bramwith, is remarkable for a curious mineral called *ruddle*, which it is ſaid, is only to be found in this and another place in England. Large quantities of it are raiſed both for home conſumption and exportation [a].

Crookhill. *Crookhill* is the pleaſant manſion of John Woodycare, eſq. in whoſe family the eſtate has been for about 200 years.

Edlington. The old hall of *Edlington* is in a ruinous condition. From the cyphers and arms on the ceiling of one of the rooms it was probably built by ſir Edward Stanhope, youngeſt ſon of ſir Michael Stanhope, whom Collins deſcribes as "one of queen Elizabeth's learned council in the northern court of York." The following inſcription was taken from an old chimney-piece among the ruins, the jambs of which were ornamented with various ſhields of arms:

"*Quo Roſa ſigniferis ornatur pumicu ſcutis*
Lancaſtriæ Hæredi Dux, dedit alma ſuis.
Elizabetha hæres niveam donum addit Ebor.—
Neutra manet ſola aſt utraq. mixta manet.

Splendida nobilium videas expreſſa nepotum
Stemmatis egregii ſymbola nexa ſimul.
Quorum connubiis hinc atque hinc finibus olim
Propagata fuit crevit & ampla domus [b]."

In the church are monuments to the memory of Mary daughter of Henry earl of Dover, wife of ſir Thomas Wharton, K. B. only brother of Philip lord Wharton, and Letitia widow of Col. Moleſworth.

Wadſworth. *Wadſworth* is pleaſantly ſituated on a hill. The old hall was formerly inhabited by the families of Copley, Battie, Higgins, and Artur. It was purchaſed of John Artur, eſq. and a new houſe built by the father of the late Joſiah Wordſworth, eſq. There is an old monument in the church moſtly obliterated; what is legible is as follows:

"Hic jacet Edmundus Fitzwilliam, armiger qui obiit xxiv die Decembris A. D. M.CCCCLXV. cuj. an. propit. Deus.

"Hic jacet Ratina uxor. Edmundi filius John. Clifton miles, qui obiit. xiii die Martij A. D. M.CCCCXXXV. cuj. an. propit. Deus."

There is on an adjoining monument the figures in full length of Edmund Fitzwilliam in armour, and his wife. He appears to have been the founder of the church, as his arms are cut in many places about it [c].

At the eaſt end is an old building with pointed arches and fire places, called the *Moothall*, and ſaid to have been a religious houſe; probably Leland's Black-friars. At the ſouth end of the town on the further bridge over the Dun, which here makes an iſland called *Newton*, were a few walls, the piers of a gate, and a ruined chapel, probably Leland's Grey-friars. Further on was the lower part of St. George's croſs ſupporting a long ſquare ſhaft, removed on new paving. At the other end of the town, in the York road, is a pillar compoſed of a ſhaft and four round pillars of ſixteen tiers of ſtone, mounted on four ſteps, and a very high circular baſe. About a yard and an half from the ſteps this inſcription ranges round in old capitals:

✠ ICEST:EST:LA:CRVICE:OTE:D:TILLI:
A:KI:ALME:DEV:EN:FAICE:MERCI:
AM:

This is the croſs of Ote de Tilli, on whoſe ſoul God have mercy. Amen.

He was *ſeneſcallus comitis de Conigbroc* in Stephen and Henry II. and witneſs to ſeveral grants of lands in this neighbourhood to abbies. The Society of Antiquaries have publiſhed a draught of this croſs from an old painting bought among lord Fairfax's collections by Mr. Thoreſby's father, and taken before Manchester's ſoldiers broke off the four corner croſſes, and part of the middle ſhank 1644, or after William Paterſon, mayor of Doncaſter, beautified it with four dials, ball, and fane 1678. The account annexed does not ſpecify whether the drawing is of the original croſs, or of that beautified by Paterſon: nor does it ſay whether Paterſon rebuilt it on the original plan, and as it now ſtands; for the print differs conſiderably from the preſent croſs. It was removed in 1792 a furlong more ſouth, and erected in a place called *Hopcroſs Hill*, a remnant of a Roman cauſeway, which may ſtill be traced to near Gainſborough [d].

[z] Burton's Mon. p. 330. [a] Miller's Doncaſter, 251. [b] Ib. 252. [c] Ib. 256.
[d] Miller's Doncaſter, 31.

In

In digging the cellars of Mr. Jarratt's houſe in Doncaſter, March 1781, was found ſix feet under ground the altar engraved Pl. XIII. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, in height about two feet ſix inches, inſcribed to the *Deæ Matres* by *M. Nantonius Orbitalis*.

About four miles ſouth of the town is an incloſure of about two acres, called *Caerhouſe*, now a decoy, under water except in dry ſeaſons, when foundations may be ſeen, called by a name like *Portry Caer*, or *Pautry*, and ſaid to have been a city ſunk in the marſhes. I have this only by hearſay in the town. In the year 1766 it was drained, and is now good land.

Doncaſter gave title of viſcount to James Hay baron Sauley 16 James I. created earl of Carliſle, 20 James I. and ſucceeded by his ſon James, who died without iſſue. James Fitzroy, baron of Tindale, natural ſon of Charles II. was created 1562 earl of Doncaſter and duke of Monmouth, beheaded 1685. His ſon James duke of Buccleugh died in 1704, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis, who was 1742 reſtored to this title of earl of Doncaſter, and dying 1751, was ſucceeded by his grandſon Henry the preſent earl.

Nether Hall. *Nether Hall*, the ſeat of Thomas Copley, eſq. is in the town of Doncaſter.

Car-houſe. *Car-houſe* is about half a mile ſouth of Doncaſter, but in the pariſh of Wheatley. It is the ſeat of the family of Childers, built in 1604.

Eccleſfield. At *Eccleſfield*, near Doncaſter, was an alien priory of Benedictines, cell to St. Wandrageſil in Normandy, given by Richard II. to the Carthuſian monaſtery at Coventry [e].

Wheatley. Thence Dun runs by *Wheatley*, the ſeat of ſir George Cook, bart. one of whoſe family, Bryan Cook, eſq. gave by will 1660 the whole rectory of *Arkſey* to five truſtees for the payment of ſo much to the vicar there as with his antient ſtipend of £.12. 13*s*. 4*d*. *per annum* amounts to £.100. a year, and £.40. *per annum* to a ſchoolmaſter to inſtruct the poor, and £.60. for building an hoſpital for 12 of the oldeſt poor, who receive each £.5. *per annum*. His brother ſir George Cook, bart. gave 1683 by will £.200, and two cottages for building a ſchool houſe. Scarce two miles from Arkſey is *Adwick in the ſtreet*, the rectory whereof was bought by Anne daughter of John Savile, eſq. for about £.900, and ſettled in truſt for the uſe of the church for ever. Mr. Joſhua Brook commemorated her in an inſcription over the door of the parſonage houſe rebuilt by him:

Arkſey.

Adwick in the ſtreet.

Rectoria de Adwick acceſſit clero ex donatione D'næ Annæ Savile ex proſapia Savillorum de Methley oriundæ [f].

Albrede de Liſures gave the church of Adwick to the priory of Hampole to buy oil for a lamp to burn at the tomb of Maud, late wife of William Fitzwilliam lord of Sprotborough, which was confirmed to them by William Fitzwilliam and the archbiſhop of York, to which it was appropriated. There are ſeveral monuments of the family of Waſhington [g].

"The market town of *Tikhil* is very bare, but "the church is fair and large. One Eſtfelde, ſtuard Tickhil. "ſumtyme of Tikhil and Heatfeld, lyith ther in a "tumbe of ſtone, ob. A. D. 1386. The caſtel is "well dichid and waullid with a very hard ſuart[s] ſtone "hewid; the dungeon is the faireſt part of the caſtle. "All the buildings withyn the area be down ſaving "an old haulle. There was a houſe of freres a litel "by weſt without Tickhil, where lay buried divers "of the Fitzwilliams, as the grandfather and father "to my lord privy ſeal, the which be now tranſlated "to the paroche chirch, ſo is Purefoy. There were "alſo buried divers of the Clarelles. There is yet "a place by Tikhill called *Clarelles haulle*. The "lordſhip of Tikhil was in time paſt of ſuch eſtima-"tion that it was named the honour of Tikhil [h]." Conſiderable earthworks remain; a deep ditch finely overhung with trees, and at the ſouth-eaſt end a very high keep within the ditch, but partly without the inner wall of the caſtle. The caſtle is one of our earlieſt ſpecimens of Norman architecture, being granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Buiſly with 49 manors in this county [i]. The area within is occupied by a ſtone houſe, in which are ſaid to have been ſome paintings. The old bridge and gate remain on the weſt, ſome ruins on the ſouth, and walls five feet high hanging to the keep. In the caſtle was a royal free chapel or collegiate church of four prebends, founded by Eleanor, queen to Henry II. [k] The priory mentioned by Leland was of the Auguſtine order, founded as Speed by John Clarell dean of St. Paul's in Edward I. [l] Here was alſo an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Leonard [m]; and another in a marſh near the town [n]. The church is a handſome fabrick, with an altar tomb of Fitz Williams and lady 1478, 1496, 1533; and another with this inſcription:

Wills Eſtfeld *quondam ſeneſcallus de domino de Holderneſs ac de honore de Tyckhill cum d'na Philippa regina Anglie ac de dominio de Heytfeld cum d'no Edmundo duce Eborac ac Margareta uxor ejus qui quidem Will'mus obiit 24 die menſis Dec.* A. D. 1386. *cujus a'i'e propitietur Deus* [o].

Clarelles hall beforementioned by Leland was the ſeat of an antient family of the Clarells, which eſtate came by marriage to the family of Fouljamb of Aldwark near Rotherham,

Eaſt of Tickhill, near Bawtry, on the edge of Not- Harworth. tinghamſhire at *Harworth*, Robert Moreton, eſq. founded before 1316 an hoſpital for an eccleſiaſtic maſter and certain poor, valued at £ 6 6*s*. *per annum*, ſtill in being, and in the gift of the archbiſhop of York [p].

At *Hatfield*, then called *Haethfelth*, Caedwalla, Hatfield.

[e] Tan 683. [f] G. [g] Burt, p. 264. [s] black. [h] Lel. I. 39.

[i] See a plan and deſcription of it in Archæol. VI. 266—268. by Mr. King, who, I think without reaſon, objects to Mr. Camden ſaying the town "was fortified by the caſtle." This certainly was the caſe, for ſmall as the town was its inhabitants took refuge in the caſtle in times of danger.

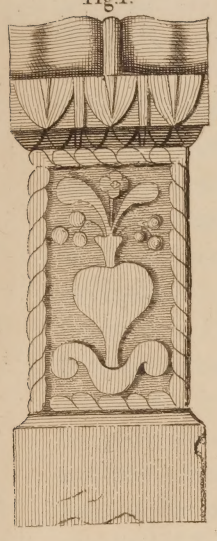
[k] Tan. 675. [l] Ib. 687. [m] Ib. 684. [n] Ib. 691.

[o] Mr. Gale ſuppoſes Tickhil was antiently called Ict-thill. Nennius ſays there was a battle at Eiccin: this was the battle at Hatfield chace. The river ſeems to have been called Iken. Kinard ferry is hard by in Lincolnſhire, which ſee. MS. n. G.

[p] Tan. 689.

king

Fig. 1.



p. 272

Fig. 2.

p. 272.

Fig. 3.

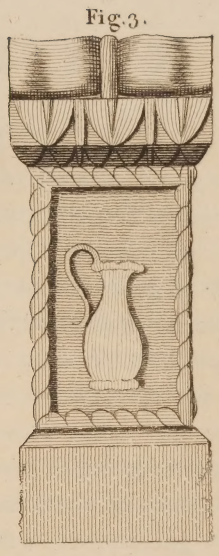


Fig. 4. p. 272

Fig. 8. p. 274

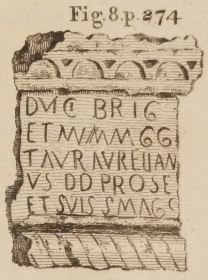


Fig. 5. p. 274.

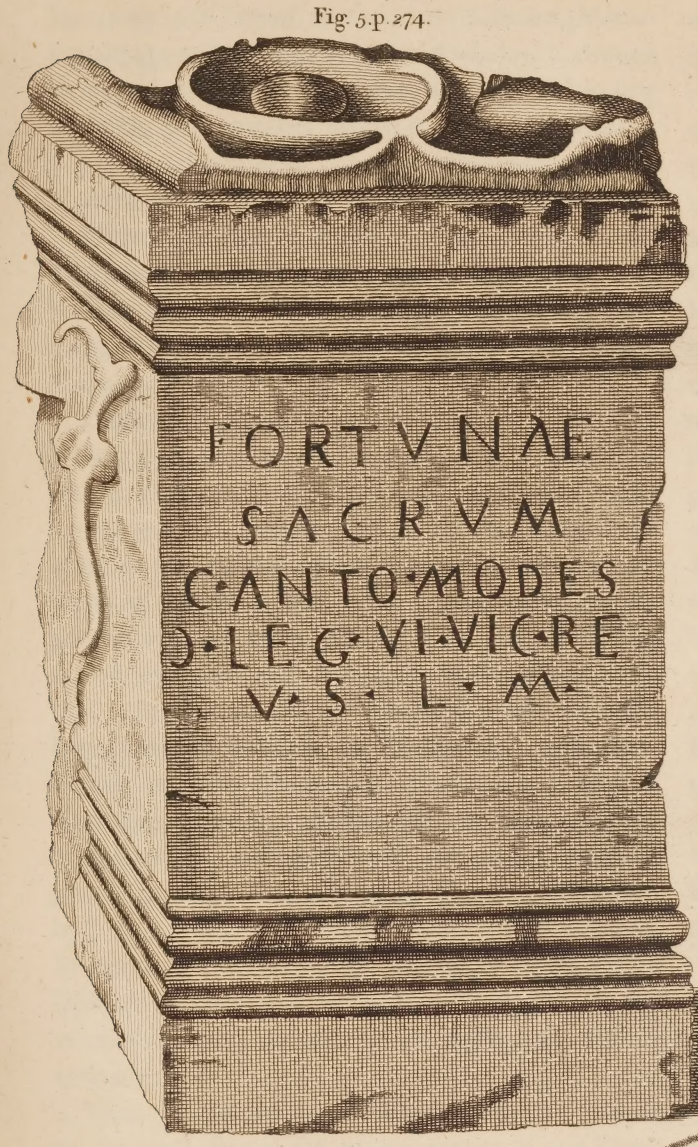


Fig. 6. p. 274

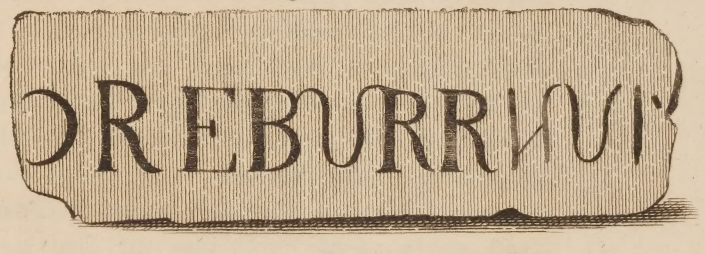


Fig. 7. p. 274.

Fig. 13 p. 278.

Fig. 10. p. 276.

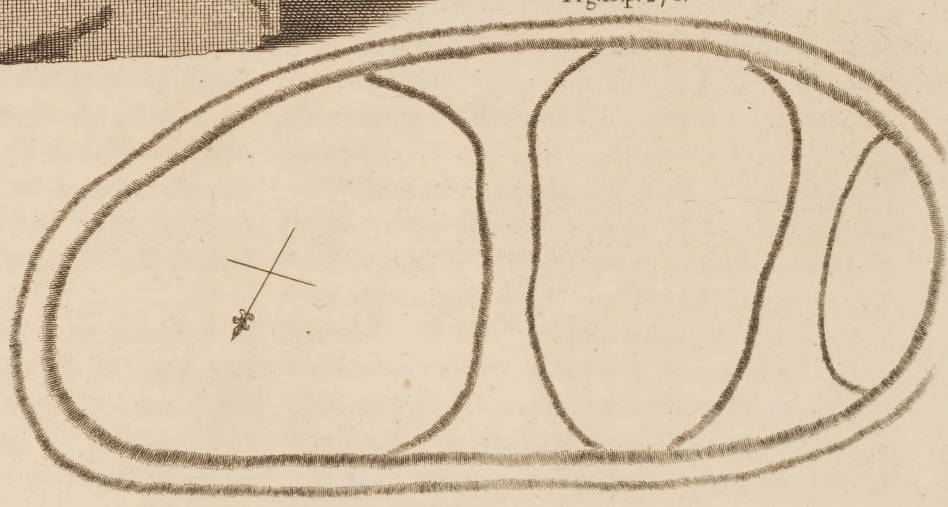


Fig. 9. p. 276.

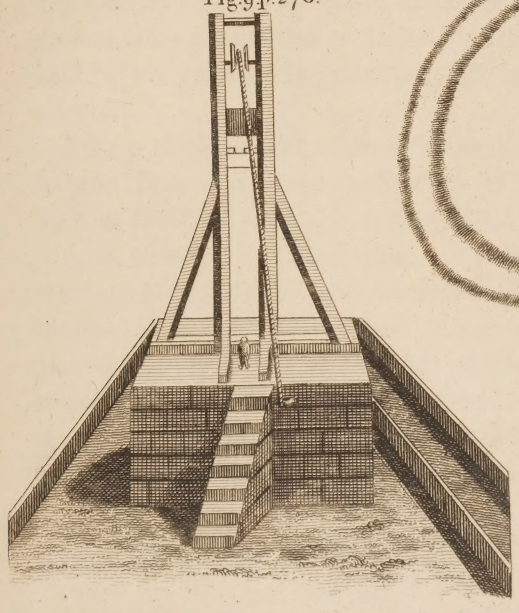


Fig. 11. p. 277

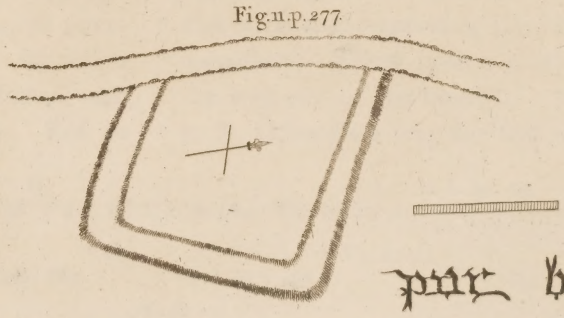


Fig. 12. p. 278

Fig. 14. p. 278.

pur bon Amour

king of the Britans, with Penda, king of Mercia, ſlew Edwyn the firſt Chriſtian king of Northumberland, with his eldeſt ſon Offrid, 933[d]. Near the town are many entrenchments. Here alſo was born William, ſecond ſon of Edward III. 1335, and not at Hatfield in Herts: for it appears by the rolls that his mother Philippa gave five marks to the neighbouring abbot, and five nobles to the monks of Roche, to pray for his ſoul, which ſums are tranſferred to the church of York, where he was buried, and has a monument, and they are ſtill paid by the duke of Devonſhire to the archbiſhop, dean, and chapter of York. It is pretended no rats have ever been ſeen in this town, nor ſparrows in the neighbouring village of *Lindholme* in the moors below it, though it is good ſoil for corn or paſture, notwithſtanding its being encompaſſed with a moraſs[7]. "Ther is "a fayre paroch chirch in Heathfeld village, and a "parke thereby: the lodge or manor place is but "meanely buildid of timber. The quarters about "Hatfield be foreſt ground, and though wood be "ſcars there, yet there is plentie of redde deer "that haunt the fennes and the great mores there-"abouts[e]."

Hatfield chace, the largeſt in England, containing within its limits above 180,000 acres, one half of which was yearly drowned and ſurrounded with water, was by Charles I. ſold to col. Vermuiden, without the conſent of the commiſſioners and tenants, to diſchaſe, drain, and cultivate, which to the general ſurprize and advantage he at length effected at the expence of £. 400,000[f], and drained above half. In the middle of Hatfield waſte lived an hermit named William of Lindholme. His ſtud-bound cell was remaining, 1747, with a well of clear ſpring water. At the eaſt end ſtood an altar of hewn ſtone, and at the weſt end was the hermit's grave, covered with a freeſtone ſlab, 8 feet and a half by 3, and eight inches thick. Under it Mr. Stovin found the ſcull, leg, and thigh bones, and a ſmall piece of beaten copper. The moraſs is covered with gale, an odoriferous herb, and ſilk or cotton groſs[g].

Cowicke. Near the confluence of Don and Are is *Cowicke*, the pleaſant ſeat of the antient family of the Dawneys, which name occurs frequently among the ſheriffs of the county, and of which ſir John Dawney was by Charles II. 1680, advanced to the degree of viſcount Downe of Ireland[8], which title is held by his great-great-grandſon, 5th and preſent viſcount.

Biſhop Gibſon, and after him the compiler of Magna Britannia[h], ſays archbiſhop Whitgift was Whitgift. born at *Whitgift*, a village in *Marſhland*, but Godwin, at *Grimſby*, in Lincolnſhire. Theſe levels, or Thorne. marſhes, eſpecially eaſt and north-eaſt of *Thorne*, a market town, though in Leland's[i] time a village are generally a turf moor, but in other places are intermixed with arable and paſture grounds. By reaſon of the many meres it was formerly well ſtored with fowl and freſhwater fiſh, eſpecially eels. But in the reign of Charles I. ſeveral gentlemen undertook to drain this mooriſh fenny country. There is a drain cut from about Thorne to Gowle, ten miles long, and very broad. As to Mr. Camden's obſervation about the riſing of the ground, ſeveral old men have affirmed that the moor between theſe two towns is ſo ſunk by draining, that whereas they could before ſee little of the ſteeple, they now ſee the church-yard wall. At the depth of a yard or two have been found great quantities of foſſil oaks, and firs, from 20 to 35 yards long, black and durable: aſh ſoft and crumbling when dry, and willows, though ſofter, entire. Theſe trees had been burnt or cut down, and ſtone and wooden wedges, and broken axheads were found with them. Alſo fir cones and acorns, and Roman coins of Veſpaſian and other emperors much defaced, links of chains, horſe heads, and a battle-ax and old knife. Several large roots have been found ſtanding upright, and others inclining at low water in the great cut Gowleſhire. Some of the trees have been found lying along with their roots faſtened, others ſeemed to have been cut or burnt off from the roots. In digging theſe cuts were found gates, ladders, hammers, ſhoes, nuts, &c. and the land is obſerved to lie in ridges in ſome places as if it had been ploughed. Mineral earth was ſometimes found under the turf, and ſometimes only ſand. About 100 years ſince the entire body of a man was found four yards deep at the bottom of a turf pit, with his head to the north, his hair and nails undecayed. It is ſaid that in the cut to Gowle was found a Roman coin of Domitian or Trajan, and others of divers emperors have been ſince met with. From the poſition of the trees and roots, and other circumſtances, it is evident that they grew where they were found, being probably foreſts cut down and burnt by the Romans as the Britans retreated to them[k].

"By the church garth of Thurne is a praty pile "or caſtele, wel dikid, now uſed for a priſon for "offenders in the foreſtes, but ſumtime longing to "the Mulbrays, as Thurne did[l]."

Hampole. At *Hampole* was a priory of Ciſtertian nuns, founded about 1170, valued at £. 63 *per annum*.[m] Here was born Richard Roll, called the hermit of Hampole.

"Where the paroch chirch of St. Oſwaldes is "now newly builded was in Henry I's tyme a "houſe and church of poor heremites as in a "woddy country ontill one Radulphus Aldlaver, "confeſſor to Henry I. began the new monaſtery of "chanons, and was firſt prior of it himſelf. The "building of this houſe is exceeding great and fair, "and hath the goodlieſt fountain of conduit water "in that quarter of England. *Secundus prior a* "*poſtremo* fetched this conduit a mile and above of, "and builded an exceeding fair kitchen alſo in the "monaſtery. There lyith a praty pole of water at "the weſt end of the houſe[n]." "From Pontfract "to St. Oſwald's a very fair and wel buildid houſe

[d] Bede, II. 20. [7] G. [e] Lel. It. I. 39, 40.
[f] Abraham Delapryme, miniſter of Thorne, in Phil. Tranſ. N° 275. p. 980. The ſeveral pamphlets which were publiſhed againſt him may be ſeen in Brit. Top. II. 457, 458.
[g] Gent. Mag. 1747. 23. 1785. 589. [8] G. [h] VI. 401. [i] I. 40.
[k] Delapryme in Phil. Tranſ. 275. Gent. Mag. 1785. 589. [l] Lel. It. I. 40. [m] Tan. 673. [n] Lel. I. 44.

" of chanons, where is a metely fair conduit of " water and caſtelid hard againſt the front of the " houſe [o]." " St. Nicholas' hoſpital at Pontifract " came a late days to the order of the priory of St. " Oſwald [p]."

" *Noſtall*, about three miles from Pontfract, had " a church and houſe of poor heremits dedicated " to St. James [q]." Here Ilbert de Lacy in the reign of Rufus began, and his ſon Robert finiſhed in that of Henry I. a monaſtery of Auſtin canons, valued at £.492. [r] Tanner takes no notice of Atholphus as its founder, whom Stowe, p. 204, makes alſo its firſt prior [s]. It was the ſeat of the late ſir Rowland Wynne, bart. whoſe father cut down all the fine old timber about it, and died February, 1785. Sir Rowland died 1805 without iſſue.

Hemſworth. Not far from hence is *Hemſworth*, where Robert Holgate, archbiſhop of York, deprived by Mary for being married, founded an hoſpital, 1544, for 10 poor aged men, and as many women, who have each about £.10. *per annum*, and the maſter who is to read prayers to them between £. 50 and 60. *per annum*. The archbiſhop was likewiſe beneſactor to if not founder of the ſchool there [9].

A little more to the ſouth or ſouth-weſt, upon an eminence, from which is an extenſive proſpect over the country adjacent, eſpecially to the weſt, ſtands Brearly. *Brearly Manor*, once the ſeat of the Harringtons, now belonging to Farrand Foljamb, eſq. of Aldwark, but the houſe hath, for many years, been let to farmers.

Stainland. Near *Stainland* have been found ſeveral Roman Slack. coins [10]. At *Slack*, in this townſhip, Mr. Watſon

Cambodunum. places CAMBODUNUM, where are manifeſt traces of an antient ſettlement [t]. Here are four cloſes called the *eald* or old *fields* and *crofts* adjoining to the track of the Roman road from Mancunium, and containing an area of 12 or 14 acres, watered by two brooks that meet at the town, and curve round three ſides of it. Foundations of ſtrong ſtone buildings a yard thick, drains, pieces of thick glaſs, urns, bones, bricks 22 inches ſquare, teſſelæ, coins, and ſlips of copper have been diſcovered in all theſe foundations. One of the braſs coins was inſcribed CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. S. C. and rev. - - - - - PVBLICA. Alſo two Roman inſcriptions, engraved with an altar, Pl. XIII. f. 5, 6, 7. The latter was dug up on the ſite of a temple, in whoſe ruins were Roman bricks, and on the weſt ſide of it an hypocauſt, formed in the uſual manner of brick pillars, ſtanding on the eaſt ſide of a ſmall room (probably a bath), four yards by two and a half, with a pavement of lime and pounded bricks, with a drain at one corner. The inſcription on the altar, which was in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Watſon, of Stockport, is to be read thus:

Fortunæ ſacrum Caius Antonius Modeſtus centurio Legionis ſextæ Victricis Piæ Fidelis votum ſolvit lubens merito.

The altar has a focus and a ſtep on the baſe, as if to kneel on.

The inſcription, fig. 6. is walled up in a building. Fig. 7. was in Mr. Whitaker's hands. Both are probably of the ſame time by the cut of the letters. About 60 or 70 yards from the above-mentioned building in a croft is a place called the *Hall body*, where, by the inequality of the ground, ſeems to have been a large building, or fort [u]. The legion mentioned on the altar came over with Hadrian about A. C. 120, and continued here till the Romans quitted the iſland. The diſcovery of a coin of Hadrian here rev. Cos. II. S. C. a figure ſtanding, holding a ſpear in his right hand, fixes it to his reign. From this ſtation point three roads. One called the *Greengate*, pointing north from it to Eland: *Danes road*, or *Saville gate*, over Stainland moor, and ſerving as a boundary between Halifax and Huddersfield pariſhes. A third to Manchester [x].

Holland mentions among ſir Robert Cotton's antiquities the *Gretland* altar, which Mr. Horſley ſaw lying in Conington church, and it is now at Trinity college, Cambridge, whence it is engraved, Pl. XIII. fig. 8. He reads the five laſt letters *ſuſceptum merito animo gratio ſolvit*. *Civitas* means the *ſtate* of the Brigantes. The date of the conſulate is A. U. C. 208. Mr. Ward thinks *Diu* a corruption of Δευς, which Heſychius ſays is the ſame as Ζευς. Gruter has a very incorrect copy of this inſcription [y]. Mr. Watſon [z] would read it *Divis civitatis Brigantium*, and thinks the altar was found in Stainland.

Sowerby. At *Sowerby*, near Gretland, was found in ploughing a conſiderable number of Roman coins, 1678, but the greateſt part were embezzled and concealed by the labourers [11].

The bricks found at *Eland* are ſuppoſed by Horſley, to belong to the *Cohors quarta* Bretonum mentioned in the Notitia, and ſome ſuch name as *Brittenum* occurs on a broken altar in Scotland [a]. Watſon imagines them a detachment of the garriſon at Slack or Cambodunum who went to make bricks at Grimſcar about three miles from it [b]. A number of bas empire coins were found in a rock in Eland hall wood, 1769 [c]. Others about 60 years ago at *Beeſtones*, in Stainland [d]. The Roman road, called the *Green way*, from Slack points to the firſt place. Mr. Richardſon informed Hearne of Roman coins found fallen from a precipice in Stainland [e]. Others at *Sowerby*, in *Silver field*. There are traces of a fort at the head of this village. Other Roman coins found in Halifax pariſh. On the point of Lee hill, near Slack, is a circular camp, about 80 yards each way: a bank or trench runs from it up Linley moor to the Watch hill, a ſmall round hill, and tumuli are ſcattered hereabouts; indications of the battle ſaid to have been fought here, which may have occaſioned the name of Slack from Slæge, *ſlaughter*. Mr. Whitaker [f] ſuppoſes this relates to

[o] Ib. V. 91. [p] Ib. 43. [q] Lel. I. 34. [r] Tan. 645. [s] MS. n. G. [9] G.
[10] G. [t] Hiſt. of Halifax, p. 32.
[u] Whitaker's Hiſt. of Manch. I. 87—89, 4°. Watſon's Hiſt. of Halifax, 40—44. [x] Watſon, ib. 44—49.
[y] Horſl. 312. See Muſgrave's Geta Brit. p. 33. [z] P. 36. He has given a poor engraving of it.
[11] G. [a] See Northumb. lxxvi. Halifax, p. 313. [b] Halifax, p. 52. [c] Ib. 53.
[d] See in Watſon, p. 54—57. [e] Letter at end of Leland's Itin. I. [f] Hiſt. of Manch. 92.

the

the demolition of the town of Campodunum by Cedwallin and Penda before-mentioned, but Mr. Watſon will not allow the two kings could encamp in the ſmall circle above deſcribed. On *Greenhalgh* hill, in Eringden, is a circular camp, diameter about 16 yards, walled round and fortified with two breaſtworks. At *Coneygarth*, in Sowerby, are traces of another fort. Theſe Mr. Watſon ſuppoſes Saxon. Another *Coneygarth*, is a remarkable high hill at Ripponden in Barkiſland townſhip, and in Stamford townſhip is a large conical hill called *Caſtle hill.* At *Raſtrick* was another hill of the ſame name, trenched about, and hollow in the middle, about 188 yards diameter, lately deſtroyed for the ſtone which it contained. A larger ſimilar mount at *Mirfield*, a few miles hence. Three Daniſh urns, with aſhes and bones, were found at the bottom of the walk near Shaw hill leading to Heath houſe[e]. In Barkiſland townſhip, near Ringſtone moor, is a confuſed circle of ſmall ſtones called the *Wolfold*, and near it a parcel of rocks on a common called *Wholeſtone* or *Holyſtone* more. At the edge of Norland moor a large ponderous ſtone, called the *Lad Stone*, projects from a ridge of rocks. At *Riſhworth*, ſtones piled ſeveral yards on each other, and called the *Rocking ſtones*, are ſaid to have formerly had that quality, and near it *Boeth dean* ſpa, a mere coal water. Another *Rocking ſtone*, with rock baſons at Warley, is alſo thrown down. A third in Soyland, called the *Awſe* or *fairy's hole*, with a carnedh. At Stamfield is a number of druidical ſtones, called *Hawkſtones, Humberds, Brideſtones,* &c. One of the latter a ſingle ſtone, about five yards high, three diameter, and the pedeſtal about half a yard, is called the *Bride.* Another ſtone near it, called the *Groom*, is thrown down. At Sowerby a ſingle ſtone, near ſix feet high, called the *ſtanding ſtone. Robin-hood's pennyſtone*, near Luddenden, may have been a rocking ſtone or Coit y Artur. *Crimleſhworth*, in Wadſworth townſhip, may have been a cromlech; as alſo the Rocking ſtone that bounds the townſhips of Golcar and Slaighthwait, which is ten feet and a half long, nine feet four inches broad, and five feet and a quarter thick, weighed near 18 tons, and was lately thrown off its centre, though ſtill capable of being rocked[f]. A braſs celt was found a few years ago in a bed of clay in Skircoat townſhip[g].

Halifax.

Halifax was a garriſon for the parliament, and Heptonſtall for the king. A battle was fought near the latter, and the works at Camp end above Warley are of that time[h]. The woollen trade was brought hither from Rippon about the time of Henry VI.[i] and in 1758 no leſs than 34 fulling mills were in this pariſh, beſides corn and other mills[k]. Mr. Camden ſeems to have haſtily taken up the popular etymology of the name of Haliſax. He appears to have been here a little before 1580. It was therefore a contradiction in him to ſay in one place that not many ages before it grew up from a little village to a large town, and in another that about 1443 here were but 13 houſes. Be that as it will, though it has no name in Domeſday-book, William earl of Warren, who died 1138, gave it to the abbey of Lewes by the expreſs name of "eccleſia de Halifax" almoſt 500 years before Camden's time. Wright derives its name from the real face of John the Baptiſt, kept here by ſome hermits, and the church is ſtill dedicated to him[l]. The pariſh conſiſts of 26 townſhips, or hamlets, and is from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt near 20 miles, and from eaſt to weſt about 17[m]. The number of families in 1763 and 1764, taken from the vicar's Eaſter books, is 8244, which, at only five perſons to a family, will give 41,220, an amazing increaſe in leſs than 200 years, if Camden's information was near the truth, which there is good reaſon to think it was, and this increaſe is entirely owing to the flouriſhing ſtate of their trade[n]. On the great increaſe of inhabitants here, ſee a MS. paper by Mr. John Waterhouſe, lord of the manor, who lived near 100 years. At the time of his birth, 1443, there were but 13 houſes in Halifax, which in 120 years were increaſed to 520 houſeholders, who kept fires, and anſwered the vicar's demands 1566[o]. The town is ſeated in a very deep bottom, and extends far in length, but not in breadth[p]. The ſtreets are narrow, the houſes moſtly built and covered with ſtone. It has a market only by preſcription[q], and was twice repreſented in Parliament 1656, 1658[r]. The pariſh reaches weſt to *Blackſtone edge*, whence is an extenſive view into Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Wales. The church is a large ſtructure, 64 yards long, by 20 wide; the tower 39 yards high; under the chancel a library. It has been a vicarage ever ſince 1273[s], and has, as in Mr. Camden's time, 11 chapels belonging to it[t]. Dr. William Rokeby (of the family of Rokeby, of Kirk-Sandal, by Doncaſter, where he was born, if not here,) was vicar of Haliſax, and rector of Sandal, lord chancellor of Ireland in Henry VII. biſhop of Meath 1507, and archbiſhop of Dublin 1511, where he was buried 1521, but his heart here in a chapel which he ordered to be built on the north ſide of the church, where his memorial is now removed, and his heart has been often dug up[u]. Nathaniel Waterhouſe, ſalter, or oildrawer, of Skircoat, who died 1641, founded an almſhouſe for 12 old people, a blue-coat hoſpital for 20 children, the overſeer whereof has £. 45. *per annum*, yearly ſalaries to the miniſters of ſeveral chapels of 2, 3, 4, and 5£. a legacy to the free ſchool, founded by queen Elizabeth, and a houſe for the lecturer[x]. Theſe ſums, with money for repair of the banks, amount to £. 300. *per annum*[12]. Queen Elizabeth founded a free grammar ſchool in Skircoat 1585, which has had ſeveral benefactors[y]. This town gave title of viſcount 10 Charles II. and of marquis 1684 to George Saville, which ended with his ſon William 1700, in which year it gave title of baron to Charles Montague of Horton, c. Northampton, created earl of Haliſax 1714, for his eminent ſervices to the ſtate, particularly in the article of re-coinage[13]. He was ſucceeded by his nephew George 1715, and

[e] Ib. 57. 62. [f] Mr. Watſon in Archæol. II. p. 353—363. [g] Watſon's Haliſax, 19. 31.
[h] Ib 63. 64. [i] Ib. 66, [k] Ib. 69, [l] Ib. [m] Ib. 1, 2. [n] Ib. 146, 147.
[o] Ib. 147. G. [p] Pennant, Tour in Scotland, 1772, p. 361, 362. [q] Watſon's Haliſax, 69.
[r] Ib. 213. [s] Ib. 357, 8, 9, 62. [t] Ib. 395. 452. [u] Ib. 502. G. [x] Ib. 609. 38.
[12] G. [y] Ib. 604. 712. [13] G.

he

he 1739 by his only ſon George, who dying 1711 without iſſue male the title is extinct. This town gave birth to Dr. Henry Brigg, Geometrical profeſſor at Greſham college, Dr. Robert Farrar, laſt prior of Noſtel, and biſhop of St. David's, burnt 1555; Dr. David Hartley, who was the principal means of making Mrs. Stephens' lithontriptic medicines public; Dr. Lake, biſhop of Chicheſter 1685; ſir John Saville, baron of the Exchequer 1598, and his brother ſir Harry, provoſt of Eton, 1596; to Dr. Tilſon biſhop of Elphin 1655; the late Dr. Tillotſon archbiſhop of Canterbury, and to Dr. Joſeph Prieſtly. As to Johannes de Sacro boſco, though commemorated on the corporation ſeal, Halifax has no pretenſions to him[z]. The woollen manufacture flouriſhes here, and extends in the ſpinning or weaving branches as far as Settle, 30 miles diſtant[a].

The inhabitants within Hardwicke foreſt claimed a cuſtom for time immemorial, that if a felon be taken with goods to the amount of 13*d.*½ ſtolen within their liberty, after being carried before the lord's bailiff, and tried by four frithburghers from four towns within the ſaid precinct, he was on condemnation to be executed on the next market day, after having been ſet in the ſtocks firſt; and after his execution the coroner was to take the verdict of a jury, and ſometimes of thoſe who condemned him. He was to be taken either *handhabend*, i. e. in the act of ſtealing, or *backberond*, having the goods about him, or *confeſſioned*. The ax was drawn up by a pulley, and faſtened with a pin to the ſide of the ſcaffold; and the beaſt ſtolen being faſtened to the pin that ſtayed the block, on a ſignal given by one of the jurors holding up his hands, the bailiff or his ſervant whipped the beaſt, and the ax fell down; or if there was no beaſt employed, the bailiff or his ſervant cut the rope. This cuſtom is now diſuſed, but there ſtill remains at *Gibbet lane* a ſquare platform of earth, raiſed about 4 feet above the level of the ground, and 13 feet broad, aſcended by a flight of ſtone ſteps, on which were placed two upright pieces of timber five yards high, joined by a croſs beam at top; within theſe was a ſquare block of wood 4 feet and an half long, which moved in grooves, and had an iron ax faſtened in its lower edge, ſtill to be ſeen in the gaol. It weighs 7 lb. 11 oz. is 10 inches and an half long, 7 inches over at top and 9 at bottom, and towards the top are two holes to faſten it to the block. The cuſtom ſeems not older than the grant of Wakefield manor, in which Halifax is included, to earl Warren, and it was not annexed to a foreſt but a manor. Corporal puniſhments were practiſed at other places, and by different lords, and this power of the barons may have been kept up longer at Halifax than elſewhere, and dropt by degrees as the tenures in capite ceaſed: and the great trade here might require its continuance the longer. It ended by the bailiff's having been threatened after the laſt executions with a proſecution if he repeated them: 49 perſons ſuffered by it between 1541 and 1651. It is not known whether earl Morton introduced this machine from hence at Edinburgh, and was executed by it 1581, according to the Scotch tradition, that the inventor of it among them firſt ſuffered by the only inſtrument of the kind in Scotland, which is ſtill ſhewn in a room under the parliament houſe at Edinburgh, and ſaid to have been but once uſed, which looks as if it was not very antient there, and its date here is unknown. A print of the execution of the ſon of T. Manlius, done by Aldegraft of Weſtphalia, dated 1553, repreſents the ſame machine[b]. See Pl. XIII. fig. 9. This appears to be a ſimilar inſtrument to the guillotine, introduced into France by the revolutioniſts.

Mr. Watſon[c], as we have already ſeen, places CAMODUNUM at *Slack*, and *Campodunum* at Doncaſter. He takes this *Caſtle hill* at *Almondbury* to be Saxon. See pl. XIII. fig. 10. Nothing Roman has been found within a mile of it, and no Roman roads lead to it, notwithſtanding the aſſertions of Gale, Drake, &c. Horſley, conſcious of this, removes Cambodunum between Greetland and Stainland, where the altar was found[d]. Mr. Watſon had before ſhewn[e] that the Campodunum of Bede[f] is by Alfred rendered Donaſelba, which comes nearer to Doncaſter, near which at Hatfield the Saxon chronicle poſitively declares Edwin was defeated and ſlain. Mr. Whitaker[g] warmly contends that all the three names given by Mr. Camden mean the ſame ſtation, whereas Mr. Watſon clearly ſhews that two of them are different. Wheeloc's edition of Bede reads *campo Dono*, of which Alfred's is a literal tranſlation, though Smith's edition makes it one word. The additions to Gibſon's Camden ſay there is no appearance of ſtone or brick at Almondbury, but large maſſes of cinders or vitrified earth (one above two feet thick every way) have been found. The blackneſs of the edges of the ſtones in the preſent buildings is the ſame in the quarries; conſequently not a mark of fire[14]. In 1782, in digging for materials to mend the roads, foundations of antient buildings of hewn ſtone were found, which Mr. Brooke ſaw.

Huddersfield, a good market town a little diſtant from Almondbury, is a conſiderable market for woollen cloth. The merchants from Wakefield, and other places, buy cloths here of the makers, and dreſs and prepare them for the foreign markets. Here was a cloth hall, built about the year 1760. Probably this town took its name from *Hudard* the Saxon's obtaining ſome victory here. This town is entirely, (except two or three houſes) the property of ſir John Ramſden, bart. the pariſh is ſituated in Agbridge hundred, is very extenſive, ſtretching from the river Calder on the north and north-eaſt, to the borders of Lancaſter on the weſt. It contains beſides the townſhip of Huddersfield thoſe of Quamſby, with Lindley Longwood, Golcar, part of Scamanden, of Slaughthwaite and Manden. The trade of Huddersfield compriſes a large ſhare of the cloathing trade of Yorkſhire, particularly the finer articles of it. In 1794 an act Huddersfield

[z] See Watſon, p. 457. [a] Pennant, ubi ſup. [b] Watſon, 214—239. [c] P. 32—39.
[d] P. 414. [e] Archæol. I. 221—226. [f] II. 14. [g] Manch. I. 91.
[14] G.

paſſed

paſſed for making a canal from Aſhton-under-line canal on the weſt, to ſir John Ramſden's canal to the Calder on the eaſt. From Aſhton it paſſes the Tame in ſeveral of its windings by Stayley bridge, and enters Yorkſhire at Saddleworth; arriving at its head level it penetrates the high parts by a tunnel of three miles in length, paſſing beneath Pule Moſs, and coming out near Marſden, and thence proceeds to Huddersfield.

Whitley. Richard Henry Beaumont, eſq. F. S. A. the chief heir male and repreſentative of his antient family, now reſides at *Whitley-Beaumont*, which his anceſtors poſſeſſed in the reign of Henry II.

Kirklees. *Kirklees* nunnery was founded in Henry II. by Reyner of Flanders, for Ciſtercians, valued at £.19 *per annum*[h]. In this houſe it is pretended Robin Hood was bled to death by deſign. His tomb with a plain croſs on a flat ſtone is ſhewn in the cemetery. In the ground, at a little diſtance, lie two graveſtones, one of which has the following inſcription round a croſs for one of the prioreſſes:

Douce Jhu de Nazareth fites *(or* eye) mercy a Elizabeth de Staynton jadis priores de ceſt maiſon[i].

See it engraved in our plate of Croſſes.

Here is a ſquare Roman camp, Pl. XIII. fig. 11. The north and weſt ſides are levelled by the road. It was made to command *Old Ford*, a paſſage over Calder being too near Cambodunum to ſerve as a halting place. Dr. Richardſon[k] calls it Caſtlefield.

Kirklees is the ſeat of ſir George Armytage, bart. *Fixby Hall* is the ſeat of Thomas Thornhill, eſq. *Millbridge* of William Radcliffe, eſq.

Dewſbury. Nothing now remains of Paulinus' croſs at *Dewsbury*. A charter for a market at Dewſbury was obtained about 1740.

Suthill. Not far from Dewſbury is *Suthill* hall, an antient ſeat of the family of Suthill. It is now greatly ruined, and the eſtate belonged to the late duke of Montague.

Woodchurch At *Woodchurch* in Skirack wapentake, near Dewſbury, was a cell of Black canons from Noſtel, valued at £.17 *per annum*[l].

Wakefield. Theſe things Leland "eſpecially noted in *Wakefield*. The faire bridge of ſtone of 9 arches, under "which runnith the river of Calder, and on the eaſt "ſide of this bridge is a right goodly chapel of our "Lady and 2 cantuarie preeſtes founded in it, of "the foundation of the townſmen as ſum ſay, but "the dukes of York were taken as founders for "obtaining the mortemayne. I hard one ſay that "a ſervant of king Edward IV. father, or elſe of "the erle of Rutheland brother to king Edward IV. "was a great doer of it. There was a ſore battell "faught in the ſouth feeldes by this bridge, and in "the flite of the duke of York's parte other the duke "himſelf or his ſun therle of Rutheland was ſlaine "a little above the barres beyond the bridge going "up into the toun that ſtandith full fairly upon a "clyving ground. At this place is ſet up a croſſe "*in rei memoriam*. The commune ſaying is there "that the earle wold have taken ther a poore wo-"man's houſe for ſocour, and ſhe for fere ſhet the "dore, and ſtrait the erle was killid. The lord "Clifford for killing of men at this battle was callid "the Boucher. The principal church that now is in "Wakefield is but of a new work, but it is exceeding "fair and large. Sum think that whereas now is a "chapelle of eaſe at the other ende of the toune was "ons the old paroch church. The vicarage at the "eſte end of the chirch garth is larg and fair. It "was the perſonage houſe not very many yeres "ſyns: for he that now lyvith is the 4 or 5 vicare "that hath been there. Afore the impropriation "of this vicarage to St. Stephane college at Weſt-"minſter the perſonage was a great lyving, yn ſo "much that one of the erles Warines, lordes of "Wakefeld, and much of the cuntery thereabout, "did give the perſonage to a ſunne or near kinſ-"man of his, and he made the moſt part of the "houſe where the vicarage now is. The toun "ſtreachith out al in lenght by eaſt and weſt, and "has a faire area for a market place. The build-"ing of the town is meately fair, moſt of timber, "but ſome of ſtone. Al the hole profit of the "town ſtandith by courſe drapery. Ther be few "townes in the inward partes of Yorkſhire that "hath a fairer ſite or ſoile about it[m]. It is a very "quick market town and meately large. In the "town is but one chefe church. There is a chapel "beſide wher was wont to be *Anachoreta in media "urbe unde & aliquando inventa fœcunda*. Ther is "alſo a chapel of our lady on Calder bridge wont "to be celebratid *a peregrinis*. The Guarines earls "of Surrey as I reade wer ons lords of this town. "It ſtandyth now al by clothing. A forow length "or more out of the town be ſeene dikes and bul-"warkes, & *monticulus egeſtæ terræ, indicium turris "ſpecularis*, wherby apperith that ther hath ben a "caſtel[n]. A quarter of a mile without Wakefield "apperith an hille of erth caſt up wher ſome ſay "that one of erles Warines began to build, ſum ſay "that it was nothing but a windmille hill. The "place is now caullid *Lohille*[o]."

Wakefield is a large town well ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a hill which inclines to the Calder, here navigable. By the increaſe of trade and manufactures it has of late years been much improved, and an act of parliament was obtained about twelve years ago for new paving the town, which has occaſioned its being ornamented with many good houſes. In the ſtreet at right angles with Kirkgate to the weſt are the inns, ſome good modern houſes, with the church, which is large and lofty, but the ſpire too ſhort for the lofty tower. The chapel on the bridge is pretty intire, 10 yards long and ſix wide, the weſt front divided into compartments with arches in relief, their ſpandrils richly flowered, and over each compartment five ſhorter ones with hiſtorical reliefs, which may allude to the occaſion of erecting the chapel. The 1ſt is broken; in the 2d is a woman reclined lamenting, a youth at her feet ſits wringing his hands; in the 3d two youths kneel praying by the ſide of a woman in the ſame attitude. In the 4th a groupe of figures obſcure; in the 5th a man ſitting, another ſtanding

[h] Tan. 674. [i] Lel. It. II. 128. [k] Lel. It. I. 146. [l] Ib. 650.
[m] Lel. Ib. I. 45 [n] Ib. VII. 53. [o] Ib. I. 45.

before him, and an embattled building. The buttreſſes are beautifully carved, and each was crowned with a rich fynial. The north and ſouth windows have rich tracery. This chapel ſtands partly on the bridge and partly on the ſterlings, and was lately a warehouſe for hemp, and has been converted to various purpoſes, which has of late years much damaged it. It is ſaid to have been built by Edward IV. in memory of his father: but this king ſeems to have been rather the repairer or rebuilder than the founder of this chapel: for it appears by a charter of 31 Edward III. dated at Wakefield, that Edward III. by that inſtrument ſettled £.10 *per annum* on William Kay and William Bull and their ſucceſſors for ever, to perform divine ſervice in a chapel of St. Mary newly built on the bridge at Wakefield, the ſaid £.10 made payable out of the following towns, viz. Wakefield, Stanley, Oſſet, Pontefract, Preſton-Jacklin, and Water Friſton; to which charter ſir William de Norton, ſir Brian de Thornhill, ſir Henry de Soothill, ſir John de Calverley, and ſeveral neighbouring gentlemen were witneſſes. A chantry for two prieſts in this chapel was valued at the ſuppreſſion at £. 14 15*s*. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.[o]

At Wakefield is a freeſchool founded by queen Elizabeth: over the door, *Schola Elizabethæ:* over two coats, "George Saville, eſq. and George and Thomas Saville his ſonnes."

There is an antient tradition that a younger brother of one of the earls Warren was made parſon of Wakefield, and had Dewſbury alſo and penſions from all the churches within the ſee of earl Warren in Yorkſhire, and had a ſtately parſonage houſe built, and a chapel within the ſame[p].

Heath. About a mile from Wakefield, on a hill ſouth of the Calder, is the delightful village of *Heath*, which for ſituation gives place to few in the kingdom. It conſiſts of various elegant houſes built round a green with hanging woods and gardens well laid out inclining to the river. Of which that belonging to the late ſir George Dalſton, bart. now Mr. Dillon's, thoſe of John Smyth, eſq. member for Pontefract, and Mrs. Hopkinſon, built by Payne, are the moſt admired.

Heath hall, the ſeat of the late ſir George Dalſton, bart. a handſome Gothic building, now belongs to —— Dillon, eſq. who married ſir George's only daughter.

At Heath, about the year 1740, Joſeph Randal began an academy here for the educating of young gentlemen, in which were employed nine maſters, with their proper aſſiſtants, to teach every branch of learning neceſſary to qualify them either for gentlemen, divines, or trade. There were uſually about 200 pupils in this academy. This continued not above ten years in its moſt perfect ſtate before it was obliged to be broke up, the principal maſter having out-ſchemed himſelf.

The duke of York had appointed the general rendezvous for his army at Sandal caſtle, while he went before with a ſmall body of men, ordering his ſon the earl of March to follow with the reſt. Queen Margaret, having intelligence of this, advanced with an army of 18,000 men up to the caſtle walls. The duke elated with his late ſucceſs at Northampton, though he had but 5000 men, marched down to Wakefield, and falling into an ambuſh was ſlain with 3000 of his troops[15]. The ſpot where he fell was incloſed with a triangular wall, including about a rood or 10 feet, now converted into a garden, the owners being obliged to keep it hedged in. A large ſtone croſs raiſed on it was demoliſhed in the civil war. Here was found a large gold ring, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the duke, and given to Mr. Thoreſby, on the ſale of whoſe muſeum Mr. Bartlet, who remembered the finding it, bought it for two guineas. Within is *Pour bon amour*, and on the broad outſide are three ſaints[16]. See Pl. XIII. fig. 12, 13, 14. Lady Campden founded in this town a weekly lecture, endowed with £. 80 *per annum*[17], in the gift of the Mercer's company.

At the head of a rich vale near Wakefield is *Hat-* Hatfield hall.
field hall, formerly called *Woodhall*, the ſeat of John Hatfield Kay, eſq. who enlarged, ornamented, and improved it 1768, added three Gothic fronts. It had been rebuilt 1608 by Gervaſe Hatfield, deſcendant from ſir Stephen Hatfield, high-ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 3 Henry VI. who was of a branch of an antient family of the name at Hatfield in Holderneſs.

Sandal caſtle belonged to John 8th earl of War- Sandal *caſtle.*
ren, and was demoliſhed by the earl of Lancaſter in revenge for his being acceſſary to the carrying away his wife 1317, 10 Edward II. It is ſaid to have been built by this earl Warren, but probably rebuilt on this event. It was given by the builder John earl of Warren for want of heirs to king Edward II; and in the reign of Edward III. Edward Baliol reſided here while an army was raiſing to eſtabliſh him in Scotland. The king gave it afterwards to his own ſon Edmund of Langley, father of Richard duke of York ſlain below it. In the reign of Henry VI. the duke of York lay there before the battle of Wakefield, and it was entire in the reign of Elizabeth, when a drawing was made of it engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. It ſeems alſo from MSS. in the poſſeſſion of J. C. Brooke, eſq. Somerſet Herald, to have been of ſome note in the reign of Richard III. "John Woodrove, receiver of Wakefield, had a warrant by privy ſeal, dated 3 June, 2 Richard III. for an allowance of ſuch ſums of money as he ſhould employ in making a towre of new in the caſtle in Samerhall or Sandal. The ſaid John Woodrove had alſo a warrant dated the ſame month, granting him a tun of wine yearly for the uſe of the ſaid caſtle. 20 July following the king being then at York aſſigned the manors of Ulverſton and Thornham, co. Lancaſter, among others, in ſupport of the expences of his houſehold appointed to be at Sandal. October 10 following, orders were given for building a bakehouſe and brewhouſe within Sandal

[o] Hopkinſon's MS. Collections, fol. 5, 6. Of a number of wooden and alabaſter figures of ſaints, &c. found hid in the roof of a houſe in Wakefield, and ſuppoſed to have belonged to this chapel, or Sandal caſtle; ſee Gent. Mag. 1756. p. 599. 1757. p. 79. 127. and 267, and Brit. Top. II. 438.

[p] Watſon, I. 256. Lel. It. I. 42.

[15] G. [16] G. [17] G.

caſtle.

caſtle, by the advice of John de la Pole earl of Lincoln, and others of the king's council lying therein." From all which it is probable that Richard III. ſometimes reſided here after his acceſſion to the throne. Only a few fragments of walls remain. It is ſaid to have been beaten down in the civil war, one of the batteries againſt it being on Lowe hill. This hill may have been originally Roman work, as the great road between York and Mancheſter lay under it. At preſent it has the appearance of a Daniſh mount, ſurrounded by a double ditch, and having an additional outwork on the ſide which is eaſieſt of approach. If it has been an exploratory tower, it probably gave name to Wakefield, in Domeſday *Wachefeld*[q]. The ſtreet in Wakefield which led to earl Warren's parks is ſtill called *Ring-gate* or *Wren-gate* by contraction from *Warren gate*[r].

Newland. Between Wakefield and Caſtleford on the Calder at *Newland* was a preceptory of Knights Templars founded by king John, valued at 129 or 200*l. per annum*[s]. It is now the ſeat of ſir Edward Smith, bart.

Howley. *Howley* antiently belonged to the earls Warren, from which family it came to the Suthills, of Suthill hall, afterwards of the Savils, an illegitimate branch of the Savils of Thornhill, who got it by marriage with Suthill's widow. This family afterwards became earls of Suſſex 20 Charles I. and built a ſtately houſe here; but James, the laſt earl, dying 1671 without iſſue, it came to Francis lord Brudenell, who had married his ſiſter Frances, and was ſon of Robert earl of Cardigan[18]. This family have entirely demoliſhed the great houſe, and the preſent Howley hall is partly the old houſe, which hath a new part built to it, and ſtands about a quarter of a mile from where ſtood the great houſe.

Drightlington. Two miles from it is *Drightlington*, which gave birth to Dr. James Margetſon, archbiſhop of Armagh, who founded there a ſchool, endowed with £.60 *per annum*[19].

Darton. Near Barnſley is *Darton*, a ſeat of a branch of the Beaumonts, of whom Mr. George Beaumont, merchant, left £.500 to found a free ſchool here, £.500 to poor miniſters, £.150 to the poor of London, £.50 to the poor of York, and £.30 to Hull, beſides a conſiderable eſtate among his rea tions.

Burthwaite. In this pariſh is *Burthwaite*, formerly the ſeat of the Burdets, barts. which family ſold it to Mr. Silveſter, from whom it deſcended to ſir Edward Smith, of Newland, bart. There is a very ſtately monument in Darton church, I think, for Silveſter of Burthwaite.

Burton Grange. Farther from Calder lies *Burton Grange*, where lady Mary Armyn, daughter of Henry Talbot, 4th ſon of George earl of Shrewſbury, and relict of ſir William Armyn, bart. erected an hoſpital for ſix poor widows, each to have a gown and 40*s.* a year. She built and endowed two others in other counties during her life, and, at her death, 1675, left £.40 for 99 years for like pious uſes[20].

This hoſpital at Burton Grange is cloſe by the mill at Monk Bretton, and I believe Burton Grange and Monk Bretton are the ſame place.

More ſouth is *Worſbrough*, where Henry Ed- Worſbrough. munds, eſq. and others, generouſly built a good parſonage houſe; and Obadiah Walker, maſter of Univerſity college, Oxford, who was born here, annexed a library to the ſchool[21].

Worſbrough, or, as it is generally pronounced, *Worſper*, is the ſeat of Francis Edmonds, eſq.

Stainbrough was formerly the ſeat of the family of Stainbrough. Everingham, afterwards of the Cutlers, but now, ſince the earl of Strafford built that ſmall caſtle in the garden, which he called *Wentworth caſtle*, Stainbrough is changing its old name for that of Wentworth caſtle. It gave title of baron to the earl of Strafford. On the ſummit of a ſteep hill called *Bank Top* is an artificial ruin of a caſtle erected by his lordſhip.

At *Dodworth* near Barnſley is an antient manſion Dodworth. belonging to the family of Brooke, of good antiquity in theſe parts, from which is deſcended John Charles Brooke, eſq. F. S. A. the late Somerſet Herald, to whoſe aſſiſtance I was ſomewhat obliged for this county. *Saville* hall, in Dodworth, is the oldeſt ſeat of this great family of Saville that is known in England.

Between *Wakefield Outwood*, and *Thorp on the hill* at *Lingwell gate*, were found 1697, certain clay moulds for Roman coins, all of ſuch emperors in whoſe reigns the money is known to have been counterfeited[t]. This place may take its name from the *Lingones* quartered at *Olicana*, Ilkley, and *wall*, a corruption of *vallum*, and they might have encamped on Thorp on the hill[22].

The town of *Methley* ſtands upon a deal of ground, Methley. and had in it many houſes of gentlemen who had eſtates in this part.

In the church of Methley are ſeveral good monuments, one of which is ſaid to be the effigy of ſir Robert Waterton, maſter of the horſe to king Henry IV. Another very magnificent altar monument, on which are the effigies of ſir John Savile the judge laid betwixt his two wives. His epitaph ſets forth, that "he was by the ſpecial favour of the "king judge of the aſſize in his own county[23]." He died 1606.

About the year 1744 was erected a very elegant monument to John Savile, eſq. grandfather to the preſent earl of Mexborough. On it are the effigies of himſelf and wife, well executed in white marble, by Cheere.

Methley hall ſtands a little weſt of the church and town of Methley. This was a fine old houſe built by ſir Robert Waterton originally in the reign of king Henry IV. but afterward great part rebuilt in the time of queen Elizabeth, by ſir John Savile the judge. It was moated round, and had a ſtone bridge over the moat to a tower in the centre of the front, where was a gateway, or entrance, with ſtrong gates like a caſtle, and a portcullis to let down in time of danger. At the oppoſite ſide of the houſe was a draw-bridge

[q] Watſon's Hiſt. of the Warren family, II. 19.
[r] Ib. 57. [s] Tan. 683.
[18] G. Dugd. Bar. II. 462. [19] G. [20] G. [21] G.
[t] Of theſe moulds ſee before in Shropſhire, p. 24, &c.
[22] G. [23] G.

over

over the moat. This houſe was built like a caſtle round a ſquare court. In the front were three towers, that in the middle, through which the grand entrance was, and another tower at each end of the front, in one of which was a ring of bells, but the houſe having grown out of repair by reaſon of the moat, the late earl of Mexborough pulled part of it down, and built much in the modern taſte. Here is a good park, and well ſtocked with deer.

It is remarkable that there are in Yorkſhire more houſes which are and have been ſeats of the Saviles than of any other family whatſoever, though now none of the family of any account are left except the earl of Mexborough's line, and that branch reduced to a few.

10 William III. an act paſſed for making and keeping navigable the rivers Are and Calder[24].

Ribble r. The river *Ribble* runs a courſe of 40 miles in this
Giggleſwick. county before it enters Lancaſhire, paſſing by *Giggleſwick*, where at the foot of a prodigious ledge of rocks called the *Scar* riſes the moſt noted ſpring in England for ebbing and flowing, ſometimes thrice and even four or five times in an hour to the height of near ſix inches, and the water ſubſides three-quarters of a yard at the reflux, though near 30 miles from the ſea. It runs with a plentiful ſtream, is incloſed in a quadrangle of ſtone flags about two feet ſquare cloſe by the road ſide, and had formerly proper outlets for the current to enable the ſpectators to diſtinguiſh the degrees of its riſe and fall with more exactneſs; but is now much neglected[u]. Here is a noted ſchool founded by Mr. Bridges, and well endowed, and a croſs engraved in Gent. Mag. LIV. 671: and at *Waddington* on the ſame river is a noble hoſpital for ten poor widows, and a chapel founded by Mr. Robert Parker[25]. Not far from
Waddington.
Sawley. this laſt place is *Sallay*, or *Sawley*, where William Percy built 1146 a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.147 *per annum*[x].

Starbotham. At *Starbotham* in Craven was an extraordinary eruption of water from the foot of the rock where it ſtands, which had almoſt covered the town with ſtones[y].

Craven. *Craven* gave title of earl to William Craven, deſcended from a family of that name at Appletrewick, ſo created by Charles II. having been created baron of Hempſtead Marſhal, co. Berks, by Charles I. which laſt title on his deceaſe 1695 unmarried, fell to the heirs of ſir William Craven of Worceſterſhire[26], of whom William is the 6th and preſent lord, who was created viſcount and earl Craven July 13, 1801.

Skipton. *Skipton* is a tolerable town of one broad ſtreet terminated by the church and caſtle, ſeated in a fertile expanded vale. The church is ſaid to have been built by Robert de Romili, lord of the honour of Skipton. By failure of iſſue male it fell to William Fitz Duncan, earl of Murray, who married Romili's daughter, and it paſſed with their daughter to William le Gros, earl of Albemarle. It fell by females to other families. In the reign of Richard I. it belonged to Aveline, daughter of William de Fortibus, whom Henry III. beſtowed in marriage on his ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter; but, on the forfeiture of it by his ſon Edmund for treaſon againſt Edward II. it came to the crown, and the honour and caſtle were granted 1309 to Robert de Clifford, an Herefordſhire baron, in whoſe family it continued till the laſt century. It is now the property of the earl of Thanet by the marriage of his anceſtor with Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Anne Clifford. It was diſmantled 1648 after the civil war, but repaired 1657-8 by the aforeſaid Anne Clifford, and is contrived in a ſingular manner. The entrance from the ſouth leads to a flight of ſtone ſteps, thence through the kitchen to a ſmall ſquare court; in whoſe centre is an old yew-tree, ſurrounded by a baſe of ſtones charged with ſhields. Several paſſages wind round the towers to two or three rooms, hung with tapeſtry. In the principal of theſe is fixed a curious picture in form of an altar-piece or three-leaved ſcreen, in whoſe centre are the portraits of George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland, in a rough dreſs, and his lady, Margaret, daughter of Francis Ruſſel, ſecond earl of Bedford; ſhe points to two children ſtanding before her. Above are the heads of her two ſiſters, Anne counteſs of Warwick, and Elizabeth counteſs of Bath, and his two ſiſters, Frances lady Wharton, and Margaret counteſs of Derby, with inſcriptions compoſed by Anne Clifford aſſiſted by judge Hales. The two doors or ſide leaves repreſent their daughter Anne in her ſtudy at the age of 13, and in her weeds. Above the firſt are the heads of Samuel Daniel her tutor, and Anne Taylor her governeſs; and above the latter thoſe of her two huſbands Richard earl of Dorſet, who died 1624, and Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who died 1650. The middle picture is bordered with arms and accounts of the ſeveral alliances of the Clifford family, including the royal houſe of Plantagenet. The outer gate of the caſtle, now the reſidence of the ſteward, has the family motto forming the baluſtrades.

In the church, one of thoſe repaired by the lady already mentioned 1655, are buried ſeveral of the Cliffords. The inſcriptions for the three firſt earls of Cumberland of that name relate little more than their lineage in tedious detail[z]. George, the third earl, was honoured with the garter by queen Elizabeth, and famous for his ſea-ſervices, performing, as his inſcription in the caſtle ſets forth, nine voyages in perſon, moſt of them to the Weſt Indies, and being the beſt born Engliſhman that ever hazarded himſelf in that kind. He died 1605, leaving one daughter Anne counteſs of Dorſet, Pembroke, and Montgomery, born $15\frac{8}{9}\frac{9}{0}$, at this caſtle, who rebuilt or repaired ſix caſtles enumerated in their place (Brough, Pendragon, Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, and Barden Tower), and built ſeven chapels, and two hoſpitals richly endowed, and died 1676[27], aged eighty-ſix.

At *Emſey*, near Skipton, to the north-weſt, Wil- Emſey.
liam de Meſchines and Cecilia de Romili his wife

[24] G. [u] Gent. Mag. XXX. 315. [25] G. [x] Tan. 658. [y] Phil. Tranſ. N° 245, p. 306.
[26] G. [z] Pennant's Tour in Scot. II. 353—360. Groſe. [27] G.

founded

founded 1120 a monaſtery for canons regular of St. Auſtin, which was about 30 years after tranſlated by their daughter Adeliza to *Bolton* in Craven, and valued at £.212 *per annum*[a]. Speed places alſo at Bolton an houſe of Carmelites founded by the earl of Albemarle or lord Grey of Codnor[b].

Chapel in the dale.

Near the *Chapel in the dale*, on the north ſide of Ingleborough, are three caverns totally unlike any in this iſland, though caverns are common in all limeſtone countries. The neareſt to the chapel is a pit ſinking from an even ſurface 40 feet into the ground, and about as many in diameter. At the bottom is a deep pool of water, from whence iſſues a ſubterraneous brook through a narrow paſſage. A quarter of a mile above this is another pit, of an irregular form, a chaſm between two perpendicular rocks, 40 feet deep, ſeeming one of thoſe breaks or faults, as the miners call them, where the regular ſtrata have been broken and one part ſunk below the other. Two hundred yards above this is another cavern of perpendicular deſcent among incruſtations and foſſils. At 70 feet are two caſcades falling into a narrow pool 37 yards deep, which proceeding about a mile under ground, breaks out and forms the large brook that runs by Ingleton, and thence to the river Lune[c].

Caverns.

The river Ribble tumbles into a deep cavern, and is loſt in the bowels of the mountains for above three miles, when it emerges again, and, with a continued roar, makes its way to Settle. Eaſt from Settle is *Malham cove*, an amphitheatre of perpendicular lime-ſtone rocks on the ſide of the moor at leaſt 100 yards high in the middle. On the top of one of theſe rocks is an appearance of a channel for 200 or 300 yards, which by its having no earth to cover it may have been the right paſſage for that water, which formerly uſed to tumble over the precipice, but now has found a paſſage underground, and flows out at the bottom of the rock, being called *Air head*[d]. The river *Are* has its deep and romantic channel among theſe rocks, the higheſt of which is called *Gordal*, a block of ſolid lime-ſtone near 100 yards high. Here the waters collected in a ſudden thunder-ſtorm about 1730, burſt a paſſage through the rock, and filled the valley with ſtones. *Malham tarn*, a curious lake at the top of the moor, abounds with trout. It is near 400 acres, of the ſhape of a parallelogram, clear to the bottom, which is 10 or 12 feet deep. Only two viſible ſprings ſupply it with water, one on the eaſt, the other in the north-weſt. The ſuperfluous water is diſcharged by a gliding ſtream, which dips underground at two different places without the two ſtreams communicating. It is the head of the river *Air*, and abounds in fine trout. The river ſinks into the ground very near it, and appears again under the fine rock which faces the village; but in great rains this ſubterraneous paſſage is too narrow, and it makes its way over the top of the rock in a majeſtic caſcade of 60 yards. At *Gordal ſcar* is a fine ſheet caſcade in a glen half a mile below the Scar; the rocks above 100 feet high projecting above 10 yards over their baſes, and almoſt meeting at top[e].

Malham cove and tarn.

Air r.

The coals from the collieries at *Ingleton* and *Black Burton* were formerly carried on horſes as far as Kendal. But a canal is now cut to that place, from theſe parts, where it joins the Lancaſter canal. *Yordas cave* in *Kingſdale* is in a rock of black marble. By the ſide of the river Weaſe or Greta are ſlate quarries, whoſe ſurface is decorated with variety of curious plants. This river riſes about three miles from Ingleton out of ſeveral ſprings, having run about two miles underground, though making its appearance in two or three places within that diſtance, and in floods here running above ground. At a ſmall diſtance from the chapel in the dale is *Hurtlepot*, a round deep hole about 30 or 40 feet perpendicular, and a deep black water at bottom, which runs over in great floods, and has in it large black trout. Another deep chaſm 10 yards long and 20 deep at the bottom of a precipice is named *Ginglepot*, filled at bottom with ſmooth pebbles except in the ſouth corner, where is a deep water, which in floods ſwells to the top and iſſues out in a vaſt torrent. In the way between theſe two caverns were remains of two ſmall artificial mounts, ſaid to have been butts for archers. *Weathercoat cove* is a perpendicular natural cataract in a huge cavern 60 yards from north to ſouth and 30 broad. It is entered by a little cave, on the right of which is a ſubterraneous paſſage under the rocks, and a petrifying well. The height of the north corner of the great cave is 36 yards. About 11 yards from the top iſſues out a torrent of water falling 25 yards, and loſing itſelf on the rocks at the bottom, and after paſſing through the two preceding caverns appears again by the ſide of the turnpike road. About a mile ſouth on the other ſide of Ingleborough is *Donk cave*, a cavern ſomewhat ſimilar, but not ſo vaſt and terrible, longer and wider, but not deeper, and the caſcade in it falling not above eight or nine yards[f]. The immenſe baſe on which Ingleborough ſtands is between twenty and thirty miles in circumference. The riſe is in ſome places even and gradual, in others as on the north and weſt rugged and almoſt perpendicular. The top is plain and horizontal almoſt a mile round, having the ruins of an old wall about it. Horſe-races were formerly held on it. On the weſt edge are remains of a beacon aſcended to by a flight of ſteps, and ruins of a watch-houſe. The rock being barely covered with earth produces only a ſpungy moſs. Several ſprings riſe near the ſummit: one of good water on the north ſide called *Fair-weather ſyke* falls into a chaſm called *Meir gill:* the reſt run under-ground to the rivers Lune or Ribble. The ſoil on the baſe and ſide is chiefly peat moſs. The perpendicular height of this mountain above the level of the ſea is 3987 feet, and its top is the firſt land ſeen by ſailors from Dublin to Lancaſter, though it is almoſt 30 miles from the ſea[g]. This mountain is in four manors: *Ingleton* to the weſt belongs to Mr. Parker; *Newby* to the coheirs

Ingleborough

[a] Tan. 647. [b] Ib. 602.
[c] Mr. Walker's account of it in Weſt's guide to the Lakes, 232—234. [d] Mr. Fuller in Phil. Tranſ. N° 459.
[e] Walker, Ib. 235—237. [f] Account of the Caves at the end of Weſt's account of the Lakes, 238—255.
[g] Walker, Ib. 255—259.

of the late duke of Montague; *Clapham* to Mr. Morley; *Auſtwick* to Mr. James Farrar. The land round the bottom is fine paſture interſperſed with many acres of lime-ſtone rocks: the ſides are more barren and peat moſs, and in many parts are fine quarries of ſlate, and near the ſummit looſe grit ſtone. The weſt and north ſides are moſt ſteep and rocky; one part on the ſouth may be aſcended on horſeback. Part which juts out near a mile to the north-eaſt is called *Park fell*, another to the eaſt *Simon fell*, and another to the ſouth *Little Ingleborough*[h]. Dr. Gale[i] ſuppoſes the beacon was erected by the Roman garriſon of *Bremetonacæ* or Overboro', which is five miles from it[k].

In a field called the *Sleights* are two large heaps of ſmall round ſtones, a quarter of a mile from each other, called the *Hurders*. At the bottom of the high mountain *Cam* is an inn called *Gearſtones*, and a mile from it another cavern named *Catknot hole*, with an entrance two or three yards wide and three or four high, and a rill of water in it. The river Ribble runs by its mouth. A mile or two to the north is *Greenſide cave* at bottom of the high mountain *Whernſide*. *Alumpot* a little above *Selſide* village and two miles from Gearſtones is a round ſteep hole in the lime ſtone rock about 10 yards diameter, into which falls a rivulet. There are ſeveral other caves and chaſms on the baſe of Ingleborough, ſuch as *Hardraw kin* and *Meer gild*, on the north; *Long kin* on the ſouth; *Johnſon's jacket hole*, *Gaper gil*, *Blakſide cave*, *St. William's cave*, *Atkinſon's chamber*, &c. &c. ſome dry, others having water in them. On the baſe of *Penigent* is *Dowgill ſcar* a little above

Caverns.

Horton. *Horton*, a groteſque amphitheatre of lime-ſtone rocks compoſing a high precipice, whence in time of flood falls a large torrent of water. A mile or two above Horton are *Hulpit* and *Huntpit holes*, through one of which runs *Horton beck*, and through the other *Branſil beck*, which croſs each other under ground without mixing on different ſtrata one above the others. At *Culms* is a curious ſlate quarry. At *Stainforth* three miles from Horton and two from Settle are two caſcades in the Ribble, and a third higher a little above the village. At *Giggleſwick ſcar* is the well[l] that ebbs and flows ſeveral times in an hour, but not at all in extreme drought or wet, but is now much neglected[m].

Settle. *Settle* is hid under mountains in a cultivated vale on the river Ribble. It is irregularly built, and has a ſpacious market-place. Facing the market-place was a dial on the hill, engraved by Buck and Feary 1778, but now cut down with the lime-ſtone and deſtroyed. The old croſs being ruinous and taken down, in the inſide of it was the appearance of another croſs rudely deſigned on which were found two or three ſilver coins, ſince loſt. The church is at Giggleſwick, a mile off, on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

Kilſey craggs are by the ſide of the vale, along which deſcends the river *Wherf*. From *Graſſington* to Skipton is nine miles, the country all around uneven and rugged; the vales rich on the ſurface, and the mountains abound with lead.

Kilwick. At *Kilwick*, four miles from Skipton, where the late John Currer, eſq. F. A. S. had a ſeat, you paſs under the canal or aqueduct, of which there are five or ſix locks at *Bingley*, where the barges aſcend or deſcend 80 or 90 feet perpendicular in the diſtance of 100 yards. The act was procured in 1770 to make a navigable canal from Leeds to Liverpool, which has ſince been carried into effect. It proceeds along the Air to Skipton and Gallgrave, whence it takes a ſoutherly direction to Burnley, and from thence to Blackburn, and on to Chorley, and by a circuitous route to Wigan, and juſt beyond Newburgh, it joins the Douglas navigation, and proceeds by an indirect devious courſe to Liverpool[n].

Craven bank. In a quarry by the road ſide at *Craven back*, the boundary of that extenſive country called Craven, above Giggleſwick, were found at two yards in depth a large quantity of Roman coins, chiefly of the two Conſtantines, Gratian, and others of the ſame period. Here is an artificial mount of earth, raiſed in form of a cylindrical cone, with a flat top and raiſed bank above the ſummit[o].

High hill *camps.* At *High hill* above Settle are remains of two Roman fortifications; the firſt takes up a large tract of ground, in the middle of which is a noble ſpring, ſurrounded with a bank of earth: the ſecond is ſmall and oblong, exactly like that before deſcribed on Mam Torr[p]. A branch of the Roman road paſſes over the moors by Sunderland and in view of Craven bank. At *Bracewell*, an old ſeat Bracewell. of the Tempeſt family, near *Thornton*, is a ruined caſtle, where is ſtill ſhewn a chamber, in which it is ſaid one of our Edwards or Henrys once reſided; and between this and Settle a caſtellated manſion called *Hellifield Cochins*[q].

Thornton. Hence the Are paſſes by *Thornton*, the ſeat of the Thorntons, to *Rawdon*, the antient ſeat of the family Rawdon. of that name; the head of which family is Francis earl of Moira in Ireland. Of this family was ſir George Rawdon, who with leſs than 200 Engliſh repulſed ſir Phelim O'Neale at the head of an army of about 7000 rebels, beſieging Leſnigarvy, now Liſburne, in Ireland, in that general maſſacre 1641, where many thouſand proteſtants were cruelly butchered. Henry, ſon of Francis Layton, eſq. in purſuance of his father's will, built and endowed a chapel here with £. 20 which was conſecrated by archbiſhop Dolben 1684. In 1664 were ſummoned from *Dent*, a town in Craven, as witneſſes in a cauſe at York aſſizes, two perſons, father and ſon, the firſt of whom wanted only half a year of 140 years, and the other was above 100[r].

Carlton. *Carlton* in Craven gave title 1714 of baron to Henry Boyle (3d ſon of Charles lord Clifford of Laneſborough, and brother to Charles earl of Burlington), who had been ſecretary of ſtate to William and Anne. The title expired with him 1724.[28]

Kigheley. *Kigheley* is a ſmall market town with a handſome church.

[h] Gent. Mag. XXXI. 126.
[i] Anton. P. 119.
[k] Gent. Mag. Ib. 149.
[l] A print of it was engraved by Buck and Feary 1778.
[m] Account of the Caves. p. 259—269.
[n] Ib. 268, 269.
[o] Gent. Mag. LIV. 1784. p. 259.
[p] Vol. III. in Derbyſhire.
[q] Gent. Mag. ubi ſup.
[r] Phil. Tranſ. 160. G.
[28] G.

Fig.1.p.283

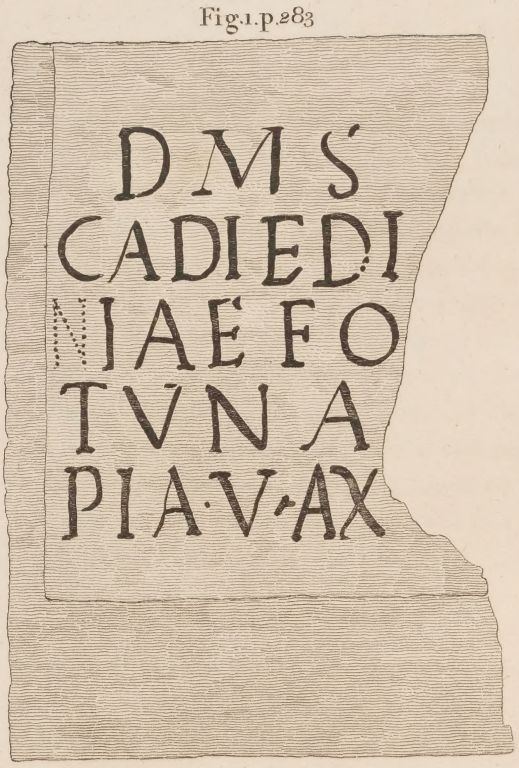


Fig.2

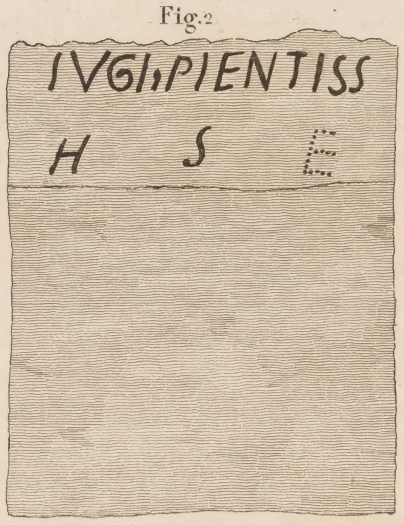
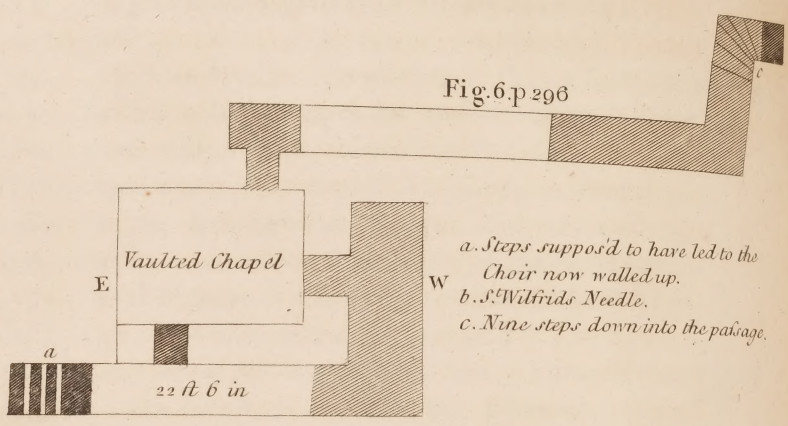


Fig.3.p.289

Fig.6.p.296



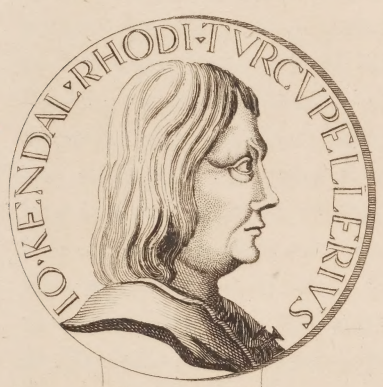


Fig.4.p.295.

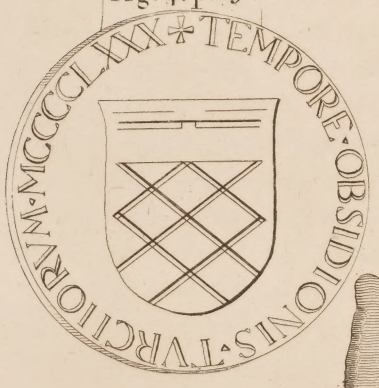


Fig.5.p.295.

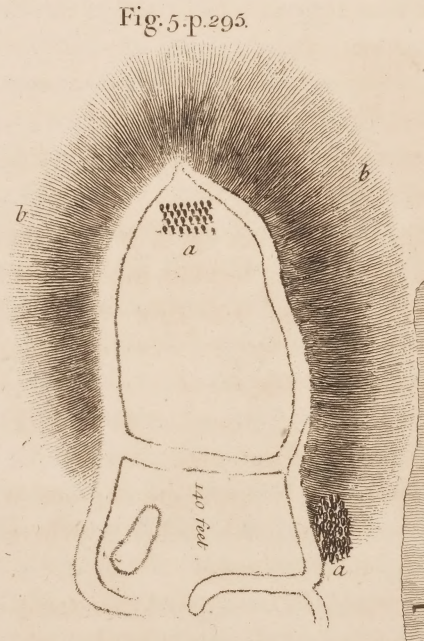
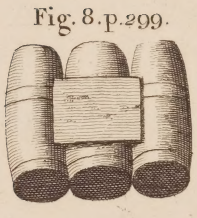


Fig.8.p.299.



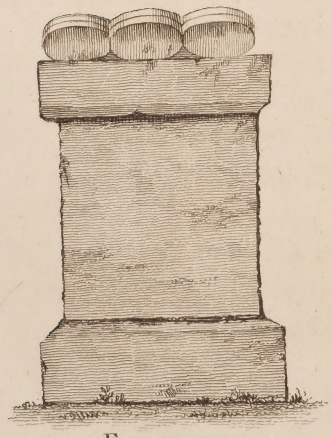
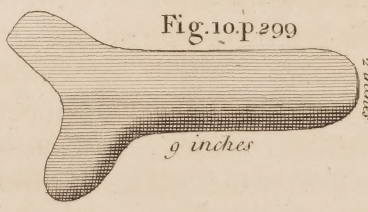


Fig.7.p.299

Fig.11.p.299

Fig.10.p.299



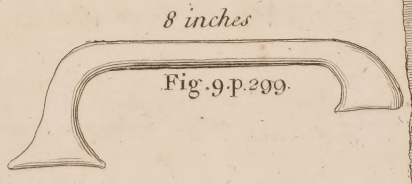


Fig.9.p.299.

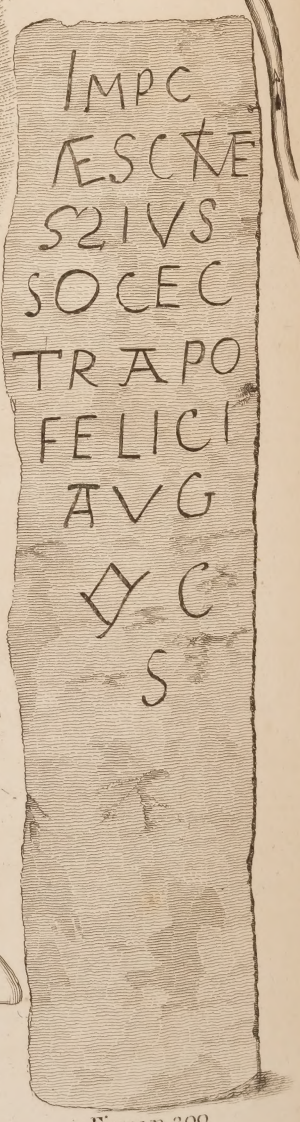


Fig.12.p.300

church. It was for many ages a ſeat of the family of that name; of whom Henry Kigheley, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is buried in the church without any memorial [29].

Broughton. At *Broughton*, in Craven, was found an urn with the mouth downwards on a limeſtone rock containing a braſs ſpear head with the hone to ſharpen it on, a ſtone hatchet, and ſome fragments of bone inſtruments. In another field adjoining was found an iron knife about half a yard long, ſuppoſed to have been uſed in ſacrifice, and in 1700 a braſs fibula on another limeſtone rock. Mr. Hearne aſcribed all theſe to the Danes [s]. The lordſhip of Broughton came by marriage of a daughter and heireſs of Gilliot with Robert Tempeſt, 7 Henry IV. 1406, to the family of Tempeſt, in which it has continued for many generations, and is now the principal ſeat of Stephen Tempeſt, eſq.

Cookridge. At *Cookridge*, in the road from Ikeley to Adle, Roman coins have been dug up, and on the moor not far from Adle mill 1702, were diſcovered traces of a Roman town. Among the ruins were many fragments of urns and pottery, with remains of a large aqueduct in ſtone. At a little diſtance is a Roman camp, pretty entire, above four chains by five, with a ſingle vallum. Two inſcriptions have been found, and a buſt in relief over a 3d which was deſtroyed by the labourers [30]. The inſcription, Plate XIV. fig. 1, has the letters very clear and diſtinct. Mr. Ward read it:

Cadillæ Jeriæ Piæ Fortunata Pia:

all which names are in Gruter. It was before read:

Dis manibus ſacrum Cadiediniæ Fortuna Pia vixit annos decem.

From what remains of the other fig. 2. one would ſuppoſe it to have been erected by ſome huſband for his affectionate wife: *Conjugi meritiſſimæ* occurs in Gruter. The three laſt letters may be read *Hoc ſepulchrum fecit* rather than *Hic ſita eſt.*

Mr. Horſley [t] ſays the 3d ſtone had three rude female figures ſeated like the *Deæ matres*. All theſe ſtones were found in Mr. Arthington's grounds near Adle mill, a few miles north of Leeds, where Thoreſby ſuppoſed a Roman ſtation.

Bramham. Celts have been found at *Oſmond thick* near *Bramham* moor [31]. In pulling down an old houſe in the moor 1749, was found an amethyſt ſet in gold, with an elegant figure of a woman holding a bow in her hand, the ſetting adorned with grapes and vine leaves [u].

At Bramham park, Robert Benſon, eſq. afterwards lord Bingley, built a ſtately houſe [32]. It belonged laſt to Fox lord Bingley, who married the only daughter of the preceding lord, and had the title revived in him 1762: he died 1771, and his only ſon 1768, ſo that the title is extinct. It is now the ſeat of ſir Henry Goodricke, bart. A conſiderable part of the park was encloſed from the moor called Bramham moor, by Robert Benſon, eſq. afterwards lord Bingley, who purchaſed ſome eſtates adjoining to it, and laid out the ground in a very elegant manner according to the taſte of that time.

Headley. At *Headley*, near Bramham, was a ſmall priory of Benedictines, cell to St Mary's abbey at York [x]. Headley belonged formerly to the Hewits, baronets. It was the eſtate of the late George Perrot, eſq. one of the barons of the exchequer. Headley gives title of baron of Ireland to a branch of the family of Winn of Noſteel abbey.

Bingley. *Bingley* gave title of baron to Robert Benſon, eſq. chancellor of the exchequer, ſo created 1713 by queen Anne [33], which title expired with him 1730. He left only a daughter, whoſe huſband Fox Lane was created lord Bingley 1762, which title became extinct in 1773.

Kirkſtall. *Kirkſtall* abbey was founded 1152 for Ciſtercians, whom Henry Lacy ſettled firſt at *Barnoldſwick* in this county. It ſtands three miles north of Leedes, in a beautiful country. The church, which meaſured from eaſt to weſt 445 feet, and from north to ſouth 340, is intire except the roof and eaſt end: the choir 15 yards by 8 and an half, ſided on each hand by three chapels 5 yards and an half by 3 and an half, the tranſept 9 yards and an half ſquare: the nave 48 yards long by 8 and an half without the ailes, which are 3 yards and an half; the circumference of the pillars 5 yards and three quarters; the weſt front without 74 wide. The nave has 8 arches on a ſide, the capitals different and ſomething like Saxon. The eaſt arch of the north aile has a border of zigzag (as has the north door of the nave) which the correſponding arch does not ſeem to have had. The whole is in a plain maſſive ſtyle, with a large ſquare tower, built juſt before the diſſolution. All the arches in the building are round: thoſe of the chapels high and narrow. The altar of white freeſtone lies broken in pieces, the authors of which violence are ſaid to have come to untimely ends. The chapter houſe has two central pillars hexagonal. The other buildings ranging round a court 143 feet by 115 feet are indiſtinguiſhable ruins. Gent [y] ſays the ſemetery of the monks on the ſouth ſide near the abbot's houſe is now an orchard, the arched chamber leading to it next the church, in the walls of which are yet to be ſeen ſeveral large ſtone coffins. The Are runs on the ſouth ſide over natural ſhelves ſhrouded with trees. The gateway is a farm-houſe; the mill and grange remain, and the well that ſupplied the abbey with water. The ſite was granted at the diſſolution to archbiſhop Cranmer and his heirs. It came afterwards to the Saviles, earls of Suſſex, and thence by marriage to the Brudenells. The late duke of Montague was proprietor of the ruins, and kept them from further dilapidation. Mr. Thoreſby found Roman bricks in them [z]. The revenues of this houſe were valued at the diſſolution at £. 329 *per annum* [a]. The village has a good inn.

Pudſey. Fallneck. Three miles beyond is *Pudſey* village, where, at an houſe called *Fallneck*, built about 1748, is ſettled a colony of Moravians. Baron Zinzendorf was the

[29] G. [s] Thoreſby's letter prefixed to Leland's It. IV. and Hearne's remarks on it. [30] G.
[t] P. 313. Yorkſh. xv. xvi. xvii. [31] G. [u] Biſhop Lyttelton, A. S. min. [32] G. [x] Tan. 650.
[33] G. [y] Phil. Tranſ. N° 234. p. 737. [z] Hiſt. of Rippon, p. 27.
[a] Tann. p. 666. Burt. Mon. Eborac. p. 288. Groſe.

head

head of theſe people. They have a chapel and a dormitory for the ſingle brethren, and another for the ſingle ſiſters. They were at firſt Germans, but have made many Engliſh converts, and carry on a linen and woollen manufactory, being unconnected with the neighbourhood.

Are was made navigable to Leedes 1698 [34].

Thorpe on the hill. At *Thorpe on the hill*, an old ſeat of the family of Swillington, after of the Gaſcoynes, then of the Ingrams, laſtly of Metcalf Proctor, eſq. commanding an extenſive proſpect to the eaſt, between Leedes and Wakefield were found ſeveral moulds for counterfeiting Roman coins. They were the two ſides of Alexander, Severus, and Mammæa, and of the ſame kind with thoſe before deſcribed at Wroxeter.

After the burning of Campodunum or Donaſeld, the ſucceeding kings made themſelves *villam in regione Loidis* [d].

Bradford. *Bradford* is a market and manufacturing town. It belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to John Northop of *Manningham*, an adjoining village, and his heirs, three meſſuages, and ſix bovates of land to come to Bradford on the blowing of a horn on St. Martin's day in winter, and wait on him and his heirs in their way from Blackburnſhire, with a lance and hunting dog for 30 days; to have for yeomans-board, one penny for himſelf, and a halfpenny for his dog, &c. for going with the receiver or bailiff to conduct him ſafe to the caſtle of Pontfract. A deſcendant of Northrop, afterwards granted land in Horton to Ruſhworth of *Horton*, another adjoining village, to hold the hound while Northrop's man blew the horn. Theſe are called *Hornman* or *Horblow* lands, and the cuſtom is ſtill kept up: a man coming into the market place with a horn, halbert, and dog, is met by the owner of the lands in Horton. After proclamation made, the former calls out aloud, "Heirs of Ruſhworth come hold me my "hound whilſt I blow three blaſts of my horn "to pay the rent due to our ſovereign lord the "king." He then delivers the ſtring to the man from Horton, and winds his horn thrice. The original horn, reſembling that at Tutbury in Staffordſhire, is ſtill preſerved, though ſtripped of its ſilver ornaments.

Leedes. "*Ledis*, two miles lower than *Chriſtal* abbay on "*Aire* river, is a praty market [town] having one "paroche churche, reaſonably well buildid, and as "large as Bradeford, but not ſo quick as it. The "town ſtondith moſt by clothing [e]." Charles I. incorporated it [f] under an alderman, nine burgeſſes, and 20 aſſiſtants; Sir John Savile, afterwards baron Savile, being firſt alderman, and his office executed by John Harriſon, eſq. who founded and endowed an hoſpital with £.80 *per annum*, for induſtrious and honeſt perſons, who might be reduced, and a chapel for a miniſter to read prayers at £.10 *per annum*, built a freeſchool, to which Godfrey Lawſon, mayor of this borough, added a library 1689, a noble church, dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, endowed it with £. 80 *per annum*, and £.10 *per annum* for repairs, a houſe for the miniſter, and a handſome market croſs, and left the remainder of his eſtate, £. 30 *per annum*, in truſt, to relieve his poor relations by apprenticing the boys, and portioning the girls, having bought of Richard Falkingham, eſq. divers lands and tenements; with part of which he endowed the new church, and having ſold the reſt for more than it coſt him, he conſcientiouſly beſtowed the ſurplus on the heirs of Falkingham, with an addition; the produce of the whole ſum amounting to 1600*l.* which appears to be near half his eſtate. He was born at Leedes 1579, was chief alderman 1626 and 1634; in which laſt year his church was conſecrated by archbiſhop Neile. He died aged 77, 1656, and is buried in that church under an altar-tomb of black marble, with his effigies, in his gown, the gift of Mr. Henry Robinſon, his nephew, the incumbent. 13 Charles II. the government of this town was altered to a mayor, 12 alderman, and 24 aſſiſtants.

This place gave title of duke to Sir Thomas Oſborne, created marquis of Caermarthen 1689, and duke of Leedes 1694. He was ſucceeded 1712 by his youngeſt ſon Peregrine; he 1729 by his youngeſt ſon Peregrine Hyde; he 1731 by his only ſon Thomas, 4th duke; he by his ſon Francis Godolphin; and he 1799 by his ſon George William Frederick, the 6th and preſent duke.

A navigable canal was begun from Leedes to Liverpool 1770, and has been ſince carried into effect [g].

At *Hawcaſter rigg* on Blackmore, two miles north of Leedes, Mr. Thoreſby deſcribes a Roman pottery [h].

Temple Newſom. From Leedes Are paſſes not far from *Temple Newſom*, antiently *Nehus* or *New bigging*, where a preceptory of Knights Templars was founded in Henry II. granted at the diſſolution to the Darcys [i], lately the ſeat of lord Ingram viſcount Irwin [33], after of his relict. Here is a collection of very good paintings.

Winvaed. The river *Winvaed, in regione Ledis*, near which Oſwi gained the victory over Penda, is now called the *Broad Are* [k]. The place is called *Winmore*, and is four miles from Leedes in the York road. Wheeloc's edition of Bede calls the river *Winved*, and Alfred tranſlates it Finpæð ꝼꝛeame, which Mr. Thoreſby after the moſt diligent inquiry determined to be *Are*. It may have changed its name on the occaſion for a time, and reſumed the preſent afterwards. Biſhop Gibſon derives it from Fin victory, and Fiꝺ broad or great, as it muſt have been both in its conſequences and in the loſs of 30 cyne beajne or *duces regii*, ſlain on the enemy's ſide, and a great number of men drowned by the floods, which the exceſſive rains had occaſioned on both ſides the river, which might not improbably retain the name of *broad* to this day from that occaſion, the epithet being ſo annexed to it that the common people cannot pronounce the one without the other. Why elſe ſhould Are be called *Broad* rather than Ouſe or Calder. The place of battle is not called

[34] G.
[e] Lel. VII. 54.
[i] Tan. 675.
[f] Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. N° 234. p. 239.
[33] a. r. 30.
[g] G.
[d] See p. 282. *Kildwick*.
[k] Bede E. H. II. 14.
[h] Smith on Bede.
Phil. Tranſ. 222. p. 319.

Winwedmore but Winmore, the termination *more* anſwering to Ꝛıꝺ, and expreſſing greatneſs, and Ꝛıꝺꝼꝛꝺeam being ſynonymous Bꝛaꝺan æ or *Broad-water*, which is eaſily changed to Bꝛaꝺ ape[34]. At the burning of Campodunum or Donaſeld one ſtone altar was ſaved, which was kept in Bede's time[k] in the monaſtery of the abbot and preſbyter Thrydwulf in the wood of *Elmete*. This has been ſuppoſed to be at *Berwick in Elmet*, but as this wood was of large extent, and comprehended ſeveral towns, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the preciſe one[l].

Caſtleford. "From Pontefract to *Caſtelleford* village two "miles moſt by encloſid ground. One ſhoid me "there a garth by the chirch-yard, wher many "ſtraungg thinges of fundation hath been found, "and he ſaid that there had been a caſtelle, but it "was rather ſum manor place[m]."

Edred, A. D. 950, returning from taking vengeance on the people of Northumberland, was attacked at *Caſtelford* by the people of York, who had choſen a Dane for their king, and cut off much of his rear. Provoked at this he would have returned and ravaged their country, but was prevented by their immediate ſubmiſſion[n].

Legeolvm. Legeolium in Antoninus's 5th Iter, called Logecium in the 8th Iter, ſuits the diſtance of twelve computed miles from Doncaſter to Caſtleford, which therefore no doubt was *Legeolium*, and perhaps part of the antient name is retained in *Allerton* juſt on the north ſide of the river. The Roman ſtation now called *Caſtlegarth*, is near the church, and has the original ſituation between the river Are and Calder near their conflux, and probably for this reaſon it was ſet on the ſouth ſide of the river. There are little viſible remains at preſent, but abundance of Roman coins and other marks of Roman antiquities are foundhere[o]. Thomas de Caſtleford, monk of Pontefract, about 1340, wrote a hiſtory of Pontefract, (where Leland inclines to place *Legeolium*, and is followed by Drake) from Aſk its Saxon poſſeſſor to the end of the Lacy family, from which Leland learned many new and curious particulars, which he propoſed to interweave in his Civil Hiſtory[p]. Pontefract has ſtill its *Padfoot*, the *genius loci*; Wakefield and Newcaſtle their *Bargueſt*.

Allerton.

Ledſtone *hall*. Not far from hence is *Ledſtone* hall, formerly the ſeat of the antient family of Witham, late of ſir John Lewis, bart. who having acquired a large fortune during his nine years factorſhip for the Eaſt India Company, and handſome preſents of jewels from the king of Perſia, who delighted in his company, laid out £.400 on building an hoſpital here for ten poor aged people, endowed it with £.60 *per annum*, and died 1671[q]. His eldeſt daughter and coheir married Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, and the ſeat came to their daughter lady Elizabeth Haſtings, who greatly improved it, and was a true pattern of piety and charity.

Brotherton. "Leving the Watheling ſtreet on the right hand "I went to *Brotherton*, wher Thomas, ſunne to king "Edward I. was borne, the quene by chaunce la-"boring as ſhe went on hunting[r]." He was born June 1, 1300, and had his Chriſtian name from St. Thomas of Canterbury, whoſe aid his mother invoked in her pains. Not far from the church is a place of twenty acres ſurrounded by a trench and wall, where, as tradition ſays, ſtood the houſe in which ſhe was delivered, and the tenants are bound to keep it ſurrounded by a wall of ſtone[35]. Pontefract.

"Some old people conſtantly adfirm that the "rigge of Watelyng ſtreate went thorowghe the "park of Pontefract. As far as I can gather this is "the town called *Legeolium*. After it was caullid "*Brokenbrige*. Ruines of ſuch a bridge yet is ſeene "ſcant half a mile eaſt out of Old Pontfract, but I "cannot juſtely ſay that this bridge ſtoode ful on "Watheling ſtreate. *Pontefracte* is a French name "brought in by the Laceys Normans for the Engliſh "word of *Brokenbridge*. Whereas now the faireſt "parte of Pontefract ſtondith on the toppe of the "hille was after the Conqueſt a chapel with a few "ſparkelid houſes: the chapel was caullid *St. Leo-"nardes in the frith*, and, as I lerne, this part of "the town was callid *Kirkeby*. Edmund Lacy "builded the college of White freres in this part of "Pontefract. Syr Robert Knolles that was the no-"table warrior in France builded in this part of "Pontefract Trinite college, having an hoſpital "joined to. In the college is a miniſter and ſix or "ſeven preeſtes, and in the hoſpital be 13 poor men "and women. Sir Robert Knolles was ons myndid "to have made this college at his manor of Skou-"thorp, three miles from Walſingham, but at the "deſier of Conſtance his wife, a woman of mene "birth, and ſumtyme of a diſſolute living afore "marriage, he turnid his purpoſe, and made it yn "the very place of Pontefract, where his wife was "born, endowing the college with a 180 li land by "the yere[s]. The caſtelle of Pontefract, of ſum called "*Snorre* caſtle, containeth eight round toures, of the "which the dungeon caſt ynto ſix roundelles, three "bigge, and three ſmall, is very fair, and hath a "fair ſpring. There is in the dike by the north "the Conſtables tower. King William the Con-"queror gave the town of Brokenbridge, and very "much land lying thereabout, to Hilbert de La-"ceio, a noble Norman. This Hilbert founded the "college of St. Clement in the caſtle[t]. Ther was a "college and hoſpital in Brokenbridge before the "Conquerer[u], where the monkes lay ontil the priorie "was erected. It is yet an hoſpital. The caſtel, "town, and landes about Brokenbridge longid afore "the Conqueſt to one Richard Aſchenald. Richard "had Ailrick, and he had Swane, &c. Robert, ſon "of Hilbert Lacy, founded *inſtigante Thurſtino*, the "priory of Pontefract, ſending for monks *ad fanum "Charitatis filiæ Cluni*[x]."

"Pontefract is a fayre large market town, and "good occupying in hit. There is a very fair caſtel "ſet on a rokke of ſtone; an abbay of Black monkes, "a paroche chirch, a college of preſtes, a place of "Grey freres, a fair chapel. Without the town, "on the hil where the goode duke of Lancaſter was "behedded, ys a fair chirch[y]."

[34] G. [k] II. 14. [l] Smith in Bede. Thoreſb. Duc. 232. G. Tan. 634. [m] Lel. I. 46.
[n] Hoved. 243. a. [o] Horſl. 434. [p] Lel. de Script. Tan. B. B. 156. [q] Thoreſby, Duc. 237.
[r] Lel. I. 105. [35] G. [s] Tan. 694. [t] Ib. 641. [u] Ib. 637.
[x] Lel. I. 42, &c. [y] Ib. V. 91.

In Robert's foundation charter in the Monaſticon, I. 648, the monks are ſtyled *de dominio ſuo in Kyrkeby*, and in another granted by him *monachi in Pontefracto*, and he ſays he founded it by the advice of *T.* archbiſhop of York. Leland underſtands this of Thurſtin, who came to that ſee 1119, 20 Henry I. though biſhop Gibſon takes him for Thomas I. who came to the ſee 1070, 1 William I. and died 1 Henry I. after crowning that prince. His argument for this is that Robert, who granted theſe charters, was baniſhed 6 Henry I. for being at the battle of Tencebray againſt him. But the biſhop with Camden before his eyes miſtakes Robert for his grandſon *Henry*, who was the perſon baniſhed. Thomas II. came to the ſee 1109, 9 Henry I. which was above 40 years before St. William, who wrought the miracles that changed the name from Kirkeby to Pontefract. The biſhop's miſtake does not, however, affect the argument about the name. The broken bridge, whence the Norman lords gave this town its name, is ſuppoſed by biſhop Gibſon to have been below the church and Bongate [or *Bourn* gate] mill over a waſh or bourn in the road from Pontefract to Knottingley, and from Doncaſter to Caſtlefield, by which waſh the current of waters flowing from the ſprings above, and ſupplying two mills, paſſes into the river at Knottingley, but it retains not that name above a bowſhot, being terminated by a place called *Bubwith houſes*, where, by Inq. in Edward II. it appears one John Bubwith held one-eighteenth of a knight's fee *juxta veterem pontem de* Pontefract. This water, now dangerous in ſudden rains and ſnows, could then have been ſcarce paſſable before the water was carried into the drains to Knottingley, or to ſerve the mills: not to mention that no other part of the town ſeemed to require a bridge; and the number of churches increaſing here made the name of *Kirkeby* leſs emphatical, and Leland alſo puts Brokenbridge ſcant half a mile out of Old Pontefract. Since the demolition of the caſtle it has been found that the round tower ſtood on a raiſed hill of very ſtiff clay, which looks as if it had been a Saxon keep, where Henry de Lacy might ſuperadd a ſtone building. Of the Lacies here, ſee Dugdale, Bar. I. 98.

Pontefract is a large neat town on the ſide of a ſteep hill, well paved and adorned with ſeveral good houſes in the principal ſtreet. The old croſs ſtands at the corner of a lane from Newhall. See it engraved in the plate of croſſes, fig. 3, 4. In the market place was formerly the famous croſs of St. Oſwald, commonly called *Oſgood croſs*, which gives name to the hundred, and was antiently a ſanctuary, at which none could be arreſted, and a *freed way* leading to it with about two yards all round it was till lately left unpaved. At preſent there is no diſtinction; the old croſs was removed 1735, and an unmeaning brick arcade erected in its ſtead by a legacy of one Dupere, an inhabitant. South of this is the church, or chapel, erected in the laſt century, after many unſucceſsful attempts to repair the beautiful old one below the hill reduced to a ſhell in the civil wars, but the walls, except the ſouth, ſo entire as to be ſtill capable of repair, and conſiſting of a nave, a chancel with an aile, two tranſepts, and a centre tower, once ſurmounted by a beautiful octagon lantern blown down ſoon after the ſiege, and replaced with another far inferior. £.3000 collected by brief for its repair was embezzled by the collectors. The caſtle, which made ſo diſtinguiſhed a defence in the civil wars as to ſtrike money during its ſiege, is now turned into gardens or liquorice grounds, and ſhews only the foundation of a few walls and towers. The two principal ones near the keep are both aſcended by ſteps, and one is called the Cockpit. There is another called the Queen's, and human bones have been dug up in the ſite of the chapel mentioned by Leland and Tanner[z]. A plan and very particular deſcription of the keep, with two of the large round towers deſcribed by Leland, by Mr. King, may be ſeen in Archæol. VI. 311—316. All its remains are only the lower ſtory with horrible dungeons and winding ſtaircaſes, and a well, probably Leland's fair ſpring. The keep is circular about 64 feet diameter. A narrow damp chamber formed in the thickneſs of the wall with two ſmall windows next the court is ſhewn for the place of Richard II's confinement and murder. A Cluniac priory was founded here by Robert de Lacy in the reign of Rufus, valued at £.337 *per annum*[a]. The place where theſe monks lived while this houſe was building was converted into an hoſpital by their founder, valued at £.97 *per annum*[b]. Edmund de Lacy earl of Lincoln, who died about 1257, founded a priory of Carmelite or White friars here[c]. Here was an houſe of black friars before 1266[d], a lazar houſe 1286[e], an hoſpital founded by one William Le Taboure in Edward III.[f] Below the town is *Newhall*, built in the reign of Elizabeth, ſometime the ſeat of Edward Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, and a few miles off *Ackworth* hall, late that of Mrs. Lowther.

Edmund, earl of Lancaſter, having confederated with the barons againſt the Spenſers, favourites of Edward II. obtained their baniſhment 14 Edward II. but the king's party gaining ſtrength next year, purſued the earl, who was retiring into the north. He was overtaken at Boroughbridge, and after a haſty rencounter taken and brought back to his caſile here, then in poſſeſſion of the king and the Spenſers, lodged in a tower looking towards the abbey which he had lately made, and in three days received ſentence in the hall to be beheaded. After judgement was pronounced, he ſaid, "Shall I die "without anſwer?" whereupon a certain Gaſcoigne took him away, and put a pilled broken hood on his head, and ſet him on a lean white jade without a bridle. Then he added, "King of Heaven have "mercy on me, for the king of earth *nous adguer-* "*this*." Thus he was carried through the inſults of the populace, having a friar preacher for his confeſſor, to a hill without the town, where he kneeled down towards the eaſt till one Hugin de Muſtin cauſed him to turn his face towards Scotland, and a

[z] P. 641. [a] Tan. 643. [b] Ib. 646. [c] Ib. 685.
[d] Ib. 686. Leland mentions an houſe of Grey friars here, but perhaps miſtakes them for theſe or the Black friars whom he does not mention. [e] Ib. 687. [f] Ib. 691.

villain

villain of London cut off his head. The prior and monks obtained his body of the king, and buried it on the right hand of the high altar. The king is ſaid to have ſoon repented of his death, and he was accounted a ſaint for his charity and regard to the religious, and chiefly for that his perſecutors came to untimely ends in a ſhort time. Miracles were ſaid to be done at his tomb, and blood to iſſue out of it[g].

Mr. Camden ſupports the more antient account of the death of Richard II. by ſtarving for a week or fortnight, and not by the pole-axes of ſir Piers of Exton, as adopted by Fabian and later writers, which does not agree with the expoſing of his body in this church, on the road, and at St. Paul's. The manifeſto of the inſurgents under archbiſhop Scrope, &c. implies the former, which is inſinuated in Vita R. II. p. 169, and Scali Mundi among MSS. Norf. The inquiſitive Froiſſart his contemporary could not find out the mode of his death[h].

Ackworth. At *Ackworth* the governors of the Foundling hoſpital in London erected a large building, which falling into diſuſe, was, with an eſtate of 30 acres of land, purchaſed, improved, and furniſhed for a Quaker ſeminary by a ſubſcription ſet on foot and liberally promoted by the late Dr. Fothergill, and is now in a very flouriſhing ſtate. They had before a ſmall eſtabliſhment for their poor children at *Gildemore*, in the weſt riding.

Campſall. In *Campſall* church near Pontefract is an old inſcription painted on the wall engraved in Hearne's preface to Leland's Collectanea, I. p. xxxvi.

Let : fall : downe : thy : ne : and : lift : up : thy : hart :
Behold : thy : maker : on : yond : crois : al : to : torn :
Remember : his : wondis : that : for : thee : did : ſmart :
Goten : without : ſyn : and : on a : virgin : born :
Al : his : hed : percid : with a : crowne : of : thorne
Alas : man : thy : hart : oght : to : breſt : in : too
bewar : of the dwyl : when : he : blawes : his : horn
And : pray : thy : gode : aungel : convey : the.

Fouleſnape. At *Fouleſnape* or *Fulſnaph* in the deanry of Pontefract, biſhop Tanner, from the Monaſticon and the Lincoln taxation 20 Edward I. places an hoſpital dedicated to St. Michael early in the reign of Henry III.[i] but it is doubtful where it was.

Shirburne. *Shirburne*, "a market town, wherein be many pin-"ners[k]." Mr. Camden transfers this manufactory to Aberford. Here was antiently a palace belonging to king Athelſtan, which he gave together with great part of the town to the ſee of York; and this continued to be the palace of the archbiſhops of York for ſome time after, but how long I know not. In a cloſe called the Hall Croft adjoining to the church-yard may be traced a great part of the foundations of the palace, which ſeems to have covered a large piece of ground.

The church, which is dedicated to Allhallows, is a neat Gothic building; and, in all likelihood, was rebuilt out of the ruins of the palace; for ſome parts of the church, as the arches of the porch and great door appear much older than the reſt of the fabrick: the arch of the porch is evidently Saxon architecture, but the capitals of the pillars going into the porch are two Gothic ſhields; on one is carved a chevron between 3 lions rampant; on the other 5 fuſils in bend. On the other ſide of the great door is the laſt-named coat with an annulet in the ſiniſter chief; on the other ſide 3 eſtoiles and a canton. The two firſt coats are carved upon the ſteeple and painted in glaſs in one of the windows. The firſt is Gules a chevron Ermine between 3 lions rampant Or. The other Argent 5 fuſils in bend Azure. There is a large ſtone preſerved in the veſtry which appears to have been a monument or part of one; on which is a ſhield with theſe arms; a chevron ermine between 3 lions rampant, impaling quarterly of 6. 1. 3 chevrons braced, on a chief 3 mullets. 2. 3 cuſhions. 3. 3 croſſes patee in chief. 4. An annulet, from which are 4 chains extended to the 4 corners of the eſcutcheon. 5. 3 □, each charged with an eſcallop ſhell: the 6th quarter is broken out. I take this to have been the monument of one of the founders of this preſent fabrick, as the arms are in ſo many places of it. There are painted in the windows in the ſouth aile the arms of Ryther, Roſs, Lowther, and Latimer. There are three old grave-ſtones in the church-yard with inſcriptions round the edges, but not legible, except one of them: "Orate pro aĩa Wiłłi Milks et "Agnetis uxoris ejus et huic filiæ . . . . . "qui obierunt anno dñi MCCCCXXIIII." In the church-yard on the ſouth ſide was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, now quite pulled down, but the foundations may yet be traced. In digging a grave in this place a few years ago was found an antient piece of ſculpture in ſtone repreſenting Chriſt upon the croſs and a female figure on each ſide, and other things. This is now removed into the church and taken care of. Robert Hungate, eſq. founded here an hoſpital and ſchool for 24 children, who have each £.50 *per annum*, from 7 to 15, and then a proviſion for binding them apprentices, or ſending them to the univerſity[36], with four exhibitions for St. John's college, Cambridge, and ſalaries for a maſter, uſher, &c. amounting to £.250 *per annum*. Leland ſays "he never ſaw in any part of "England ſo manifeſt tokens as here of the large "high creſt of the waye of Watling ſtreet made by "hand. *Aberford* is a poore thoroughfare on Wat- Aberford.
"ling ſtreet. Ther ly by eaſt of it 2 or 3 long "diches as campes of men of war[l]."

William de Mikelfield (ſon of Galfrid) granted to God and the chapel of St. Mary of Sherburn in aid of the ſupport of one chaplain there miniſtering divine ſervice 14 acres and an half of land in the territory of Mikelfeld[m].

There are only two hamlets within the townſhip of Sherburne, viz. Lennerton and Reaſt-Park. *Len-* Lennerton.
nerton is a ſmall hamlet very near Sherburne, in which there is nothing remarkable.

Reaſt-Park is a manor belonging to the archbi- Reaſt park.
ſhops of York, about three miles eaſt from Sherburne; at which place is yet remaining a very large moat ſurrounding the place, where formerly ſtood

[g] Walſing. p. 94. Lell. Coll. I. 667, 8, 9. in Dugd. I. 781.
[h] Carte, II. 639.
[i] Tan. 684. ex Mon. Angl. I. 657.
[k] Lel. V. 91.
[36] G.
[l] Lel. I. 46.
[m] Vide Torri Peculian, p. 544. MS.

the

the manor-houſe, and there are yet to be ſeen very conſiderable foundations of the buildings.

Stiveton *hall.* Not far from Sherburne to the ſouth-weſt is *Steeton* or *Stiveton* Hall, formerly a ſeat of the family of Reygate, which came by marriage many ages ago to the family of Foljambe of Aldwork, and is the property of Francis Farrand Foljambe, eſq. who is lord of the manor. A great deal of the old building is ſtanding, but ſome of it in ruins; about which are the arms of Reygate and other families in the ſtone-work.

Cok *r.* "*Cok* bek ſpringith about a mile be weſt of it and "ſo runnith through it[a]."

Robert le Vavaſour granted to the church of York, full and free uſe of his quarry in Tadcaſter in Thevedale, with liberty to take and carry thence a ſufficient quantity of ſtone for the fabric thereof, as often as they had need to repair, rebuild, or enlarge it[b]. I find no account of *Petres Poſt.*

Towton. "*Towton* village is a mile from *Saxton*, wher is a "great chapel begun by Richard III. but not "finiſhed. In it were buried many of the men ſlain "at Palm Sunday field. This field was as much "fought in Saxon paroch as in Towton; yet it "berith the name of Towton. In Saxton church "yard were many of the bones of men that wer ſlain "in Towton found buried. They lay afore in 5 "pittes, yet appering half a mile of by north in "Saxton fields[c]."

Edward IV. having been crowned came to Pontefract with an army of near 50,000 men, and Henry VI. lay at York with 60,000, which, under the duke of Somerſet, earl of Northumberland, and lord Clifford, marched to diſlodge the Yorkiſts from Ferrybridge. The rencontre there ſerved but to whet them for the battle which followed. The two armies met in a field between Towton and Saxton, two miles weſt of Tadcaſter, and previous to the onſet a proclamation was iſſued by Edward, and retorted by Henry, to ſpare no priſoners. A manœuvre of lord Falconberg, who made his men wait till the enemy had exhauſted their quivers and then return their own arrows on them, contributed greatly to the victory. After ten hours bloody conflict the Lancaſtrians fled to Tadcaſter bridge, in ſuch numbers that they fell into the river Cok and filled it up. 36,776 men were ſlain in this battle, with fourteen of the nobility, and their blood mingled with the ſnow which then covered the ground made a moſt horrible appearance. The earl of Devon was the only priſoner, and Henry and his queen juſt eſcaped from York as Edward entered it. Lord Dacre has a mean Latin tomb in *Saxton* church-yard, with this inſcription:

Saxton.

Hic jacet Ranulphus d'us de Dakre et . . . miles & occiſus erat in bello principe Henrico VI. anno dom. MCCCCLXXI. xxix die Martii videlicet dominica die palmarum. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

The ground is full of the dead bodies, and Mr. Drake ſaw a freſh grave opened, in which, among vaſt quantities of bones, were arrow heads, broken ſwords, and four very freſh groats of Henry IV. V. and VI. lying together near a thigh bone, as if the ſlain had not been ſtripped. This battle proved deciſive for the houſe of York[d].

Saxton was formerly the ſeat of the family of Sauley, but came by marriage to the Hungates. Sir Edward Gaſcoigne of Parlington, bart. married the heireſs of ſir Francis Hungate.

In Saxton pariſh is *Scarthingwell*, long a ſeat of the Hamonds, now the ſeat of the right honourable lord Hawke, who hath greatly improved the houſe. Scarthingwell.

Near *Leadſton* is *Kippax Park*, a ſeat of the Blands. The late ſir John Bland, bart. beſtowed much money in the repairs and alterations of this houſe, which is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground and ſheltered from the north by the higher grounds. The park was well ſtocked with a particular ſort of black deer. Behind the houſe in the garden is an extraordinary good echo. Leadſton. Kippax park.

Swillington hall in this neighbourhood hath been the ſeat of the Swillingtons, Dineleys, Hoptons, and now of lord viſcount Lowther. Swillington.

In *Whitchurch* is a very ſtately monument, erected for the lord Irwin's family, I think executed by Scheemaker. Whitchurch.

Sir William Craven of *Burnſall* built the church there and encompaſſed it with a wall at the expence of £.600: he alſo made four bridges, one of which coſt £.500; another £.250 and a cauſeway which coſt £.200. He gave £.1000 to Chriſt's hoſpital, London, and the royalties of Creek with the perpetual advowſon to St. John's college, Oxford. William, his eldeſt ſon, being of a military turn, was ſent by Charles I. to ſerve under Guſtavus Adolphus in Germany, and afterwards under Henry prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and he was afterwards created lord Craven[e]. Burnſall.

At *Ferrybridge* over the Aire is a ſtone bridge not long ago rebuilt. In Leland's time it conſiſted "of "7 arches and the thoroughfare there no great thing "but metely wel buildid. Here the firſt lord Fitz-"gualter of the Radcliffes was killed flying from "Cokbek felde[f]." The paſſage here being ſecured by lord Fitz Walter for Edward IV. 1461, was gained by lord Clifford on the part of Henry VI. but ſhortly after recovered by the earl of Warwick in a rencounter wherein Clifford was ſlain. On this occaſion Warwick, when he carried the news of the loſs of this paſſage to Edward, is ſaid to have ſtabbed his horſe in his preſence, and kiſſing his ſword hilt reeking with his blood, ſwore, that though the whole army ſhould deſert him, he alone would ſtand in defence of his cauſe. The battle of Towton preſently enſued. The paſſage on the north ſide of the river here is ſteep, high, and romantic, with woody rocks of red grit. Ferrybridge.

At *Byrom* near Ferrybridge is the ſeat of ſir John Ramſden, bart. Byrom.

Bolton priory, of Auſtin canons, was tranſlated, about 1150, from *Emmeſey* near Skipton, by the daughter of the founder William Meſchines, and Bolton.

[a] Lel. VIII. 70. [b] Mon. Ang. III. 162. Drake, 414. [c] Lel. I. 4.
[d] Drake, 109—111. [e] G. See before, p. 280. [f] I. 105.

valued

valued at £.212. *per annum*[g]. Here is a freeſchool founded by a benefaction of £.1100 from the honourable Robert Boyle[36].

Bolton hall. At *Bolton hall*, near Sawley abbey, to which it is ſaid to have been a chantry, and on the edge of Lancaſhire, is a very antient manſion in the poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Dawſon, to whom it came from the Pudſeys, 1729, are the ſpoon, boot, and glove of Henry VI. who, flying into Scotland after the battle of Hexham, and returning again into England, being diſcovered in the adjacent fields by one Cantlow, was by him delivered to the earl of Warwick, who brought him to the tower of London[h]. But it is more probable theſe were left here on ſome other occaſion; for this unfortunate prince was, if we believe J. Speed, betrayed and taken at Waddneſton hall, Lancaſhire[i]. The hall 33 feet by 19, and 25 high, retains, with the reſt of the houſe, its original form[k].

Elam-grange. In the woods of Henry Wickham, eſq. at Elamgrange, near Keighley, upon the banks of the river Aire, which it is ſuppoſed the Romans croſſed over from Mancheſter to Ilkley, were found Feb. 1775, in an urn, a large quantity of Roman denarii ruſted together, but which on ſeparating afforded great varieties from Julius Cæſar to the later emperors. Among them was one of Julia Pia; rev. the empreſs drawn by lions: a coin of ſuch rarity that there are but two more known, one in the Devonſhire collection, the other at Leghorn. With theſe coins was a ſilver fibula.

Ilkley. There is a military way from Alboro' to *Ilkley*, and another from Ilkley to the ſouthward paſſes weſt of Halifax, and joins the Roman road from Tadcaſter to Mancheſter. This laſt is not much raiſed, and there are ſome tumuli near it[l]. The firſt of Mr. Camden's inſcriptions is now loſt. Aurelius Antoninus is called *Conſul deſtinatus* in Gruter p. c.[m] The other is ſtill in a buttreſs at the ſouth-eaſt end of the church, where Mr. Camden ſaw and copied it, but his copy differs from the original, which is now illegible. The upper part is broken off, but Mr. Ward thought it might be ſupplied *Pro ſalute Imperatorum*, &c. The compliment paid to Verus as *Jovi dilectus* is remarkable and curious, and brings to mind Homer's Διϊτρεφεες βασιλεες. Ιλ. β. 445. It may ſeem a little ſtrange that this court is paid only to Verus, but the TI within the C was certain and would admit of no other reading[n]. *Lucanus* is not in Camden's or Woodford's copy[o]. The original of Camden's ſecond inſcription is now at *Stubham* lodge not far from Ilkeley, almoſt entirely effaced, but what remains is ſufficiently exact, only the laſt line muſt certainly have been a little miſtaken, and, though given in the modern PLINGON, is moſt probably as others have read it *ſecundæ Lingonum*. A copy taken for Mr. Thoreſby's read COH. P. II. LINGON[37], which can mean nothing. On the ſide of the ſame ſtone, which ſtands at the corner of a houſe in the croſs ſtreet leading to the lodge, is a modern inſcription, ſhewing that it was found 1608, and copied by order of William Middleton, eſq.

Stubham.

Guil Midleton
arm. me fecit ad
imaginem anti
quis lapidis hic
reperti 1608.

Verbeia is ſuppoſed by Gale, p. 43, as well as Camden, to be the Wherf, the affinity of the name favouring the conjecture, or it may be ſome other topical goddeſs[p]. Mr. Fairfax's 5th eclogue MS. begins:

Upon Verbeia's willow-wattled brim
As Moſpus dreſt the wands and wickers trim.

On which his ſon has this note: "Verbeia I take to be the antient name of the Wherfe which watereth the native country of our family, and I am thus confirmed by an altar ſo inſcribed, *Verbeiæ ſacrum Claud. Capito præf. coh. Ling. 2dæ*, which altar is obſerved by my father ſome years before ſir Robert Cotton and Mr. Camden came to this ſame monument, where it ſtood at the town of Ilkeley called by the Romans *Oliva* [Olicana], where be divers other monuments. This altar is now carried away by ſir Robert [a miſtake], and another like it ſet in the place, but the ignorance of the workman hath corrupted the inſcription. It ſeemeth probable to me that Verbeia was the ſuppoſed nymph of the river, for the altar was erected to her in *water*, and there ſtood ſo late as the memory of the parents of ſuch as live yet in the houſe[q]." In the ſteeple is the bas relief Pl. XIV. fig. 3. which Dr. Stukeley[r] calls a figure of Hercules ſtrangling the ſerpents, but the tradition of the place a ſtatue of the goddeſs Verbeia antiently placed on her altar. It is 16 inches by 10. In Ilkley churchyard is a rude croſs, 2 feet 7 inches high, and 13 inches wide, ornamented on two ſides with reliefs of ſaints, and on the other two with foliage. Two others lie at the ſouth gate and ſouth weſt corner of the church-yard, and on the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a knight in mail, with fretty a canton on his ſhield, and over him written *Middleton*.

Bramhope. Some diſtance hence is *Bramhope*, the ſeat of the antient family of the Dineleys, of which Robert Dinely, who died in a good old age, having ſeen four generations of moſt of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, erected and endowed a chapel here[38].

Otely. "Seven miles above Harwood is *Otely*, and there "is a bridge of ſtone over Warfe[s].

This manor was given by king Athelſtan to the ſee of York, and it was formerly a reſidence of the archbiſhops. The manor appertains to the archbiſhop of York, as well as the juriſdiction, in which his grace appoints his magiſtrates in the commiſſion of the peace, and holds his ſeſſions in unity with thoſe diſtricts of Cawood and Wiſtow, nearer his own palace at Biſhop's Thorp.

g Tan. 647. 36 G. h Antiq. Rep. III. 168. l Rapin, VI. 21. Hollinſhed, I. 667.
k Antiq. Rep. IV. l Horſley, 373. m Ib. 311. Ward's MS. n. n Ib. o Ward, ib.
37 G. p Horſley ubi ſup. q Woodford in Ward's MS. r Stukeley A. S. min. 1719-20.
38 G. s Lel. I. 48

Weſton. *Weſton* near Otley is an antient ſeat of the Vavaſours, a branch of the Vavaſours of Haſlewood.

Harwood. "Two miles above Wetherby is *Harwood* village, "and there is a ſtone bridge over Warfe[u]." It has a handſome church, with five well preſerved monuments of the Rithers and Redmans, lords of the caſtle and of the Gaſcoynes of Gawthorp adjoining[x], particularly a fifth of ſir William Gaſcoyne, who committed Henry V. when prince of Wales to the King's Bench till his father's pleaſure was known; for which the old king is ſaid to have thanked God for having given him a judge who could adminiſter, and a ſon who could obey juſtice. He was made judge 1401, and died 1412, as appears by the pedigree drawn by that able antiquary Richard Gaſcoign. His figure lies on a ſtately tomb in his robes and hood with a purſe and dagger at his girdle, and one of his wives on his right hand: the arms being painted and not carved, only the line of impalement remained 1742 at the eaſt end of the tomb. In the eaſt window of the chapel were fragments of him and his two wives kneeling, and over him his arms, A. on a pale S. a demi-lucie, O. impaled with theirs on each of their mantles, and their own over them, viz. G. a lion rampant, A. armed and langued Az. in a border gobonè, O. and Az. *Mowbray*. Ermine, a lion rampant Az. crowned O. armed and langued G. *Pickering*. Below, *Orate pro Gulielmo Gaſcoyne & Elizabetha & Johanne uxoribus ejuſdem*. All that remained 1785 was A. lion rampant Az. a chevron G. a croſs floré Chequè Or. and Az. a feſs G. At the feet of judge Gaſcoyne is a buſt and epitaph for ſir Thomas Denniſon, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, who died Sept. 8, 1767, and directed his body to be interred in his native country near to Gaſcoigne[y]. The caſtle, which Mr. King[z] refers to the time of Edward I. and III. ſtands on the north ſide of a triple ſquare intrenchment on the hill ſloping down to the river: the innermoſt vallum on the ſouth and weſt ſide is intire and high. It conſiſts of a ſquare centre, a north wing, oblong, and two ſquare towers at the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt corners, all of four ſtones. An arch in the weſt wall, exactly like the ſepulchral ones of the 14th century, led Mr. King to think the centre room had been divided in the middle, and the ſouthern half uſed as a chapel, an idea which could not have maintained its ground for a moment before the reflection that the principal ſtaircaſe was in this diviſion, and that inſtead of an altar is a loophole in the eaſt wall. The north apartment ſerved as a kitchen, and the great chimney ſtill remains. On the eaſt ſide is a porch, having a double entrance defended by a portcullis. In the room over this porch, ſuppoſed the chapel built at the time of Richard II. are carved in ſtone the arms of Sutton, Aldburgh ſingle and impaling *Sutton*, *Baliol*, *Thweng*, *Bordeſley*, or *Grauncester*, *Conſtable*, *Roſs*, and *Vipont*. In other parts of the caſtle, when Glover made his viſitation 1549, were painted the arms of *Ryther*, ſingle and quartering *Totheby*, *Fortibus* earl of *Albemarle*, *Aldburgh* lord *Liſle*, *Fitz William*, and *Bellewe*, alſo *Redman* quartering *Aldburgh*, and impaling *Strickland* of Siſerge, c. Weſtmoreland. Over the porch on the ſouth face is an inſcription too high to be diſtinguiſhed, but which ſeems to read aiſalberſal, or arſalberſaC, and eſcaped the accurate obſervation of Mr. King. At the Conqueſt this caſtle belonged to Rumelli, whoſe daughter married Meſchines, from whom it came to the Deliſles, thence to the Aldburghs, and by marriage to the Redmans, who inhabited it as their principal manſion in the reign of Elizabeth, and have a monument in the church. It is ſurrounded by woods, and commands an extenſive proſpect for 20 miles. This great manor of Harwood has 8 or 9 conſtabularies dependent on it with a large juriſdiction, wherein are contained ſeveral antiquities, &c. worthy of obſervation, as the ruins of the caſtle itſelf, an antient camp at *Stank*, the monuments in the church, and the chapel in Gawthorp hall[a]. Warin Fitz Gerold married Alice, daughter and heir of William de Curci, in the reign of John, and their daughter Margery became wife firſt to Baldwin de Redvers earl of Devon, and ſecondly to Falcaſius de Brent[b]. On the death of her granddaughter Iſabella de Fortibus counteſs of Devon his eſtate fell to Robert ſon of Warin[c].

Gawthorp hall. *Gawthorp* hall was repaired by John Boultier, eſq. lord of the manor in Thoreſby's time, and from a place only venerable for its antiquity, made a very pleaſant ſeat. It was rebuilt about 29 years ſince by Mr. Laſcelles, who had an eſtate here of £. 3000 *per annum*. Mr. Boulter paid a lecturer for a ſermon on Sunday afternoons and catechiſing the children, and a ſchoolmaſter to teach them gratis[d].

At the parting of the Knareſborough and Wetherby roads by the ſide of the latter was a conſiderable ribbon manufactory.

Wetherby. "*Wetherby* a ſmall market town, wher I ſaw "*crucem antiqui operis*[e]."

Spofforth. Wetherby is a ſmall market town on the Wherfe, of one ſtreet, with a chapel ſubject to *Spoforth*, "a great village to the north-eaſt, two miles from Oteley on the Eyre[f]," probably the birthplace of Thomas Spoford biſhop of Hereford, and abbot of St. Mary's at York.

"*Spofford*, wher the erl of Northumberland had a "goodly lordſhip and manor place with a park. "The manor place was ſore defaced in the civil "war betwixt Henry VI. and Edward IV. by the "earl of Warwick and marqueſe Montacute his "brother, to whom as I remember the Percys lands "were given[g]."

In the church of Spofforth is a croſs-legged figure of one of the Plumptons, a conſiderable family who held lands here under the Percies from the Conqueſt till within the laſt 50 years, and whoſe arms are on five fuſils as many eſcallops. Spofford caſtle was the ſeat of the Percies prior to Alnwick or Warkworth, and probably built about the reign of Edward III.

[u] Lel. I. 48. [x] See the Pedigree, Biog. Brit. art. Gaſcoigne. Thoreſby. Duc. Leod. 177.
[y] See his epitaph, Gent. Mag. LI. 684. [z] Archæol. VI. 329—337. [a] G. Thoreſby, Ib. 135.
[b] Dugd. Bar. I. 44, 45. [c] Ib. 737. [d] Thoreſby, ib. [e] Lel. VII. 66.
[f] Lel. I. 104. [g] Ib.

when

when the caſile was gradually changing into the manſion-houſe, though the dungeon and the grand entrance at an angle are ſtill retained. It ſtands on a complete bank of rock ending in a low precipice within the caſile, with vaults under all the rooms. The great hall, though much ruined, is 75 feet 10 inches long by 36 feet 9 inches wide, and has the great cathedral windows introduced into ſuch buildings after the reign of Edward I.[h]

Cowthorp. At *Cowthorp* near Wetherby is the remarkable large oak on an eſtate belonging to lady Stourton. Within three feet of the ſurface it meaſures 16 yards, and cloſe by the ground 26. Its height in its ruinous ſtate 1776 was about 85 feet, and its principal limb extends 16 yards from the bole. Throughout the whole tree the foliage is extremely thin, ſo that the anatomy of the antient branches may be diſtinctly ſeen in the height of ſummer[i].

Wighill. From Wetherby Wherf paſſes by *Wighill*, the ſeat of the antient family of the Stapletons from the reign of Edward III. Nicholas being one of the firſt knights of the garter, and ſir Robert was ſheriff 23 Elizabeth, a gentleman for perſon, addreſs, and ſkill in languages, ſaid to have had no ſuperior in England nor equal, except ſir Philip Sidney[k]. It is ſtill in the ſame family[l].

Helegh. "From Tadcaſter to *Helegh* priory, about two "miles. One Geffrey Haget, a nobleman, was firſt "founder of it. In it were buried ſome of the De-"pedales and Stapletons, gentlemen, of whom one "ſir Brian Stapleton, a valiant knight, is much ſpoken "of. Geffrey Haget was owner of Helegh lord-"ſhip, and beſide a great owner yn Ainſtie. From "Helegh priory ſcant a mile to Helegh village. "There I ſaw great ruines of an auncient manor "place of ſtone that longgid with the fair wooded "park thereby to the earl of Northumberland. It "was as far as I can perceive ſumtime the Hagetes "land[m]." It was a foundation about 1203 of Auſtin canons, valued at £.72 *per annum*[n]. Not far hence is *Helaugh* manor, which belonged to the honourable and antient family of the Whartons, in the church of which is a monument of ſir Thomas Wharton, lord warden of the marches, who with 300 men gave the Scots ſuch a defeat 1542 at *Solom moſs*, that their king James ſoon after died of grief, and above 1000 were taken priſoners, for which ſervice he received ſeveral marks of honour[o], being created baron Wharton of Wharton c. Weſtmorland, which title ended in his deſcendant the famous duke of Wharton 1731. He alſo ſignalized himſelf in the battle of Pinkey or Muſſelburgh 1547. Philip earl of Wharton in the reign of Charles I. reſided here. It is now, or was lately, in the Brookſbank family[p].

Tadcaſter. "*Tadcaſter* ſtandith on the hither ripe of Warfe "river, and is a good thoroughfare. The bridge "here over Warfe hath 8 fair arches of ſtone. "Sum ſay that it was laſte made of parte of the "ruines of the old caſtelle of Tadcaſter, a mighty "great hill; dikes, and garth of this caſtle on Warfe "be yet ſeene a little above the bridge. It ſeemeth "by the plot that it was a right ſtatelie thing. Tad-"caſter ſtandith a mile from Wateling ſtreet that "tendith more toward Cairluel, and croſſith over "Warfe at a place callid St. Helenesford, a mile and "an half above Tadcaſter, and on the other ripe is "St. Helen's chapel[q]." The coins that have been found at Tadcaſter and a proper ſituation argue for its having been a ſtation. Dr. Gale, p. 45, derives its antient name from *Calx pedis*, Britiſh *Tah*. Mr. Dodſworth places it further up the water at *Newton Kyme*, or, as the maps call it, *Lyme*, in the watery fields near St. Helen's ford, where have been plowed up many Roman coins, particularly of Conſtantius, Helena, and Conſtantine; alſo an alabaſter urn with aſhes, melted lead, and rings, one of which had a key of the ſame piece joined to it. Dr. Johnſon agrees with him, as does Mr. Henry Fairfax, a very learned antiquary, who, among many other coins found here, was poſſeſſed of one of Domitian, whoſe legend DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG. was ſtrangely miſread CALCARAVCI. Rev. the emperor on horſeback ſubſcribed COS. VI. The inhabitants call the coins found here *Langborrow pennies*[39]. The Roman road alſo goes directly to Road gate, and croſſes the river at St. Helen's ford, ſo called from Helena, mother of Conſtantine the Great, unleſs we ſay with Dr. Gale that it is a contraction of the name of *Nehalennia*, the goddeſs of the chalk-diggers[r]. Alſo the paſſage from that to York is much firmer ground than that from Tadcaſter, which would hardly be paſſable were it not for the cauſeway made over the common between Tadcaſter and Bilborough. Now this ford dividing the Roman agger gives juſt reaſon to expect a Roman ſtation at this rather than any other place, notwithſtanding there is now no paſſage; for the piers of a wooden bridge yet remain, but when that was broken down, and the Wherfe was not fordable, they found a way to Wetherby. Every argument urged in favour of Tadcaſter holds equally true of Newton Kyme: the diſtance is more exact. *Kelcbar hill* is at *Smawes*, which is nearer Newton than Tadcaſter; and as to Heina, who removed to Calcaceſter, there might in thoſe early times be a religious houſe dedicated to the memory of the pious Helena about St. Helen's ford[40]. Mr. Horſley gives the preference to Tadcaſter[s]. Bede's St. *Heiu*, Þegu Alfred, *Heric* Wheeler, is by Leland[t] and the Monaſticon confounded with St. Beghe, who was born in Ireland, and ſettled firſt in Copeland at St. Bees, or Beges, which Gibſon puts in Cornwall [q. Cumberland], then on the north ſide of the river Uſure [q. Eure], then at *Hernheu*, or Hartlepool, Þeoþrea of Alfred, then at Calcaria, or as Leland, who could not ſettle Calcaria, *Helcacaſter*, and laſtly among the Hacani, three miles from Scarborough. But Dr. Smith on Bede IV. 23, ſhews our St. Heiu was a different perſon. St. Begu, however, was of this houſe, and contemporary[t]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays at Calcaria lived alſo Adamnan, who was afterwards abbot of *Hii*[u], and died Oct. 13, A. D. 704[x], of whoſe name there ſeem to be ſome remains in *Adaman grove* at Newton Kyme. But he confounds Newton Kyme.

[h] King in Archæl. VI. 333—345.
[i] Hunter's Evelyn's Silva, p. 500.
[k] G. from ſir John Harrington's book of biſhops.
[l] Drake, 392.
[m] Lel. I. 48.
[n] Tan. 680.
[o] Herbert's Hiſt. of Henry VIII. p. 484. G.
[p] Drake, 390.
[q] Lel. I. 47.
[39] G.
[r] Here is ſtill St. Helen's well. Drake, 21
[40] G.
[s] P. 411. See alſo Drake, 21.
[t] Collect. III. 36. ex vita Bedae.
[u] Mon. I. 395.
[x] 702.

confounds him with Adamnanus, preſbyter of *Colud* abbey, who went over to Ireland, and died there, and he confounds Colud with Calceaſter[y]. His argument that the name of Newtown is a proof of there having been an old town on the ſpot amounts to nothing; for it is generally a rule that new towns were removed from the ſite of the old ones. Dr. Owen Oglethorp, native of this Newton Kyme, and biſhop of Carliſle, who crowned queen Elizabeth, the ſee of Canterbury being vacant, and Young, archbiſhop of York, refuſing, founded a freeſchool at Tadcaſter, endowing it with *£.* 40 *per annum*, and an hoſpital for 12 poor[42]. The preſent noble ſtone bridge was built about eighty years ago. The diſtich referred to by Mr. Camden is in Dr. Eades, dean of Worceſter's account, in Latin Verſe, of his journey to Durham with Biſhop Mathews. He paſſed the bridge in a dry ſummer, but returning over it in winter he left a different memorial of it:

Quæ Tadcaſter erat ſine flumine pulvere plena
Nunc habet immenſum fluvium & pro pulvere lutum.

Tadcaſter is the out-bounds of the Ainſty, and may be ſaid to be the very out-port or gate of the city of York on that ſide[z]. The Ainſty reaches no further than the middle of Tadcaſter bridge. Here ſeems to have been an antient caſtrum, camp, or caſtle in the time of the Romans. The Saxons would probably call it *Eald Caſter*, and the more modern Anglo-Saxons *T'aud Caſter*, which is eaſily eaſily changed into *Tadcaſter*, and this I take to be the origin of the preſent name, and that it hath nothing to do with *Calcaria*. There is near the church great foundations of a caſtle, and the place is called *Caſtle Hill*.

There are three fords over this ſometimes rapid river Wharfe, which the Romans no doubt were acquainted with, and took care to guard. Theſe are no great diſtance from each other at Tadcaſter, St. Helensford, and Wetherby. The firſt was the immediate key to the city itſelf, and on which *Calcaria* was built as a proper guard to it. The others, I preſume, were under the care of the *Longovicorii* of the Notitia, whoſe ſtation ſtretching along the river by Newton, which town's name plainly hints at an elder brother, had its title from its length. That this place is not mentioned in the Itinerary is no rule why it might not even then have been a ſtation. The route there coming always from the north by York to Tadcaſter, and ſo on over Langburgh does not happen to fall in any of the journies. There is a vicinary road on Bramham moor yet very apparent, but which was never taken notice of by any that I know of. It is moſt certainly Roman by its dimenſions and manner of paving, agreeable to all I have yet ſeen of this ſort, although the quantity of the agger does not raiſe it any thing like the other grand military way on the ſame moor. It comes from the ford at Wetherby up to Bramham, thence over the moor to Bramham moor houſe, which ſtands full on it: and thence it goes on for Tadcaſter, and falls into the grand road, where the two lanes meet about a quarter of a mile from the town. It makes part of a circle from Wetherby to Tadcaſter, and Bramham is in the middle of the line. Might I be allowed another ſuppoſition, though at a much wider diſtance than the former, I would call this place the BRABONIACUM of the Notitia, where were ſtationed the *defenſores*. It is true here are no other antique tokens but the road and the ſeeming affinity of name, but its ſituation adds a probability to the conjecture. The veſtiges of a Roman camp at Aberford ſtill viſible are another argument of the Roman vigilance as to theſe important paſſes in the greateſt military way in the iſland. At Aberford is a place called *Caſtlecarey*, which ſome think alludes to Calcaria[a]. The great Roman road which divides the iſland in length, and reaches from RITUPÆ in Kent *ad lineam valli* in Northumberland, came down to that known ſtation DANUM, *Doncaſter*. Thence it ſtretches northward over Scawſby leas to Barnſdale; is eaſily traced to Hardwick, Tanſhelf, Pontefract park, and Caſtleford. At this laſt it paſſes the Aire; then over Peckfield runs very apparently to Aberford, at the north eaſt of which town is the veſtige of a Roman camp. On Bramham moor it is in many places exceeding perfect. Leland[b] ſays, "he never, in all his travels, ſaw ſo noble and perfect a Roman road as this, which ſhews that there went more than ordinary care and labor in the making of it." Hence it points directly for Tadcaſter[c]. About nine mile from Doncaſter it riſes at leaſt ſix feet above the country on each ſide of it, ſerving for the preſent turnpike road, till within four miles of Pontefract it turns off to the left over the moors, of the ſame height and width, covered with graſs and furze, into Tanſhelf a ſuburb of Pontefract. It is ſtill called by the country people the *Bank* or *Rigg* [ridge]. They talk of it with aſtoniſhment, and fancy it goes all over the world.

Thorp Arch, between Wetherby and Tadcaſter, was ſoon after the Norman Conqueſt the ſeat of a family called D'Archer. By a female it came to the family of Brus. This is now the ſeat of Wilmer Goſſip, eſq. whoſe father built a good houſe here. Here is a mineral water ſulphureous and chalybeat[d], which was analyzed by Dr. J. Walker, of Leedes, 1784. It was diſcovered about 90 years ago, and has of late years been in great repute. Thorp Arch.

"The river ſides of *Nidde* be welle woddid above "Knareſburgh for two or three miles, and above that "to the hedde al the ground is barren for the moſt "part of wood and corn as foreſt ground full of "lynge, mores and moſſes with ſtoney hilles. "The foreſt from a mile beneath Gnareſburgh up-"ward to very Bolton in Craven is about a 20 miles "in length, and in bredth it is in ſum places an viii "miles. The principal wood of the foreſt is de-"cayed[e]. Nid river riſith much by weſt five miles "above Pately bridge of wood, a little a this ſyde "Middlemore chapel, and as I could learne it is "in *Kirkeby Maleſart* pariſh[f]." Nid r.

A little ſouth of Bramham Moor is *Haſlewood*, the Haſlewood.

[y] See Bed. IV. 25, and Smith's note.
[z] V. 5. I. 104.
[a] Leland. I. 104.
[b] Drake, 19.
[42] G.
[z] Drake, 389.
[a] Drake, 54.
[d] Short's treatiſe on various cold mineral waters in England, 1765, 8vo.
[e] VII. 68.

ancient

ancient ſeat of the Vavaſours, moſt beautifully ſituated on an eminence, from which is an extenſive proſpect over a fine and fertile country. The late ſir Walter Vavaſour, bart. much improved the houſe.

Bramham Biggin. Near Bramham, at a place called *Bramham Biggin*, is the ſeat of lord Headley. Not far from here is *Tolſton* lodge, a pleaſant ſeat belonging to George William Fairfax, eſq. but now occupied by P. Tolſton. Wentworth, eſq. and near it is *Tolſton* hall, which hath alſo been the ſeat of this branch of the Fairfax family, ſince about the reign of King Charles II. when it came to them by marriage with the daughter and ſole heir of ſir Robert Barwick of Tolſton.

Newton Kyme. Not far from the laſt place is Newton Kyme. This was antiently a ſeat of the family of Kyme, from which it takes the name, but for ſeveral generations hath been the ſeat of the Fairfaxes of *Steeton*, Streeton. which laſt-named place, lying near Bolton Percy, hath been ſeveral years deſtroyed.

Ripley. *Ripley* had not the honour of giving birth to the chymiſt of that name, whom Mr. Camden places at *Ripley* in *Surrey*, whence biſhop Gibſon removes him hither. Neither was he a *knight* as his lordſhip calls him, but a ſimple canon of Bridlington in this county, and afterwards a Carmelite monk at Boſton in Lincolnſhire, where he was born, died, and was buried 1490. His hermetical works were collected for the benefit of the Roſicrucian tribe, and printed together at Caſſel 1549, 12°.[g] In the church yard is the baſe of a croſs, engraved in our plate of croſſes, fig. 3.

At Ripley is a very old ſtone houſe embattled, the antient ſeat of the family of Ingleby; part of which houſe became ſo ruinous that the preſent ſir John Ingleby was obliged to take it down and is rebuilding it. In the church here under an arch is a monument with the effigies of a knight and lady in a cumbent poſture with ſeveral eſcutcheons of arms round it; which monument ſeems to have been for ſir Thomas Ingleby, a judge in the reign of king Edward III. which ſir Thomas Ingleby married Catherine daughter of .... Ripley of Ripley. There is alſo a handſome monument in the choir againſt the ſouth wall for ſir William Ingleby. There is a tradition that this church formerly ſtood near the river, but on account of the floods was removed to where it now ſtands.

In this town is a ſchool with this inſcription over the door:

"This ſchool was built by Mary Ingleby in the "year 1702, and endowed with part of the fortune "of Katherine Ingleby, being two youngeſt daugh-"ters of ſir William Ingleby, of Ripley in the coun-"ty of York, baronet."

Clint. *Clint*, ſituated on a hill, in the pariſh of Ripley, was for many ages the chief ſeat of the Beckwiths, till about the reign of queen Elizabeth, when after the death of Huntington Beckwith, eſq. it was ſold.

Patley bridge. On *Hayſhaw moor*, near *Dacre Paſture*, two miles ſouth of *Patley bridge*, a ſmall market town in the pariſh of Ripon, eight miles north-weſt of Ripley, were found in 1735 two feet under ground two pieces of lead ſtanding upright near each other. They were of the ſame ſhape and dimenſions, and both had the ſame inſcription:

IMP. CAES. DOMITIANO AVG. COS. VII.
BRIG.[h]

One of them weighed 11 ſtone two pounds, the other a pound leſs. The length was from 21 inches to 23 and an half, breadth three inches and an half to five and an half, perpendicular depth four inches. The letters raiſed and very bold, one inch and one third long. One of theſe pigs is now in the hands of ſir John Ingleby, lord of the manor of Ripley, the other in the Britiſh Muſeum. The great Roman road from Aldborough into Lancaſhire paſſes within a little diſtance of this ſpot. There had been no lead mines within ſome miles of it, but there is ſaid to be on the top of a large rock about half a mile diſtance an impreſſion or cavity of the ſize of theſe pigs, large enough to admit a melting pan. Lead is now got at *Green*, two miles from the ſpot.

Knareſborough. "The town of Knarreſburgh taketh name of the "rokky ground that it ſtondith on. The town is "no great thing and meanly buildid, but the mar-"ket there is quick. The caſtel ſtandith magnifi-"cently and ſtrongely on a rok, and hath a very "depe diche hewing out of the rok, wher it is not "defended with the ryver of Nidde that there ren-"nith in a deade ſtony botom. I numbrid 11 or "12 towres in the walles of the caſtel, and one very "fair beſide in the ſecond area. A litle above "*Marche*, but on the farther ripe of Nidde as I cam, "is a welle of a wonderfull nature callid *Droping* "*well*, for out of the great rokkes by it diſtilleth "water continually into it. This water is ſo coulde "and of ſuch a nature that what thing ſo ever faull-"eth out of the rokkes into this pitte or ys caſte in "or growith about the rokke and is touchid of this "water growith into ſtone: or els ſum ſand or "other fine ground that is about the rokkes cumith "doune with the continual dropping of the ſpringes "in the rokkes and clevith on ſuch thinges as it "takith, and ſo cleveth about it and givith it by "continuance the ſhape of a ſtone. Ther was ons "a conduct of ſtone made to convey water from this "welle over Nid to the priory of Knareſburgh, but "this was decayid afore the diſſolution of the houſe. "A litle beneth Marche bridge on the hither ſide "of We [Ure] as I came I ſaw an old chapel in a "rokke hewen out of the mayne ſtone. The priory "itſelf of Knarreſburgh is three quarters of a mile "beneth March bridge *ripa citeriori*. One Robert "Flowr, ſon to one Robert Flowr that had been 2 "tymes mayre of York, was the firſt beginner of "this priory. He had ben afore a litle while a "monk yn New minſter abbay in Morpeth, for-"ſaking the goods and landes of his father, to whom "he was heire as eldeſt ſon, and deſiring a ſolitarie "life as an hermite reſorted to the rokkes by the "river of Nidde, and thither, upon opinion of ſanc-"tity of him, reſorted others, and then he inſtitutid "his company in the ſect of freres of the order *de*

[g] Tan. Bib. Brit. 633.

[h] Mr. Kirſhaw in Phil. Tranſ. N° 459. p. 560.

" *redemptione captivorum* ats *S^a Trinitatis.* Eſtote-
" ville gave landes to this houſe at ſuch time as he
" lay at Knareſburgh, but whether he were lord of
" Knareſburgh or had the cuſtody of it for the king
" I cannot yet tell the certente. Knareſburgh now
" longeth to the duchy of Lancaſter. There be
" three parks that longith to Knarreſburgh all be
" metely well wooded[i]."

The ſituation of this town on the ſide of an high hill, the proſpects from terraces on its top and the diſpoſition of the country round, particularly on the north-eaſt, are delightfully romantic. A ſtrong ſtone bridge over the Nyd leads up hill into a neat wide ſtreet to the market place, and a good inn much frequented in the Harrogate ſeaſon. In its church are monuments of the Slingſby family, and under the ſtone which formerly covered St. Robert, who died about 1216[43], is buried ſir Henry Slingſby, beheaded 1658, for his ſteady adherence to the royal cauſe. The church has been moſtly new built. The caſtle ſituated on a high hill almoſt ſurrounded by the river is reduced to the keep at the weſt corner. The encloſure of this caſtle was of conſiderable extent. Its entrance was by a drawbridge from a low deep valley, over which, on the brow of a very high precipice, the two round towers that formerly defended the gate ſtill hang in a moſt ſurprizing bold manner. The keep is very curious and extraordinary in its whole ſtructure and deſign, but Mr. King refers it to the time of Henry III. The wall in the weakeſt part is ten feet thick. At the corners of the ſouth front are a round and a ſquare tower, both entirely ſolid, though the latter has the appearance of windows. The great entrance has the ſame appearance. Juſt under this and its drawbridge is another entrance to the vault below. On the firſt floor is a ſmall room where the records of the foreſt have been kept for time immemorial, and another now uſed as a priſon; but neither of them have any communication with the caſtle[k]. In this caſtle the four knights who ſlew Thomas Becket defended themſelves, and remained cloſely ſhut up a whole year, Hugh de Moreville being poſſeſſed of it by marriage with a daughter of the Eſtotevilles: but finally ſubmitting to the authority of the church they were pardoned on condition of performing a voyage to the Holy Sepulchre[l]. Richard II. was removed hither from Pickering caſtle on account of ſome inſurrections in his favour, and a room here lately retained the name of his bed chamber. This caſtle ſtood a ſiege of three weeks againſt the parliament's forces after the battle of Marſton moor, and, on its ſurrender, was completely demoliſhed except the outer walls and keep. Knareſburgh priory was valued at £. 35 *per annum*[m].

Deſcending a ſteep hill from the town one paſſes a bridge of two arches over the river. A little to the left is St. Robert's chapel, dug out of a ſolid rock of freeſtone overhung with trees and moſs. The aſcent to it is by ſteps cut in the rock from a cott, whoſe inhabitants keep the key and ſhew the chapel by permiſſion of ſir Thomas Slingſby lord of the manor. On the outſide, cloſe to the door, is cut a rude figure of an armed knight drawing his ſword, alluding perhaps to the viſion which Eſtoteville, lord of the caſtle, had of a gigantic figure bearing two iron maces, with one of which he challenged him to fight him, being ſent to defend St. Robert againſt his malice. The chapel is three yards and an half long by three broad and two and an half high; the roof cut into rib and groin work like a Gothic building. In the eaſt ſide is an altar with a niche behind it, and on the ledge in front three holes for tapers. On the north ſide another niche, and an arch with a bench, on which they ſay the hermit lay. Oppoſite to this another niche, and over it three rude heads repreſenting the Trinity, and a 4th for the Virgin Mary. A hole in the middle of the floor is called the Saint's Grave. In front is a ſmall arched window with tracery, and the door. From hence a pile of freeſtone rocks ranges along the river ſide for above three miles overhung with trees romantically diſpoſed. Among theſe are ruins of another chapel, and on the green ſod before it a blue ſtone with a croſs fleuri ſaid to lie over the laſt prieſt of the chapel. Further on, almoſt at the end of the ridge of rocks is St. Robert's Cave, a low entrance into a ſubterraneous paſſage, ſaid to have reached to the market place, and to have been traced ſo far. The river is ſhallow, but the rapid ſtream interſected by ſeveral large rocks which occaſion an agreeable murmur.

Oppoſite to St. Robert's chapel on the other ſide the river is the *Dropping well*, which riſes behind a large rock, ſeparated from the reſt by a narrow piece of ſtone, over which the water flows till it falls down from a height of 16 feet like rain, inceſſantly ſpreading itſelf over the unevenneſs of the hanging rock. It has formed a baſon below, which it enlarges as the rock gradually advances forwarder, and petrifies the moſs, &c. which it falls over, and whatever lies in the baſon. This well is in the hands of a publican, late ſervant to Mr. Laſcelles, and among walks and terraces laid out by ſir Henry Slingſby, the 5th baronet, who planted beautiful winding walks along the ruins. The rock hangs over four or five feet, and tradition ſays mother Shipton was born at its foot. The water is impregnated with a large proportion of calcarious earth, which it depoſits in its paſſage, and a little calcarious nitre and ſulphur, and has an acid property as the petrifying water at Clermont in Auvergne[n]. *Dropping well*

On a large and dreary moor, antiently part of Knareſburgh foreſt, full of ripling ſprings, is the village of *Harrogate*, a mile from which are the three medical ſprings of different virtues though ſo near in ſituation. The *Tewet* water or Sweet Spa, a vitriolic ſpring of a ſort of milky taſte uſed in gravelly caſes, was diſcovered by Mr. Slingſby 1638. The ſtinking or ſulphur ſpring, uſeful in dropſical, Harrogate.

[i] Lel. I. 102, 103.
[43] G.
[k] King in Archæol. VI. 321—326. A view of this caſtle in its original ſtate was publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries 1735, from an old draught in the duchy of Lancaſter's office.
[l] Benedict. Abbas, ſub anno 1171.
[m] Tan. 681.
[n] Rutty, p. 477, 478. Hiſt. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences, 1700.

ſcorbutic,

ſcorbutic, and gouty caſes, riſes in the town, and is received in four baſons under four different buildings; at one it is drunk, at the others uſed for hot or cold baths. It is perfectly clear, but the taſte and ſmell a compoſition of rotten eggs, ſea water and ſulphur, and extremely ſalt. Bathing is the moſt general mode of uſing it. It is the ſtrongeſt ſulphur water in Great Britain, and from the ſuperior ſtrength of the impregnating ſulphur it does not loſe the ſulphureous ſmell even when expoſed to a ſcalding and almoſt boiling heat; and in diſtilling it when three pints had been taken off from a gallon of it the laſt was as ſtrong as the firſt, and ſtunk intolerably. It is a diſcutient and extenuating, and a warm bath of it is of great benefit in pains and achs, ſtrains and lameneſs; diſſolving hard ſwellings, curing old ulcers and ſcrophulous complaints, and is a powerful cleanſer of the ſtomach and bowels. The baths of Aponus in Italy are much alike impregnated [o]. St. *Mungo's* well is ſo called from Kentigern a Scotch ſaint, much honoured hereabouts, whom his tutor Servanus, biſhop of Orkney, out of affection for him called *Mongah*, which in the Noriſh or Norway language ſignifies a dear friend [p].

The dropping well is added as a 4th to theſe by Dr. Wittie, in his anſwer to Dr. Tonſtal, p. 11. It falls, however, ſhort of that extraordinary ſpring at Clermont in Auvergne, whoſe lapideſcent quality is ſo ſtrong that it turns all its ſubſtance into ſtone, and will change into a maſs of ſtone, in the ſhape and ſize of the veſſel it is put into [q]: and Petrus John Faber reports, that they make bridges of it over its ſtream into their gardens, for by pumping water over timber placed on purpoſe, they have a a complete ſtone bridge in 24 hours [r].

The Harrogate ſeaſon is from May to Michaelmas, and the company aſſemble and lodge in five or ſix large houſes or inns on the heath a mile from the village, each houſe having a long room and an ordinary: the beſt company uſed to lodge at Knareſburgh, which is three miles off.

Scrivin. *Scrivin* is the ancient ſeat of the family of Slingſby, ſeated alſo at *Redhouſe*. Sir Henry, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia 1638, frequently as well as his deſcendants repreſented Knareſburgh in parliament, and loſt his life in the king's cauſe 1658: his great great grandſon ſir Thomas Turner Slingſby now enjoys the title.

Redhouſe.

On Knareſburgh foreſt was found a capital medal inſcribed Jo. KENDAL RHODI TURCUPELLERIUS round his head in bold relief. Reverſe round his arms, TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURCHORUM MCCCCLXXX. The poſt of Turcopolier or colonel of the cavalry belonged particularly to the Engliſh nation. This family were of note in theſe parts at that time. This medal was in Mr. Thoreſby's muſæum and engraved in his Ducatus (whence we have copied it, Pl. XIV. fig. 4.) and bought at his ſale by the duke of Devonſhire for three guineas.

"From Gnarreſborow over Nid river almoſt al "by wood, a mile to *Plunton*, wher is a park and "a fair houſe of ſtone, with two toures longing to "the ſame. Plunton is now owner of it, a man "of faire landes, and lately augmented by wedding "the daughter and heir general of the Bar-"thorpes [s]."

Fig. 5. is a plan of a camp, *aa* are clumps of firs, *bb* the ſteep declivity, on Gateſhill about a mile from Knareſborough caſtle, taken 1774. It is ſituated on the point of a hill about 200 feet above the river Nyd, to which the deſcent is very ſteep. From it is a fine view of the town and caſtle, and of the valley through which the river runs.

Beckwith. At *Beckwith*, on the weſt part of Knareſbrough foreſt, was the original ſeat of the Beckwith family, and at *Beckwith Shaw* in the ſame neighbourhood. They appear to have been ſeated at the former place long before the Norman Conqueſt. The laſt remains of the old eſtate was ſold out of the family about 40 years ago by Mr. John Beckwith of Knareſbrough.

Ribſton. At *Ribſton*, eaſt from Knareſburgh, was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by Robert lord Roſs II. or Furſan, valued at £.265 *per ann.* afterwards granted to the Knights Hoſpitalers, and is now the pleaſant ſeat of ſir Henry Goodriche, bart. whoſe anceſtor ſir Henry was envoy extraordinary from Charles II. of England to Charles II. of Spain and lieutenant-general of the ordnance and privy counſellor to William III. Sir John, the 3d baronet, was envoy extraordinary to Sweden. Of the ſame family was Thomas biſhop of Ely, chancellor of England under Edward VI. who died 1554.

Copgrave. At *Copgrave*, to the north, is a memorable epitaph on John Wincupp, rector 54 years; "pious, charitable and peaceable, never ſued any nor was ſued, lived with his wife 52 years, had ſix children and a numerous family (boarding and teaching many of the neighbouring gentry), out of which not one died all that time: himſelf was the firſt, July 8, 1637, in the 86th year of his age [tt]."

Ripon. "The old town of *Ripon* ſtoode much by north "and eſt, as I could gather by viewing of it. The "beſt of the town now ſtandith by weſt and ſouth. "The old abbay ſtode wher is now a chapel of our "Lady in a botome one cloſe diſtant from the new "minſtre. One Marmaduke abbot of Fountaines "obtained this of archbiſhop Salvage, and pulled "down the eſt end, a piece of exceeding antient "work, and buildid a fair piece of new work lev-"ing the weſt end ſtanding. I notid 3 croſſis ſtand-"ing in a row at the eſt end of the chapel garth "*antiquiſſimi operis*, and monuments of ſum notable "men buried there: ſo that of al the old monaſtery "of Ripon and the toun I ſaw no likely tokens left "after the depopulation by the Danes in that place, "but only the walls of our Lady chapel and the "croſſes. The new minſter is ſet upon the hill, a "fair and bigge pece of work, the body of the "church of very late dayes made of a grete wide-"neſſe by the treaſour of the church, and help of

[o] Rutty, 199, and aut. ibi cit.
[q] Hydrog. Spag. L. II. c. 24.
[r] Lel. I. 104.
[p] Spotſw. Hiſt. of the Church of Scotland, p. 11.
[s] Wittie Ib. 52. G.
[tt] G.

gentilmen

" gentilmen of the cuntery. Ther be 3 grete old " towres with pyramides on them, 2 at the weſt end " and one in the midle. The common opinion is " that Odo archbiſhop of Canterbury coming into " the north part had pitie of the deſolution of Ripon " chirch, and began or cauſſid a new work to be " edified wher the minſtre now is. Howbeit the " hole chirch that now ſtandith indubitately was " made ſins the Conqueſt. The minſtre now ſer- " vith for the pariſh chirch. The prebendaries " houſes be buildid in places nere to the minſtre, " and emong them the archbiſhop hath a fair pa- " lace, and the vicars houſes be by it in a fair qua- " drant of ſquare ſtone, buildid by Henry Bowet " archbiſhop of York. The paroch is of a very " great cumpace, and goith one way to Pately " bridge, ſeven miles off. In the paroch be ſum " chapels of eaſe. There hath been about the north " part of the town a parochial church by the name " of Alhalow. The very place where the market " ſtede and the hart of the town is was ſumtimes " caullid *Holly* hill of holly trees ther growing; " wherby it apperith that that part of the town is of " a ſmall continuance. Ther apperith by eaſt north " eaſt at the town end a great hill of earth caſt up " in a plain cloſe bering now the name of *Ilſhow* " hill, wher by all likelihod hath ben ſome great " fortres in the Britons tyme. At the north end of " the town in a ſide of a cloſe behind the biſhop's " palace is another hill like a kepe of a caſtle bear- " ing the name of Allhallows hilles, ſo that one of " the hilles ſtandeth directly ſet agayn the conſpect " of the other. There hath bene hard on the far- " ther ripe of Skelle a great number of tainters for " woollen cloths wont to be made in the town of " Ripon, but now idelnes is ſore encreaſed in the " town, and clothe makyng almoſt decayid [t]."

The Ure and Skeld almoſt ſurround the town of Ripon, which is well built with a handſome ſquare market place. A monaſtery was begun on the eaſt ſide of the town before 661, burnt about 950 in the devaſtation made by king Edred againſt the Danes. Oſwald and his ſucceſſors archbiſhops of York aſſiſted in rebuilding it, and archbiſhop Aldred about the Conqueſt endowed it with lands, and made it collegiate. In the inroad of the Scots 1319, 12 Edward II. both town and church were burnt, but rebuilt by the munificence of Edward III. Melton archbiſhop of York, &c. who raiſed the latter from the foundations, and added the ſteeples, the middlemoſt of which 40 yards high, called St. Wilfrid's, was blown down 1660, and the others removed ſoon after. The body was new built in Leland's time by one of the prebendaries, and the whole church by new paving and other repairs has been of late much improved. In the north tranſept Leland[u] mentions two tombs of the Markenfelds. There are two tombs with knights and ladies: one is dated 1381, the other is given to ſome of the Burtons of Ingrethorp. Mr. Salmon notes there two effigies of knights and ladies, where the latter *take the right hand*, which is not ſo uncommon as he imagined[x]. In the ſouth tranſept Leland places tombs of the Malories lords of Studley, to whom ſucceeded the Aiſlabies, who have a vault and monuments there, and whoſe male line became extinct by the death of William Lawrence, eſq. November 1785. In the choir was a braſs for Robert Dawſon, ſheriff of York 1592, and John Dene canon here 1410, both removed on new paving it, but preſerved in the library or in the chapter-houſe. At the upper end of the north aile is a monument for dean Dering 1750, and in the north tranſept one for ſir Edward Blacket 1718, and his two wives. Under the laſt ſouth pillar of the nave is St. Wilfrid's needle leading to a ſmall chapel, of which ſee the plan, Pl. XIV. fig. 6. The boundaries of the ſanctuary yet remaining are marked by croſſes a mile from the church called *Kangel* (i. e. Archangel) croſs and *Sharrow* croſs. A third was called *Athelſtan's* croſs[y]. The collegiate church had ſeven prebends, Thorpe, Studley, Nunwich, Sharrow, Monckton, Givendale within the pariſh of Ripon, and Stanwick at a diſtance, the latter prebendary was called the Chanter, and had a vicar endowed under him, as had all the reſt. There were alſo nine chantries, whoſe incumbents, called petty canons, were to be always preſent in the choir and aſſiſt the vicars in adminiſtering the ſacrament. To the church belonged three deacons, three ſubdeacons, ſix choriſters, ſix treblers, an organiſt, and a grammar ſchool-maſter. This foundation being diſſolved about 1 Edward VI. James I. refounded it at the requeſt of his queen 1604, for a dean and ſix prebends, and endowed it with £.347 *per annum*[z]. A ſubdean has been added by a ſubſequent charter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid. It was propoſed to have made it a college for education like an univerſity, and James's queen granted letters patent for that purpoſe[a].

James I. granted a charter to the corporation 1604. The government of the town was changed from a *wakeman* to a mayor 1607. They have a cuſtom peculiar to this place and prior to the Conqueſt, to blow a horn every night at 9 o'clock, and if any houſe or ſhop was robbed between that time and ſunſet, the loſs was made good by a yearly tax of 4*d.* on every houſekeeper, or 8*d.* if there was a back door to another ſtreet, whence double danger might be apprehended. The tax is diſcontinued, but the horn is blown every night, three times at the mayor's door and three times at the croſs, a modern obeliſk, ſurmounted by a bugle horn, and charged with the following inſcription.

" MDCCLXXXI.
Erected at the expence of
William Aiſlabie, eſq.
who repreſented this Borough
in Parliament ſixty years.
The mayor aldermen, and aſſiſtants
of Ripon ordered this inſcription:
MDCCLXXXV.
The honourable Frederick Robinſon, mayor."

[t] Lel. I. 97, 98.
[u] Ib. VIII. 69.
[x] New Surv. of Eng. 375.
[y] Gent. Hiſt. of Ripon, p. 100.
[z] Tan. 633.
[a] Defid. Cur. B. VII. N° 20.

The

The ſpurs for which the town was once ſo famous are now neglected. When James I. came to Ripon, April 15, 1617, he was preſented by the corporation with a gilt bow and a pair of ſpurs, the latter article coſt 5*l.* It was proverbially ſaid of a man of truſt and fidelity, "He is as true ſteel as Ripon ſpurs." They might be forced through an half-crown.

In the minſter yard is this modeſt epitaph on one who left a bequeſt of £. 3000 for the maintenance and education of 20 orphan boys or poor freemen's ſons of Ripon to be afterwards apprenticed to trades:

Hic jacet
Zacharias Jepſon
cujus ætas fuit 49.
perpaucos tantum annos
vixit[45].

and another on Margaret Lupton, mother and grandmother to above 150 children.

On the north ſide of the minſter is the reſidentiary houſe, the only prebendal one remaining, ſuppoſed to be built on the ſite of the old college. Near the church-yard on the north ſide are the remains of the palace of the archbiſhop of York, the priſon and court-houſe; and on the ſouth ſide the freeſchool founded by queen Mary wife of Philip.

"There be in the town of Ripon 3 hoſpitals. St. "Marie Magdalenes is on the hither ripe of Skelle "as I cam to the town, but hard onto it, St. John's "is on the farther ripe of Skelle, and ſumwhat "nere unto it, and St. John's, of the archbiſhop of "York's foundation. The hoſpital of St. Anne's, of "the foundation of a gentleman of the country, is "hard on the hither ripe of Skelle[b]."

The hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, founded by archbiſhop Thurſtan for a chaplain, poor women and lepers, afterwards for a maſter, chaplain, and ſix widows[c], is at the extremity of the town near the river Ure, charged in the king's books at £. 24. 0*s.* 7*d.*½ preſent annual value £. 26. 18*s.* 6*d.* Service is performed in the chapel occaſionally. In the ſame ſtreet as the freeſchool, is the hoſpital of St. Anne's, called Maiſon Dieu, now appropriated under the management of the corporation for eight poor women. The hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, founded by ſome archbiſhop of York before the reign of John, is on the ſouth ſide of Skell in Bondgate[d]. It is ſtill ſubſiſting under a maſter and two widows, valued at £. 15 in the king's books; the preſent annual rent is £. 15. 7*s* 4*d.*[e] In the manor or the hall garth near the minſter was a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded and endowed by St. William archbiſhop of York, diſſolved in the reign of Edward VI. Its revenues were appropriated afterwards to the grammar-ſchool founded by queen Mary. In the ſtreet below the reſidentiary houſe at the eaſt end of the church is the houſe in which the treaty of Ripon was held between the Scottiſh and Engliſh commiſſioners 1640.

Hilſhaw hill on the eaſt ſide of the town is made up of human ſkeletons laid in regular order, greatly decayed, diſcernable from the top to the bottom of the hill. Whether they were buried after a plague or a battle, or from the rubbiſh of the ruined monaſtery, or on what account the hill was raiſed, is quite uncertain. It had for ſome time paſt been covered with wood[f]. A conſiderable number of braſs ſticas, of which 8 made a pfening, of the later race of kings of Deira after its reduction by Egbert, were found here 1695[46]. Hilſhaw *hill.*

Norton Conyers, near Rippon, is the ſeat of ſir Bellingham Graham, bart. Norton Conyers.

Grantley, five miles from Ripon, and in its pariſh, is the ſeat of the Nortons, of whom the elder branch are ſeated at *Sawley* alſo in this pariſh. Sir Fletcher deſcended from Thomas Norton, who became poſſeſſed of it in the end of the laſt century, was created lord Grantley baron of Markenfield 1782; he conſiderably enlarged the eſtate and improved the houſe. He purchaſed of the duke of Bridgewater *Markenfield* hall, about two miles weſt of Ripon, the ſeat of an antient family of that name, whoſe monuments Leland mentions in Ripon minſter. He dying 1789 was ſucceeded by his ſon William, the preſent lord Grantley. Grantley. Markenfield *hall.*

Three miles S.E. from Ripon, and about the ſame diſtance N.W. from Boroughbridge, is *Newby*, formerly the antient ſeat of the Blacket family[47]. It was purchaſed by the late William Weddel, eſq. and aſtewards conſiderably improved by him and the preſent poſſeſſor William Weddel, eſq. his ſon, who has a very valuable collection of Italian paintings and ſtatues. Newby *hall.*

"Malorie hath another place called *High Studly*, "a little from Fountaines. Ther be three Studleys, "High, Midle, and Low[g]." Studley.

Studley, about two miles from Ripon, was the ſeat of John Aiſlabie, eſq. juſtly celebrated for the various beauties of nature diſplayed on its grounds, through which the Skell winds with a variety of falls. About eight miles from Ripon the ſame gentleman had another more beautiful but leſs extended ſpot called *Hackfall*, through which runs the Ure. Both are now the property of Mrs. Allanſon his daughter. Hackfall.

"*Fountaines* abbay of white monkes in Richmont-"ſhire[h]." This abbey in the park at Studley is one of the moſt magnificent Gothic remains in the kingdom. It was founded for Ciſtertians (who withdrew from St. Mary's abbey at York) by archbiſhop Thurſtan about 1132. They had lived here twelve months under large yew trees, ſtill ſuppoſed to remain, when they were ſo plentifully relieved that in 1204 their 10th abbot began to build the preſent church and lodgings, which were completed 1245. It ſtands under a ridge of rocks covered with verdure and woods, in a place antiently called *Skeldale* from the river Skeld, which runs under the cloiſter and along the ſouth ſide of the building. The ſhell of the church is intire, conſiſting of a nave 192 feet long Fountains *abbey.*

[45] G. [b] Lel. I. 99. [c] Tan. 656. [d] Ib. 681. [e] Ib. 698.
[f] Leland. Gent. 110. Salmon ſays the mount called *Alſea*, or *Hilſhaw*, is ſaid to have been Daniſh work, and the demoliſhing of the fortifications of it may perhaps have been Daniſh work. New Survey, p. 575.
[46] G. [47] G. [g] Lel. III. 68. b. [h] Lel. V. 115.

by 40 wide, with two ailes each 12 feet wide, and tranſepts, having five chapels in each, a choir, 84 feet by 74, with an aile all round it. The ſouth tranſept is 33 feet long, and under its eaſt end is a charnel houſe. The north tranſept is 48 feet long and 24 wide, excluſive of the tower at the north end which is a ſquare of 24 feet and 166½ high. On three ſides of the tower are theſe inſcriptions:

Soli Deo Jhu X'po honor & glia in eccleſia ſanctorum.
Soli Deo laus & gloria in eccleſia ſanctorum. Amen.
and
. . . . . .

The eaſt croſs aile was built by John de Cancia 11th abbot 1219—1246, and had nine altars, marble pillars, and a moſaic pavement[i]. This pavement being found in clearing the rubbiſh ſince Mr. Aiſlabie bought the ſite, is relaid at the head of the choir, which was adorned with beautiful arch-work of marble pillars. Over the grand weſt window is carved a rebus of the founder, a *thruſh* ſtanding on a *tun*, and holding a croſier, under which is a label with obſcure characters and this date 1492

Parallel with almoſt the whole ſouth ſide of the nave is a court, now a garden, 132 feet by 123, having on the north ſide the refectory 130 feet by 47, with a ſmall kitchen at its eaſt end 47 by 21, in which lay a ſtone figure of a croſs-legged armed knight, called one of the Mowbray family, probably Roger 3d of that name; and at the weſt end the Locutorium and other rooms, together nearly equal to the length of the hall. On the eaſt ſide of the court was the chapter-houſe, in which ſixteen of the 38 abbots were buried, and over it was the library and ſcriptorium. Beyond the other buildings ranges ſouth from the church a magnificent cloiſter, the work of the ſame liberal abbot John de Cancia, 194 feet long by 40 wide, ſupported by 16 octagon pillars without baſe or capitals ſupporting groined arches. About the middle lies a decagon baſon, of one ſtone, two yards diameter, ſaid to have been a ciſtern. Over the whole length of the cloiſter was the dormitory, aſcended to by a flight of ſteps from without, and having 21 ſmall windows to as many cells, and at the ſouth end a ſquare room raiſed above the level of the reſt. On the weſt ſide of this cloiſter ſtood the abbot's apartment ruined. On the other ſide of the river are beautiful woods, with ruins of buildings. The abbey mill is ſtill uſed. The late proprietor of theſe remains John Michel Meſſinger, eſq. a worthy catholic and antiquary, lived in a venerable houſe adjoining, built out of the materials of the abbey by ſir Stephen Procter, one of the eſquires to James I. one of whoſe deſcendants married his anceſtor. On Mr. Meſſinger's death 1766, his ſon ſold the eſtate and ſite for £.18000 to Mr. Aiſlabie, and retired to Durham, but ſoon after returned to another of his eſtates adjoining, called *Eaſton Grange*, where he rebuilt his houſe, and now reſides. Mr. Aiſlabie cleared the area of the abbey church, pulled down ſome of its ruined offices, deformed the venerable ſite by formal repairs and ill-judged arrangement, and laid the whole into his park. The ſtyle of this church is the plain, unornamented Gothic of Henry I.'s time, except the beforementioned decorations of the choir. The arches of the nave are round, the capitals fluted, and the pillars ſix yards in circumference. The windows of the eaſt ailes are pointed, and the pillars in a lighter ſtyle. The whole length from eaſt to weſt within 351 feet; of the tranſept, including the tower 186 feet; the width of the nave and ailes 65[k]. This church is on a ſcale about one third larger than Kirkſtall. It was valued, biſhop Gibſon ſays *favourably*, at £.1173 *per annum*[l].

"At *Borow bridge* I paſſed over a great bridge of "ſtone on We [Ure]. The town is but a bare thing. "It ſtandeth on Wateling ſtreate. A litle without it "on the weſt part of Wateling ſtreet ſtandith four "great maine ſtones, wrought above *in conum* by "mannes hand. They be ſet in three ſeveral fields at "this time; the firſt is a 2 feet by eſtimation in "highth, and an 18 feet in compace. The ſtone to-"wards the ground is ſumwhat ſquare, and ſo up to "the middle, and then wrought with certen rude "boltells *in conum*. But the very toppe thereof is "broken of a three or four feet. Other two of like "ſhap ſtand in another feld a good but-ſhot of, and "the one of them is bigger than the other, and "they ſtand within a 6 or 8 feet one of the other. "The 4th ſtandith in a ſeveral feld, a good ſtone "caſt from the other two, and is bigger and higher "than any of the other three. I eſteeme it to the "waite of 5 waine lodes or more. Inſcriptions I "could find none in theſe ſtones, and if ther were it "might be woren out: for they be ſore woren and "ſcalid with weather. I take them to be *trophæa* "*a Romanis poſita* in the ſide of Watheling ſtreet as "yn a place moſte occupied in jorneying and ſo "moſt in ſight. They ſtande all as looking *ab* "*occidente ad orientem*[m]." Burrough bridge.

Borough bridge certainly roſe out of the ruins of ISURIUM BRIGANTUM. It is a ſmall borough town in Aldborough pariſh, having two or three good inns, and a plain chapel, Aldborough being the mother church. This pariſh ſends four members to parliament. The fiſhermen ſtill find ſome remains of the old timber bridge at low water, about half a mile below the preſent, which is built of ſtone of three round arches near 40 feet wide, and the middlemoſt more. This bridge ſince the accident of a waggon falling over the parapet wall in paſſing another carriage, has been widened by a conſiderable addition. Its ſtyle beſpeaks antiquity; but it probably ſucceded the wooden bridge, whoſe decay gave the ſoldier an opportunity to thruſt up his lance through a chink, in the flight of the earl of Lancaſter's troops, in conſequence of which the earl was taken and beheaded at Pontefract as before related. ISVRIVM BRIGANTVM.

The famous obeliſks called the *Devil's Arrows*, now reduced to three, the 4th having been taken down in the 16th century, ſtand about half a mile from the town to the ſouth-weſt, in three fields, ſeparated by a lane, 200 feet aſunder, nearly on high Devil's Arrows.

[i] Burton's Mon. Ebor. p. 141—212. [k] Burton's plan. [l] Tan. 653. [m] Lel. I. 101.

ground

ground ſloping every way. Mr. Drake[n] urges many arguments for their Roman antiquity, and plainly proves them to be natural and brought from Plumpton quarries about 5 miles off, or from Ickley 16 miles off. The croſs in the town 12 feet high is of the ſame kind of ſtone. The eaſternmoſt or higheſt is 22 feet and an half high by 4 broad and 4 and an half in girth; the 2d 21½ by 5 5¼; the 3d 16½ by 8 4. Stukeley's meaſures differ. The flutings are cut in the ſtone but not through: the talleſt ſtands alone and leans to the ſouth. Plot[o] and Stukeley[p] affirm them to be Britiſh monuments, originally hewn ſquare. Dr. Gale ſuppoſed that they were Mercuries, which have loſt their heads and inſcriptions[48]; but in a MS. note in his Antoninus in my poſſeſſion, he acknowledges that he was miſinformed, and that there was no cavity to receive a buſt[q].

Devil's croſs. *Devil's Croſs* is a tumulus full of urns, bones, and aſhes. A coin of Veſpaſian was found there. (See the inſcription in Gent. Mag. 1787, p. 565, and explained, ib. 660).

Aldborough. "*Aldeburge* is about a quarter of a mile from Bo- "rough bridge. This was in the Romanes tyme a "great city on Watheling ſtreate called *Iſuria* "*Brigantum*, and was wallid, whereof I ſaw *veſtigia* "*quædam ſed tenuia*. It ſtode by ſouth-weſt on We "[Ure] river. The cumpace of it hath been by "eſtimation a mile. It is now a ſmall village, and "in it a paroch church, wher ly buried two or "three knights of the Aldeburges, ſir Guliam, and "ſir Richard, dwelling ſumtyme in the pariſh, whos "heirs yet remaine there, but now men of meane "landes. Ther be now large felds fruitful of corn "in the very place wher the houſing of the town "was; and in theſe felds yerely be found in plough- "ing many coynes of ſylver and braſſe, of the Roman "ſtampe. There hath been found alſo ſepulchres, "*aquæ ductus*, *teſſelata*, *pavimenta*, &c. Ther is an "hill on the ſide of the feld wher the old town was "caullid *Stothart*, as if it had been the kepe of a "caſile[r]."

The antient walls of this town, which is about half a mile from Borough bridge, though level with the ground, may eaſily be traced, meaſuring 2500 yards or ſomewhat more than one mile and an half, incloſing a ſquare of 60 acres on a hill inclining north to the river Ure. They were four yards thick, founded on large pebbles laid in a bed of blue clay, and moſt viſible on the ſide next Studforth hill. To the foundations on this clay is in many places four or five yards deep. Almoſt in the centre is a hill called *Borough* hill, which ſeems to have been a fort of citadel, where moſaic pavements have been found, and foundations of a large building with baſes, &c. engraved in Drake's York, but at preſent only the tradition of the diſcovery there remains. At the back of the Globe alehouſe at the weſt entrance of the town is an intire pavement fourteen feet and a half ſquare, over which a room has been built contiguous to the houſe ſo as to take it all in. This pavement runs into the ſtreet. In a paſſage juſt within the back door is a fragment of another of a different pattern, which could be traced no further, and a third larger piece in a front room on the ground floor, carefully covered. In a cottage weſt of this houſe, inhabited by a widow woman, is a large piece of another pavement, which ſeems to be that mentioned by Mr. Drake[s] as found about 1732. It is about two feet from the level of the ſtreet and an oblong ſquare of ſix feet, though they could not take it all into the houſe. About 1762 was diſcovered in ſetting up a cowſhed at the Globe, about 20 yards ſouth or ſouth-weſt from the pavements, which ſeemed in a line with each other, the foundations of a hypocauſt with pillars of ſingle bricks or reddiſh ſtone, 11 inches and an half diameter, one and an half thick, ſemicircular, and piled on each other. Only four of theſe pillars about nine inches high were diſcovered at the angles of a paſſage or flew, the landlord not chuſing to have his ground diſturbed, but having let it to a gardener he deſtroyed the whole. The other foundations were of coarſe irregular rag ſtone, and they had dug below them for ſand, which ſeemed the natural ſoil. A brick found in the paſſage of the houſe meaſured 16 inches by 11, and 1 and an half thick. There were two plain grit ſtones, like altars, lately found by a perſon plowing in the field betwixt the two towns, which now ſtand behind the alehouſe, (See Pl. XIV. fig. 7, 8.) the miſtreſs of which had many ſilver coins. Veſpaſian, rev. Concordia. Nerva, rev. Pont Max. Tr. P. VI. Cos. II. Hadrian, rev. Juſtitia. Antoninus, rev. Fortuna or Annona Aug. Severus, rev. Virtus. Claudius Gothicus. rev. Pietas Aug. Large braſs Domitian. Cos. XII. Cens. Perp. P. rev. Moneta Aug. Another Cos. XIII. or XIIII. Antoninus Pius, P. P. Tr. P. XIII. Cos. IIII. S. C. rev. Salus Aug. beſides innumerable braſs of the lower empire. I was ſhewn a valuable large braſs of Nerva, rev. VEHICVLATIONE REMISSA, which Vaillant ſays is *primæ magnitudinis & rarus*, found in the ſtreet in the ſummer 1763, after a ſhower, but it was diſpoſed of before my return hither 1785. I bought a braſs Antoninus, rev. BRITANNIA, ſuch as Dr. Stukeley had at Ilcheſter[t]; Julia Severi; rev. VESTAE SANCTAE. Carauſius, rev. LE.... in the exergue MI or VI; a Centaur exactly in the ſame preſervation as that in Batteley's Ant. Rutup. Pl. XIV. fig. 9. In the eaſt wall of the veſtry is a rude figure of Mercury with his petaſus, holding in his right hand a purſe on an altar, and in his left a caduceus. This has been ſtrangely miſtaken for Pan or Sylvanus, when all the ſymbols of Mercury are clear. See Pl. XIV. fig. 11. Horſley mentions at the weſt end of the church a ſtone with the figure of the ſun, and a border two inches broad; others with mortiſes or cavities for taking them up by machines; one on the north ſide near the ground with a tree or branch: another over a houſe door with ſomething like leaves infolding a pine-apple. I ſaw on the weſt ſide of the ſteeple the two ſtones which I ſuſpect to be what Horſley meant. In the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple is a ſepulchral croſs floreè. There is a piece of moſaic pavement in the vicarage garden.

A cylindrical milliary of common grit, ſeven feet high,

[n] P. 26. [o] Hiſt. of Staf. p. 398. [p] Itin. Cur. II. 74. [48] G. [q] P. 17.
[r] Lel. I. 102. [s] P. 24. [t] See our plate of Roman coins.

high, by 18 inches broad, with the inſcription given Pl. XIV. fig. 12. was found 1776, by a farmer ſearching for a ſtone at a place called *Duel croſs*, about three miles from Aldborough on the military way from it to York, which is now in the cuſtody of the miſtreſs of the Globe public-houſe. But as I have met with no ſatisfactory explanation of it I forbear to give thoſe which refer it to Gordian or Trajanus Decius, only obſerving that the epithet *felix* is not of earlier date than Severus.

In the ſouth wall of the chancel is this inſcription to Mr. Morris, miniſter here, who ſearched diligently into the antiquities of the place, and communicated accounts to biſhop Gibſon:

M. S.
Ed. Mauritii
LL. B.
Ripon canonici
necnon (per annos XLIIII)
vicar Iſurienſis
III nonas Mar. deceſſit
anno { domini CIↃIↃCCXIX
æt. LXX.

In the north aiſle is a braſs figure of a knight in armour, one of the Aldburghs, which family flouriſhed here a long time, but are now extinct. On the communion-table ſtands a braſs diſh with Adam and Eve, the tree and ſerpent with a long tail reaching to the inner border, and this inſcription repeated, as well as can be read:

NIЄMBARIALZЄ
HOSLVЄKIZЄ
LVЄNIЄHBAR

An outer border of foliage and arches like thoſe on the baſon engraved in Gent. Mag. LIII. p. 187.

In making the road which paſſes through Aldborough in the year 1770, on rebuilding the north wall of the church-yard the workmen fell upon a ſtreet with foundations of old walls near the church-yard, and on clearing the ground diſcovered a double row of ſtone walls parallel to each other and joined by tranſverſe ones. The ſide walls extend nearly from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt above 220 feet, at the diſtance of 18 feet. They are all ſtrongly cemented, and three feet thick, and five feet below the preſent ſurface. A drain croſſed them nearly about the middle, the top and ſides compoſed of tiles 16 inches by 11½, and one inch and an half thick. See the plan Pl. XVI. fig. 1. At *e* was found an urn, and at *a* a gold coin of Trajan, IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. rev. a figure ſtanding holding in its right hand a patera, in its left an ear of corn, S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. This ſeems to be the great building in the ſtreet before the church-yard deſcribed by Dr. Stukeley [u], of which many ſtones had been taken up and many remained. He ſaw ſome at the church-yard gate and at private doors, among others two pieces of pillars, the *hypotracheleon* in one, and ſeveral foundations of a gate, in which were the iron hinges. At the head of the ſtreet within the ſouth-eaſt angle I ſaw a long white ſtone pillar or milliary and a baſe, and at the door of the church-yard another 11 inches diameter, and a ſquare block of ſtone, with notches, probably that with mortices before-mentioned.

During the late civil war in digging a cellar they found a vault ſaid to lead to the river. Little braſs buſts, gold coins, and chains have been formerly diſcovered, alſo twenty little ſeals, one bearing a horſe, another a laurel with five branches, others a woman ſitting with a patera and ſpear, Pallas armed with a ſhield and ſpear, the head of Jupiter Ammon, an emperor's head like Severus or Antonine, an eagle with a civic crown in its bill, a winged victory crowning a trophy. Urns and glaſs veſſels are common; alſo veſſels of red earth adorned with flowers, heads, knots, and animals, a ſmall earthen lamp, and a *cothon* or *polciulum laconicum* or ſiltring bottle uſed by ſoldiers [x]. Alſo a Britiſh ax, probably a celt. Dr. Green ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1749, a fine onyx from Aldborough with Victory ſteering a ſhip with a laurel branch in her left hand [y]. Dr. Stukeley [z] mentions an intaglio cornelian with an eagle and cornucopiæ. The ſchoolmaſter has ſeveral coins, ſeals, and plain ſtones of different colours poliſhed. I bought a ſmall red ſeal of Pallas galatea, and ſaw another with a Roman ſoldier.

Road gate went through the town of Aldborough to Cataractonium by Milby, and the way through the meadows may yet be diſcovered bearing the name of *Brig gates*, near half a mile eaſt of the preſent bridge. The ſoil of the town is black, eſpecially in that part of the town called *under walls*, where moſt of the coins have been ploughed up, and in other places bones are found half burnt with black aſhes, whence it was probable it was deſtroyed by the Danes [a] at the ſame time with York. When Rocliffe common field was firſt ploughed 1712, a ſecond road leading to *Olicana* or Ilkley 17 miles weſt was laid open two feet under the ſurface, 10 feet wide, paved with ſtones. It ſeemed to have led through the little village of Rocliffe toward Knareſborough [b]. A third road led to *Legeolium* through St. Helen's ford by Wetherby, and a fourth to York [c].

Stodhart or *Studforth* about 100 paces from the ſouth wall juſt without the ditch is a kind of ſemicircular bank, meaſuring from the ſouth-eaſt point about 200 feet, and the ſlope 30 feet. Mr. Morris ſays it is a camp of about two acres, the only place where coins are found without the walls. Another antiquary from the name fancies it a Stadium. It anſwers in ſituation to the Roman amphitheatre at Dorcheſter. I rather think it an outwork, the great military way from weſt to eaſt from York running within a cloſe of it. Though the bank is loweſt on the ſouth ſide, and ſeems only ſemicircular, a little obſervation may trace a circle lowered by ploughing, but plainly hollowed in the middle and contiguous to the ſouth-eaſt angle of the Stodhart.

[u] II. 73.
[a] as Higden Polychron. Drake.
[c] Gale, ib.
[x] Morris in Gibſon.
[y] Minutes.
[z] ubi ſup.
[b] Gale Ant. p. 17. MS. n. Q. if *Rocliffe* retains a Roman name.

town

town wall, which there is uncovered. This circle falls into the town ditch. The wall turns here to the north, and runs by the hall where the rev. Mr. Goodricke lives. Perhaps Leland's idea may come nearer the truth, and it may have been the keep of a caſtle, but of latter date. By the ſide of the road into the town is Chapel hill.

Mr. Horſley [d] ſuppoſes *Iſurium* the capital of the Brigantes, having always their name coupled with it in Antoninus and Ptolemy, and that their country extended farther ſouth than it; for Ptolemy extends it from ſea to ſea, and as he ſeems to have bounded moſt of his countries by rivers or firths, ſo he meant to bound theirs by a line drawn from Oſtia Vedræ, or the mouth of the Tine, to the æſtuary of Ituna on the north, and on the ſouth by another drawn from Beliſama æſtuary or Merſey to ſome part of the Abus or Humber. He mentions a teſſelated pavement juſt by the north rampart, and wiſhes the road between Aldborough and Thornborough two certain ſtations, and the ground level all the way, were meaſured by chains [e].

Little Ouſeburn. In the church-yard of *Little Ouſebourn* is a mauſoleum for Henry Thompſon, eſq. of Kirby hall.

Between Boroughbridge and York, four miles from the former, in a moiſt bottom is the ſource of the Ouſe covered with ſtone, in which are two round openings; and a ſtone obeliſk without a date, erected by Mr. Thompſon, marks the place.

Allerton Maleverer. At *Allerton Maleverer*, the ſeat of the family of Maleverer for many ages, now the property of lord Galway, was an alien priory, cell to the abbey of Marmonſtier at Tours, to which the church of St. Martin here was given by Richard Maleverer and confirmed by Henry II. At the diſſolution of theſe foreign cells Henry VI. gave it to King's college, Cambridge [f].

Nun Monkton. At *Nun Monkton*, on the Ouſe, William de Arches, and Inetta his wife, in the reign of Stephen, founded, or were great benefactors to, a ſmall priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at £.75. 12*s. per annum* [g].

Thornton bridge. *Thornton bridge* upon the Swale, not far from Boroughbridge, was for many ages a ſeat of the Nevils family, afterwards of Stricklands. Part of the old houſe is yet ſtanding which carried great marks of antiquity and antient grandeur.

Melton on the Hill. In the ſouth aiſle of the church of *Melton on the Hill* is a window of painted glaſs. In the right compartment is a portrait of William de Melton, archbiſhop of York, with this inſcription, "*Willimus de Melton, archiepiſcopus Ebor.*" In the left compartment a virgin and child, a capital painting.

The north window is of three compartments; in the firſt a portrait of Vincent, with an inſcription over it, and arms under G. a lion rampant argent. The ſecond part argent, two bars and a canton G. the laſt charged with a trefoil ſlipped; motto, "*Tui Vincent* 1624," under it, or, a chief indented argent; motto, *Vicenti.* All the arms in this compartment are ſtained glaſs. The third compartment is a human figure with three heads and breaſts argent, crowned and hair or; from the knees downward hangs a looſe mantle argent, ſpotted or and ſable, in a border or.

The north window is of three compartments, the middle, gules, a figure of Chriſt, argent, with the nail marks. Compartments on each ſide, azure, a female figure, with elegant drapery, vert and argent, ornamented and bordered or, holding in the ſiniſter hand a holy croſs. The great eaſt window was all painted glaſs, which the dean of York took down in 1780, when the church was repaired and the ſteeple raiſed. There is nothing now left but a few ſhields of the Fountains quartering Carew and Montague. Avicia de Tania, and Sybilla de Clairfai, gave this church to the priory of Hampole [h].

Barnborough. One mile eaſt of Melton is Barnborough Grange, the ancient ſeat of the Vincents, but of late of the Farrers: the preſent poſſeſſor is Francis Farrer, eſq. who has taken the name of Faukes. Gervas de Barnbrough gave this grange to the abbey of Roche, and pope Urban III. confirmed the grant. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on a gently riſing hill; and its inhabitants entirely employed in agriculture. The hall and principal part of the land belongs to Thomas Peter More, eſq. a minor and a deſcendant of the illuſtrious ſir Thomas More, into whoſe family it came by the marriage of his ſon John with the heireſs of the Creſſacres. There are two pictures, ſaid to be by Holbein, of the More family.

Hickleton. About two miles north of Barnborough is *Hickleton.* The hall, in 1673, belonged to ſir John Jackſon, bart. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Godfrey Wentworth, eſq. M. P. for York, 1741; his daughter and heir married the late ſir George Armytage, of Kirklees, bart. Ralph de Nova Mercato gave to the priory of Monk Bretton ſix oxgangs, &c. in this pariſh. *Bilham houſe*, the ſeat of William-Nathan-Wright Nuvet, eſq. is ſituated between Hickleton and Hooton Pagnell, and is in the latter pariſh. Bilham village has both coal and lime, and the beſt ſand is found here for the uſe of the Sheffield and Rotheram founderies.

Brodſworth. Brodſworth was the ſeat of Dr. Drummond, late archbiſhop of York. His ſon, the earl of Kinnoul, ſold it to Peter Thelluſſon, eſq. It is at preſent uninhabited by the family. The church is a neat ſmall antient building.

Hooton Pagnell. *Hooton Pagnell*, *Paynell*, or *Pannell*, takes is name from Ralph de Paganel, who came over with the Conqueror, and was ſheriff of Yorkſhire early in his reign. The manor belongs to St. Andrew Warde, eſq. The houſe is very antient, and there are remains of a curious gateway and porter's lodge. How long this place continued in the poſſeſſion of the Paganels is not known; but it has ſince belonged to an earl of Southampton, a Giffard Luttrell, ſir Richard Hutton, and laſtly to colonel Bierley, of whom it was purchaſed by the grandfather of the preſent poſſeſſor [i].

[d] P. 39. Salmon chimerically removes *Iſurium* to Ripon, and fancies Aldbrough a great man's villa or a ſtation of the Notitia, when the Roman forces moved chiefly northward, perhaps *Braboniacum*. He derives Borough bridge from the great *barrow* half a mile off it, whence the Devil is ſaid to have ſhot his arrows.

[e] P. 402. [f] Tan. 672. [g] Tan. 663. [h] Burton's Monaſ. p. 264. [i] Miller, 281.

Ouſton. In Ouſton church was a chantry of our lady, founded by Robert Harriſon; and a chantry of St. John the Baptiſt, founded by John de Santo Paello. *Skellow Grange* is the pleaſant ſeat of Godfrey Higgins, eſq.

Burgh wallis has belonged to the antient catholic family of Ann. The houſe is now the reſidence of Michael Ann, eſq.

Maltby. Maltby is ſituated in a pleaſant vale, ſurrounded by riſing hills; on the ſummit of one, northwards, is ſituated a handſome houſe, the reſidence of the Rev. Charles Conſtable. Richard de Builli gave lands in this pariſh to the abbey of Roche.

YORK. "The town of *Yorke* ſtondith by eaſt and weſt of "Ouſe ryver renning thoro it; but that parte that "lyith by eſt is twis as greate in buildings as the "other. The area of the caſtelle is of no very great "quantite. There be 5 ruinus toures in it. The "*arx* is al in ruine, and the roote of the hille that "it ſtondith on is environed with an arme derivid "out of *Foſſe* water. The weſt parte of the cite of "Yorke is thus encloſid: firſt a turret and ſo the "wall rennith over the ſide of the dungeon of the "caſtelle on the weſt ſide of Ouſe right agayn the "caſtle on the eſt ripe. The plotte of this caſtelle "is now caullid the *olde baile*, and the area and "diches of it do manifeſteley appere[f]."

EBORACVM. EBURACUM, or as it is more uſually written EBORACUM, is univerſally and very juſtly agreed to be York[g]. Salmon[h] obſerves the name to this day preſerves pretty well its Britiſh ſound *Eorac* from the river Urus on which it ſtands, but which by taking in a brook called *Ouſe bourn* has aſſumed the name of Ouſe. In latinizing the word the Romans for ſmoother pronunciation put in the *b*, and added a termination of their own as uſual. The title of *Legio* VI *Victrix* given it by Ptolemy and Antoninus means that that Legion was ſtationed there, though the ninth alſo occurs on its inſcriptions. Mr. Drake aſcribes to the Romans the *Foſs*, whoſe ſource is ſix or ſeven miles up the country north of the city, and ſuppoſes it made to drain the great foreſt of Galtres, and ſerve as a baſon or harbour for veſſels. Thus Malmeſbury deſcribes York as *urbs ampla & metropolis, elegantiæ Romanæ præferens indicium; a duabus partibus Huſæ fluminis edificata. Includit in medio ſinu ſuo naves a Germania & Hibernia venientes.* This prodigious collection of water has now five bridges over it; the main dock was probably where the iſland now is, and another ſtream of its own name was let into it from the eaſt. There is ſufficient evidence from records, &c. that the principal merchants lived along the Foſs, now a ſtinking moraſs, the diſgrace of the city.

The Roman inſcriptions found at York are that given by Mr. Camden, now at Mr. Bailiff's houſe at Beverley gate at Hull, which circumſtance looks as if it had been brought ſo far with a view to ſhip it off and bring it ſouthward. It is ſo broken, and the principal fragments of the inſcription buried, that at preſent it gives only

I . . . . . IR COL
EBORC . . . . . DITVRIX
CVRVSH . . . . . IVVSFECIT.

See Pl. XVI. fig. 2.

M. Verecundus Diogenes was ſextumvir of the colony of York, and died there, and was one of the Bituriges called *Cubi*, according to the expreſs teſtimony of Pliny[i] and Strabo[k], and made this for himſelf in his life-time[l]. Mr. Camden probably miſtook CIVIS for CVRVS, and ranged the words wrong. Several ſuch coffins uninſcribed have been found in the Roman burial place without Bootham bar[m], and elſewhere in England[n]. It is pity Mr. Drake did not think it worth while to reconvey this only monument, that mentions *Eboracum*, back to York with its fragments if recoverable. An altar found 1638 on Biſhop hill, kept at the manor, then at lord Fairfax's houſe at Biſhop hill till it was deſerted by his ſon-in-law the duke of Buckingham, where Dr. Liſter copied it for the Royal Society[o], and now loſt, had this inſcription:

I. O. M.
DIS DEABVSQUE
HOSPITALIBVS PE
NATIBVS Q OB CON
SERVATAM SALVTM
SVAM SVORVMQ
P. AEL MARCIAN
VS PRÆF. COH.
ARM SAC. SA/C. D.

Horſley read the laſt letters *Aram ſacra faciendo nuncupavit dedicavit*[p]. Ward *Aram ſacram factam nomine communi dedicavit*[q]. Drake[r] *Numini conſervatori dedicatam* vel *dari juſſit*[s]. Gale *ſacris factis* (or *fecit*), *nuncupavit, dedicavit.*

A mutilated inſcription in the wall of All Saints church runs thus, not hid by the buttreſs, but put in as at firſt broken. A genius or figure is at its ſide: See Pl. XVI. fig. 3.

LI.
AE. AN
ISEC.
NTEM
I. ANTO
ONIVGI.

Dr. Gale[t] gives a ſepulchral fragment fixed up in a wall without Micklegate near the Mount now loſt:

D. M.
MINNE.

which name occurs in Gruter, MXXIV. n. 5.

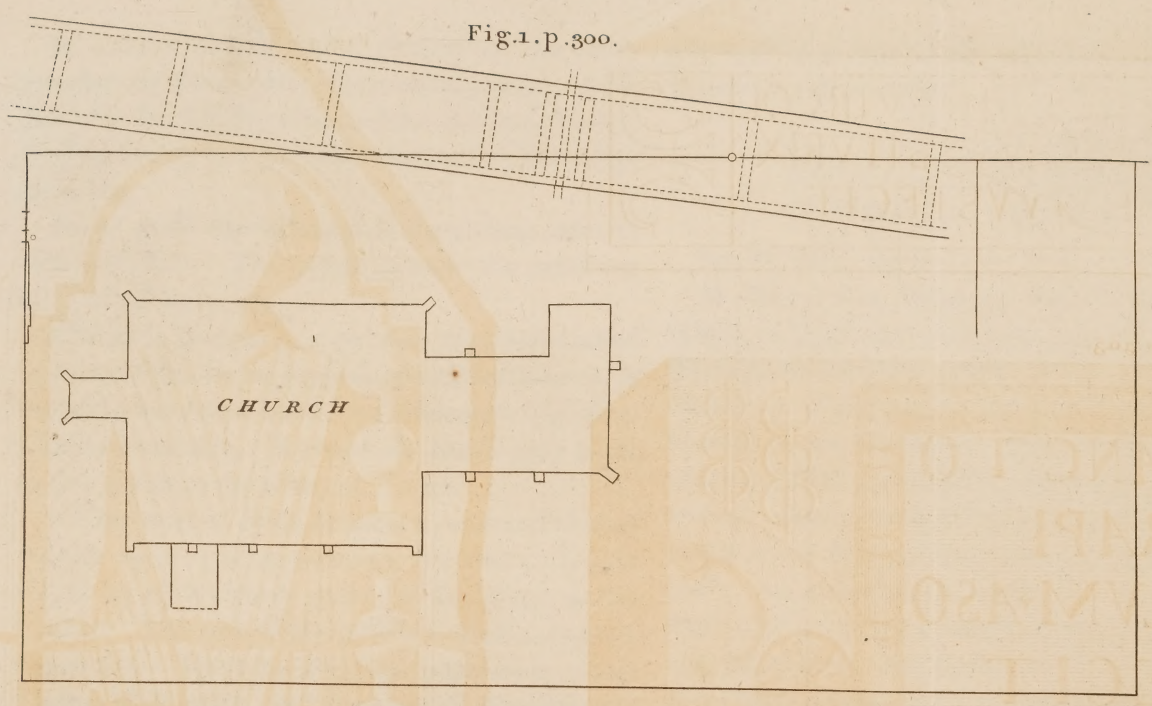
Another fragment, now in the Guildhall:

GENIO LOCI
FELICITER.

[f] Lel. I. 60. 62.
[g] Horſt. 403. Though Ptolemy or the author of the Magna Syntaxis mentions *Brigantium* in the 22d parallel, Mr. Gale ſhews it cannot be *York*, but more probably *Segontium*. Ant. 19, 20.
[h] Ubi ſup. p. 560. Gale Ant. p. 19. [i] IV. 19. [k] IV. p. 190.
[l] Horſley, 310. [m] Drake, 55.
[n] Stockling, Cheſterton, the tomb of Britannicus at Lord Pomfret's. [o] Phil. Tranſ. IV. 92.
[p] Horſley, 309. [q] Ib. [r] P. 56. [s] Ant. 23. MS. n. [t] Ant. p. 23.

the

Fig.1.p.300.



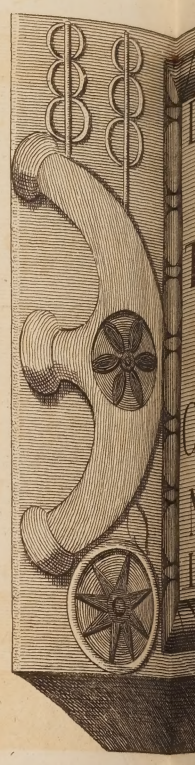


Fig.3.p.302.

Fig.5.p.337.

Fig.6.p.303.

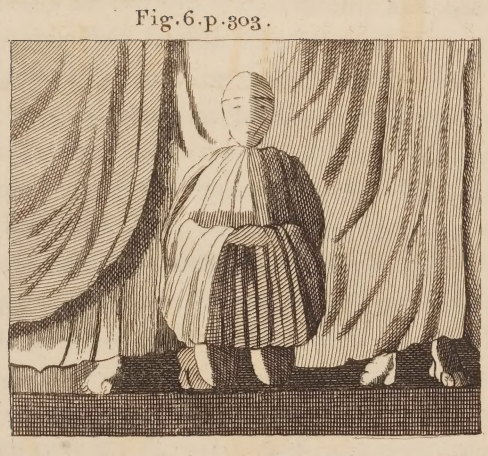


Fig.7.p.303.

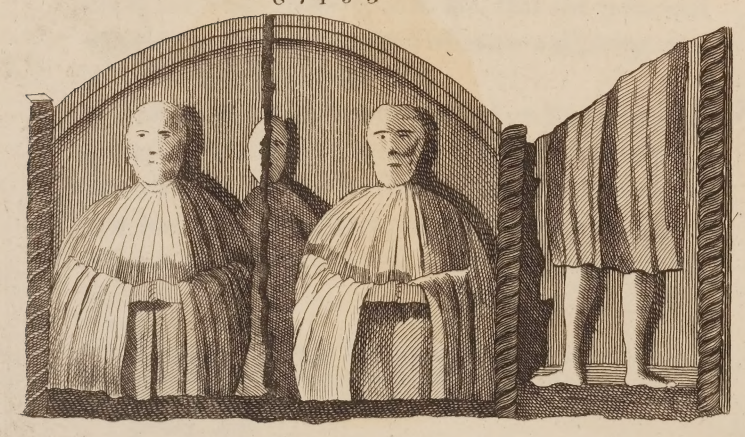


Fig.8.p.303.

E.Cary sculp.

Fig. 2. p. 302.

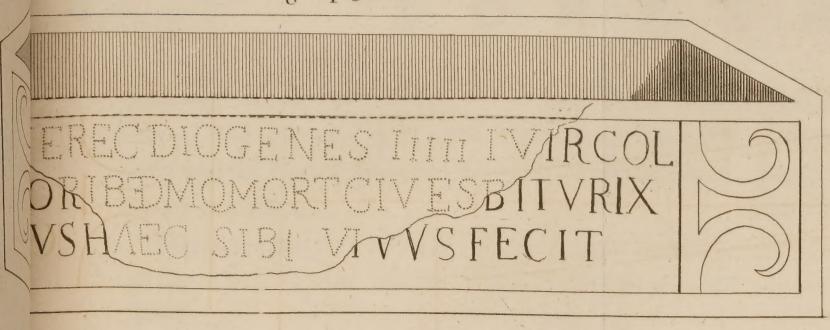


Fig. 4. p. 303.

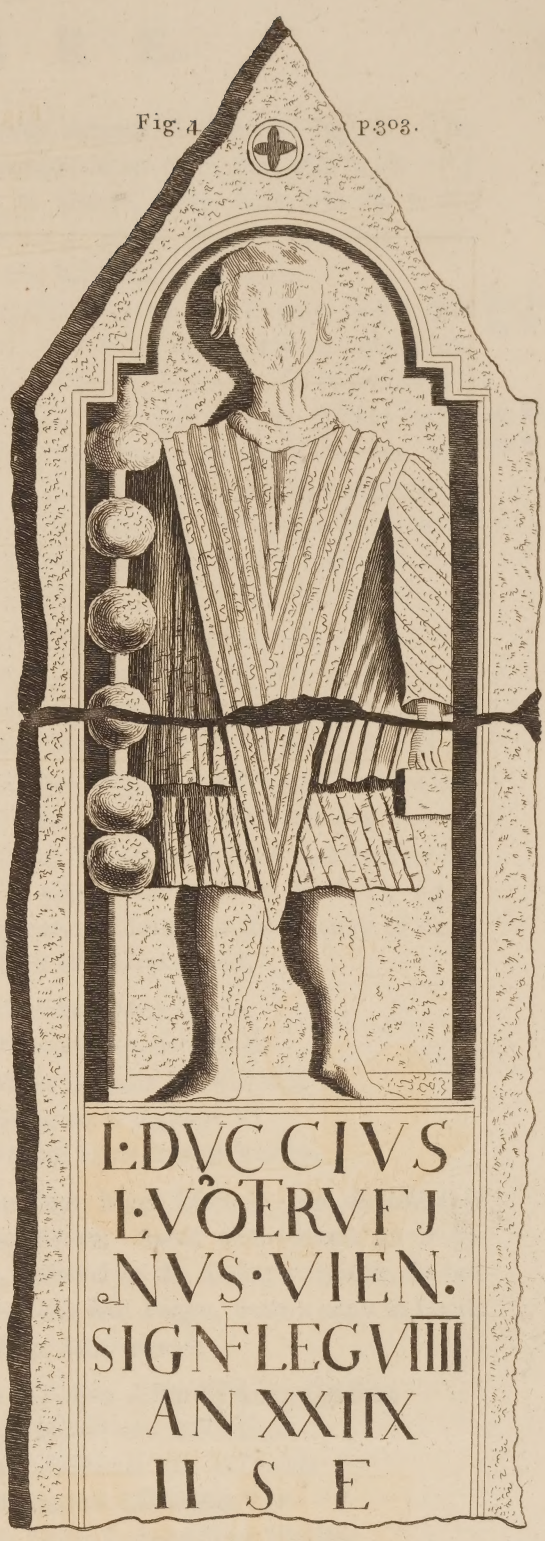


Fig. 5. p. 303.

Fig 9. p. 303

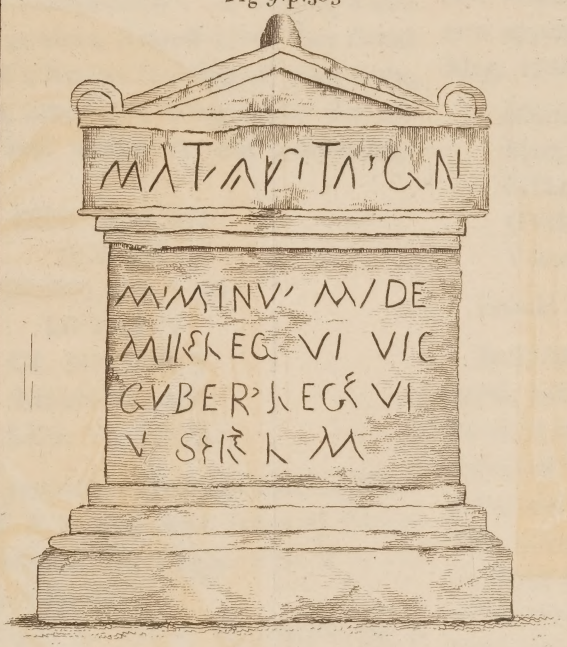


Fig. 11. p. 304

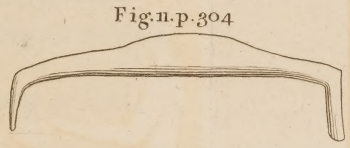
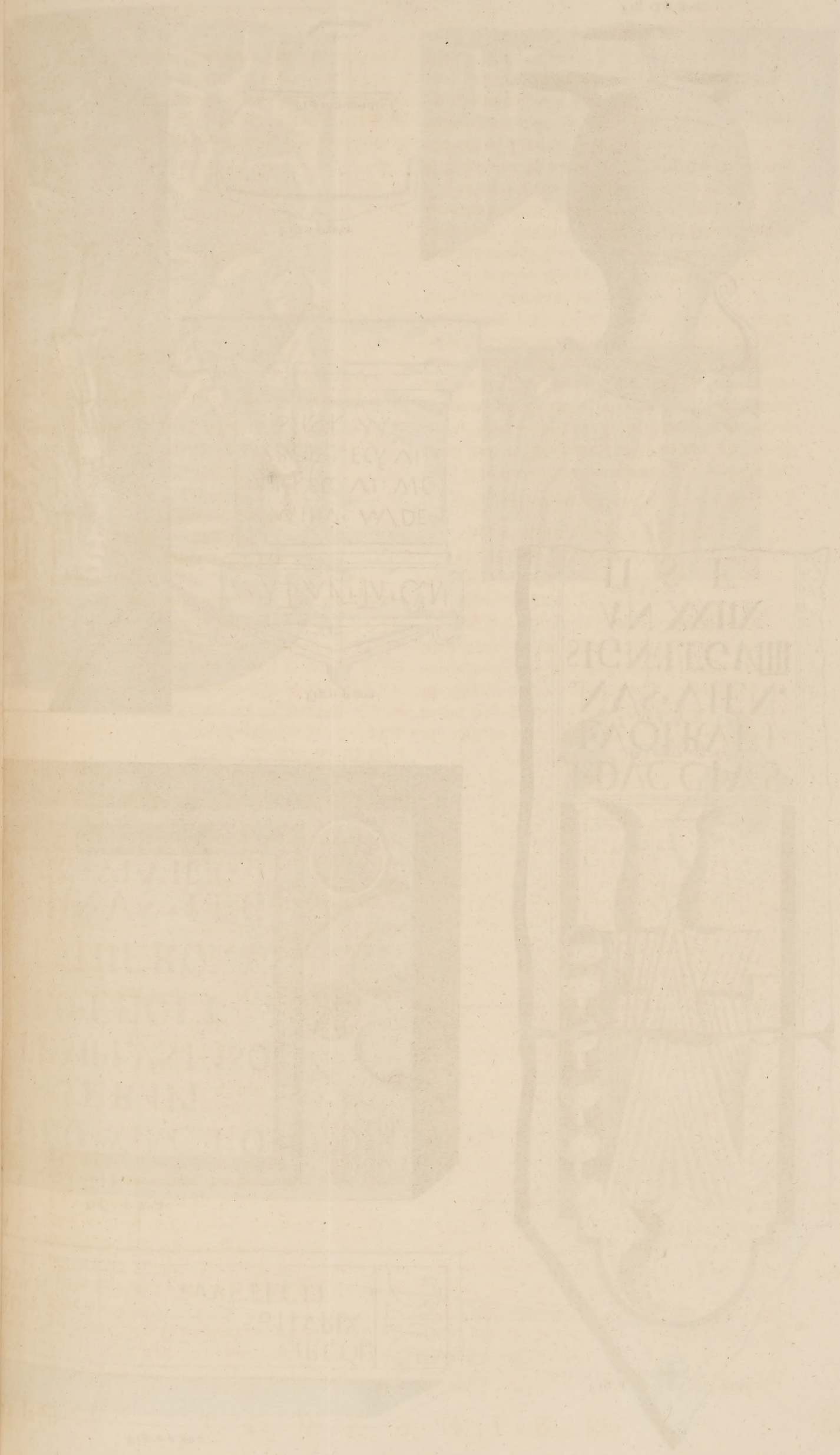


Fig. 10. p. 304.

Fig. 13. p. 304.



the Bargueſt of York, found in Conyng-ſtreet in the line of the Roman wall, and fixed up in the back yard wall of Mrs. Crumpton's houſe below the Black Swan inn there[u].

The ſepulchral monument of the ſtandard-bearer of the IXth legion found in Trinity gardens near Micklegate, and reſcued by Bryan Fairfax, eſq. and ſince removed to ſir Henry Goodrick's garden at Ribſton near Wetherby, being more faithfully copied by Drake[x] than Horſley[y], we have given Pl. XVI. fig. 4.

L. DVCCIVS.
L. VOLTERVFI
NVS. VIEN.
SIGN. LEG. VIIII
ANN XXIIX.
H. S. E.

This is now at Bramham park, the ſeat of ſir Henry Goodrick, bart.

Horſley reads the 2d line LVOLTF *Lucii Voltinia tribu filius*[z], and the whole *L. Duccius Lucii Voltinia tribu filius Rufinus Viennenſis ſignifer Legionis nonæ annos* 28 *hic ſitus eſt*. But the difficulty ſtill remains, I think, in *Rufinus*, who he was. Above the inſcription is the figure of the ſignifer with the ſignum of a cohort, as Mr. Ward thinks, in his right hand, and in his left ſomething like a baſket, as held by a ſoldier on a ſtone at Skirway in Scotland[a]. The IXth legion and *Leg. IX. Vic.* occurs on a brick found here[b]. Mr. Beckwith ſays the IXth was older than the VIth. Dr. Burton ſuppoſes the 6th and 9th were incorporated[c]. In digging a cellar in the Friars gardens, Auguſt 1770, they found the foundation of a Roman building of brick only, ſemicircular (the other half being under the adjoining houſe) and within it this inſcription: Pl. XVI. fig. 5.

DEO SANCTO
SERAPI
TEMPLVM A SO
LO FECIT
CL. HIERONY
MIANVS LEG.
LEG. VI. VICT.

now (1785) the property of Francis Smith of Newbuilding, eſq F. A. S. and ſome coins of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian. Mr. Pegge refers it to the time of Hadrian or ſooner[d].

In 1740 was dug up within Micklegate bar a pedeſtal inſcribed,

BRITANNIAE
SANCTAE
P. NIKOMEDES
AVGG. N. N.
LIBERTVS.

Dr. Stukeley compares it with that in Horſley's Appendix to Scotland, N° xxxiv. BRIGANTIAE S, which perhaps ſhould be ſo read here[e]. Mr. Roger Gale[f] ſays the only inſtance of a province deified is that of *Brigantiæ S. Amandus:* and Mr. Drake ſays this is the only inſtance of *Britannia* deified. The letters A E conjoined are rare, eſpecially in the early times: few in Gruter. Mr. Gale ſays Æ is not for the diphthong, which the Romans were unacquainted with, but a *nexus literarum*.

In Trinity church-yard, Micklegate, was a baſe with two feet of a ſtatue and a defaced inſcription, and ſeveral rude ſepulchral groupes ſet in the tower[g]; alſo a bas relief of Mithras[h], now (1785) in the hands of Mrs. Sandercock, widow of the rev. Mr. Sandercock, late paſtor of a diſſenting congregation in this city. The latter was found in a cellar there, 1747. In 1752, in Micklegate, in digging a large drain in the middle of the ſtreet through two or three firm pavements of pebble at eight or ten feet depth, ſeveral fragments of beautiful red glazed pateræ, adorned with birds, dogs, vines, &c. and on one IANVF. At the end of the work ſeveral altars, one not above eight inches high, uninſcribed, with a cavity on the top, a ſmall curious earthen lamp, and ſome Roman coins from Conſtantine the Great, and an altar inſcribed as in Pl. XVI. fig. 9, from a copy communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, which Mr. Drake read,

See Pl. XVI. fig. 6, 7.

Pl. XVI. fig. 8.

Matribus Ailta Genio
Marcus Minutius Aude
Miles legionis VI Victricis
Gubernator legionis VI
Votum ſolvit lubens merito.

Mr. Hill, in Gent. Mag. 1753, p. 269, dedicated it to the ſame deities. Some obſervations on it by Mr. Ward, inſerted in the ſociety's regiſter, do not now appear; but Mr. Pegge, from a copy in Gent. Mag. 1752, p. 402, read it

Marti ÆTolico AFro ITÂlico GAllico
Marcus MINVtius MVREna
MILes LEGIonis VIæ VICtricis
GVBERnatori LEGionis VIæ
Votum Solvit Lubentiſſime Merito.

I could hear nothing of this at York, 1785.

In 1770 ſome workmen digging a drain from the north eaſt of Davygate to the corner of Lendal ſtreet, 7 feet below the ſurface, came to the foundation of three walls or buttreſſes, in breadth from 9 feet and an half to 11 feet and an half, 3 feet diſtant, compoſed of cobbles, and the ſpace between the walls rammed cloſe with clay. They were ſuppoſed walls built by the Romans to prevent the Ouſe from overflowing the city[i].

The arch of Micklegate was ſuppoſed by lord Burlington to be Roman, but Mr. Eſſex has confuted that idea[k]. It ſtands in the centre of the wall, and faces the road to Tadcaſter. A good bow ſhot from it is an outwork called the *Mount*, aſcribed to the civil war, but by Mr. Drake compared with ſuch an one out of Lincoln gate in Stukeley's plan. The multangular tower in the ſouth wall of the Mint yard, with part of a wall running the length of Conyng ſtreet, is built of ſmall ſquare ſtones, in two ſtories of about twenty courſes, divided into theſe

[u] Drake, 37. [x] P. 59. [y] P. 308. [z] and ſo Gale Anton. p. 23. MS. n.
[a] Drake, 59. Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. N° 305. [b] Ib. [c] Archæol. II. 180.
[d] Archæol. III. 151. [e] See alſo Gent. Mag. 1740. 189. [f] Ant. Soc. min. [g] Drake, 60.
[h] Stukeley in Phil. Tranſ. N° 493. p. 214. [i] Archæol. II. 181, 182. [k] Archæol. IV. 81.

ſtories

ſtories by a courſe of Roman bricks about 17 inches long by 11 and two and an half thick. The upper part modern and ruined. What this very high wall and particular fortification without any vallum, and on this ſide the river could ſerve for is not eaſy to conjecture[l].

The coins found here are moſtly of the Lower empire. Geta's are the commoneſt of any. A gold Criſpus was found here; FL. IVL. CRISPVS NOB C. rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS AQ. A gold coin of Conſtantius jun. was found 1739 on the weſt ſide of York near Ouſe bridge in digging a cellar very deep, the head armed with an helmet, and a ſpear in the hand. FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS PERP. AVG. Rev. a prieſt and prieſteſs ſeated holding a votive tablet $\frac{\text{VOT}}{\text{XXX}}$ $\frac{\text{MVLT}}{\text{XXXX}}$ GLORIAE REIPVBLICAE exergue KONSAV.[m]. The coin of Severus mentioned by Mr. Camden as having *Col. Eboracum Leg. VI. Victrix* on it reſts on the very uncertain authority of Goltzius, as does the other *Col. Divana Leg. XX. Vic.* for Cheſter[n], ſo that no Britiſh ſtation is mentioned on coins.

In the beginning of the year 1770 Mr. Thomas Beckwith found in the ſides of a gravel pit about a mile and a half eaſt from the city on the bank of the Ouſe ſeveral fragments of Roman earthen ware: part of the bottom of a patera inſcribed CA[illegible]IAS F, another with OPHILAS, and ſeveral other names: various other fragments of pateræ and urns, ſome very large veſſels, part of a patera adorned with vine leaves, part of an urn of cryſtal, an iron fleſh fork, Pl. XVI. fig. 10. a piece of braſs, fig. 11. All theſe articles lay within the compaſs of 50 or 60 yards. About two feet below the ſurface, in ſome places three, and in others almoſt five, lay a ſtratum of oyſter ſhells, and above them for about two inches more or leſs ſomething burnt like ſoot mixed with oil, together with pieces of burnt wood, and on it large quantities of bones of cattle, chiefly heads and ribs, in one place a great many beaſts' heads all together, and in many places bones mixed with earth, and pieces of different earthen veſſels. In one place the ground about three feet below the ſurface appeared black and fat, about two feet thick, as if a quantity of blood or fleſh had been there buried. All theſe circumſtances inclined Mr. Beckwith to think that a Roman temple had formerly ſtood here. Only one urn with its cover was found perfect.

In a gravel-pit about a mile and an half eaſt of York were found 1771 a fragment of a patera, ſeceſpita, fleſh fork with the prongs bent down, braſs needle, large iron bolt, two ſquare ſtuds of braſs, a whole patera with ears, two others broken, one of them adorned with men and beaſts, another with vine leaves and branches, a ſmall urn of coarſe red clay with a cover of bluiſh clay, a ſmall broken patera, a fragment of a light coloured coarſe cover with two ears, and various fragments of urns[o]. Within this pit between layers of earth and gravel is another of black earth intermixed with burnt wood, and under it a layer of oyſterſhells. In the middle of the pit is a hillock of the ſame ſtrata mixed with fragments of urns, ſome inſcribed OFRONI, CAIVS, &c. Some of larger ones and of pateræ, adorned with vine and ivy branches, lions, tygers, fauns piping on double flutes, &c. Only one whole urn was taken up, which, with ſeveral other things before-mentioned, are in the poſſeſſion of Francis Smith, eſq.[p] In ploughing near the city was found the braſs flaggon engraved, Pl. XVI. fig. 13. weight 17 lb. 4 oz. ½. the lid alone 3 lb. 6 oz. the contents ſomewhat above five pints.

Juſt without Bootham bar, a quarter of a mile from the city, is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman burying place, where have been found many ſtone coffins, urns with burnt bones and aſhes, a coffin of ſeveral red bricks laid over one another, 14 inches and an half long from 11 to 12 wide and one thick, and another of lead ſeven feet long, with bones intire in it, incloſed in a ſtrong oaken one nailed together[q], and a brick vault without any urn, large enough to contain two or three corpſes, and paved with bricks near two inches thick, and eight ſquare, on which was a ſecond floor of brick to cover the ſeams of the others; and thoſe that covered the vault were about two feet ſquare and proportionably thick[r]. Mr. Thoreſby found alſo ſome pieces of earthen ware, which he thought parts of a coffin faſtened together by wooden pegs[s]. Dr. Gale derives the name of this gate from the Britiſh word *boeth* to burn, and ſuppoſes it the ſcene of funeral piles[t]. Two of the urns found here were in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Beckwith of York, painter, F. A. S. who firſt diſcovered the articles in the gravel-pit before mentioned, 1771, to whoſe friendly communication I acknowledge myſelf greatly indebted for information reſpecting this county. A ſepulchre 3 feet 6 inches and three-quarters long, formed of bricks, was found 1768, in a piece of ground between York and Severs hills, but not far from the city walls. They were laid en dos d'ane, the ridge covered with and ſtanding on others, and contained ſeveral urns, and near them two coins of Veſpaſian and Domitian. A brick inſcribed LEG. IX. HIS. or *Hiſpanica*, making part of another ſepulchre, was found near Lanthorp poſtern a few years ago, which, with part of a Roman urn found there, are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Beckwith. Such ſepulchres were found at Straſburg 1720[u].

Mr. Drake communicated to the Society of Antiquaries 1761, an account of the diſcovery of ſome ſtone coffins without the wall of York, with ſkeletons in them intire and laid in lime.

In the foundations of a houſe in High Ouſegate was found a little decayed oak box, containing above 200 coins of William the Conqueror[x]. In a cellar in Conyng ſtreet a bag of about 100 ſilver Saxon coins, freſh and fair, and a lump of braſs ſticas ruſted together. Among the ſilver a few inſcribed CHRISTIANA RELIGIO. Lotharius was

l Liſter in Phil. Tranſ. N° 145. Drake, 57.
n Drake, 60. See vol. II. p. 431.
p Mr. William White, ib. Dr. Burton in Archæol. II. 181.
r Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. 234. p. 737.
u Archæol. II. 177. and note.
m F. Drake's Letter to R. Gale, among Gale's Letters, p. 445.
o Mr. Fr. Smith, A. S. min.
q Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. N° 296. p. 1864.
s Ib. 244. p. 310.
t Ant. p. 23. MS. n. Drake, 257.
x Thoreſby, 303. p. 21. 27.

king

king of Kent 670, when Roman temples were ſtanding converted to Chriſtian uſe[y]. They are more probably of Lothair king of France from 954 to 986.

Dr. Gale obſerves that Spartian[z] ſimply and by way of excellence calls Eboracum *civitas:* but it is only in contradiſtinction to the *proxima manſio* from the wall from which he laſt came. Biſhop Gibſon adds that the Saxons called it alſo Eoforpic ceaſtre, and ſometimes ſimply Ceaſtre: but of this laſt quere. Before William the Conqueror burnt York authors do not ſcruple to compare it to Rome[a]. It was the chief emporium in the north of England, and 50 years after the terrible fire in king Stephen's time, 1186, this city had ſo raiſed its head as to bear half proportion to London. A woollen manufacture was held here to the reign of Henry VIII.[b] But the navigation of the Ouſe was neglected till the reign of George I. when an act of parliament was obtained for its improvement, but not effectually carried into execution when Mr. Drake wrote[c].

The walls of this antient city are all intire, being repaired every year if there be occaſion. Thoſe on the ſouth and eaſt from Fiſher gate to the Red tower and thence to Walmgate were rebuilt 1487 and 1673; and in the former of theſe diviſions is a walk as at Cheſter[d]. The city is divided into four wards, Micklegate, Botham, Monk, and Walmgate, and has four principal gates, and ſix poſterns. The latter of theſe gates derives its name by corruption from *Watling* ſtreet. In the reign of Henry V. it had 44 pariſh churches, beſides 17 chapels, 16 hoſpitals, and nine religious houſes. At the Reformation theſe were reduced to little more than half the number of pariſh churches, 18 of them being united to the reſt, three hoſpitals, and one or two chapels[e]. Archbiſhop Melton was obliged in a trial between him and the citizens to repair the part of the city wall which incloſed Old bail, which was then a priſon belonging to the ſee[f]. The caſtle, ſituate at the confluence of the Ouſe and Foſs, the latter forming its mote, is ſucceeded by the ſeſſions-houſe built 1673, and the gaol built 1701, ſo noble and complete as to exceed all others in Britain, if not in Europe[g]. A ſtatue is going to be erected by ſubſcription to the late ſir George Savile, in the court houſe. Clifford's tower, a round ſhell, is beautifully ſituated on an artificial mount commanding an extenſive view over the river. It is ſaid to be as old as the Conqueſt, and might have been raiſed by the Conqueror, or, as its mount exactly correſponds with the old bank on the weſt ſide of the river, it may have been Roman work. It was uſed as a garriſon in the civil war and till 1683, when the magazine blowing up reduced it to its preſent form[h]. The bridge over Ouſe conſiſts of five arches the middlemoſt 81 feet or 27 yards wide and 17 high, which is within 14 feet of the width of the Rialto, and ſix of its height. It was built about 1566, after the old one had been broken down by a ſudden thaw. On its north ſide is an old chapel with Saxon zigzag, probably built by the citizens 1268, in memory of certain Scots then ſlain in an affray on the bridge. It was turned into an exchange. On this bridge ſtands the great council chamber, and the priſons for felons and debtors. Leland ſays there were on it in his time a chapel, a town hall, a gild, and an hoſpital. Of the two laſt Mr. Drake found no other accounts. The George inn in Conyng ſtreet has a magnificent old gateway, and ſeems to have been a manſion of the Wentworths, whoſe arms are in the windows, but more antiently the houſe of the gild of St. George.

"Theſe be the notable places within the waul of "that part of York that ſtandith on the eſt ſide of "Ouſe. The cathedral church with the palace be- "twixt Boudom gate and Godrom gate. St. Leo- "nardes ſumtyme a priory of chanons[i]. The Au- "guſtine freeers bytwixt the tower on Ouſe ripe "and Ouſe bridge having 6 arches[k]. The White "freeers not very far from Laythorpe gate[l]. Ther "was a place of the Bigotes hard withyn Laithorp "gate, and by it an hoſpital of the Bigotes founda- "tion[m]. Sir Francis Bigott let both the hoſpital and "his houſe al to ruine. The hoſpital of St. Anthony, "founded about 100 years ſyns by a knight of "Yorkſhire, called John Langtown; ſum ſay that "he was mayor of York[n]. The Gray freres not far "from the caſtle[o]. The priori of blak chanons with "the hoſpital of St. Leonarde[p]. The hoſpital north- "wards above Foſſe bridge, of the foundation of "the marchantes of the town, and dedicated to the "Trinite[q]. The chapelle on Foſs bridge. There "was a foundation of an hoſpital hard without the "very ſide of Michelgate, of the erecting of ſir "Richard of York, mayor of York, whom the can- "nons of Yorkſhire, when they entered into York "by brenninge of Fiſher gate would have beheaded, "but the foundation was never finiſhed[r]. St. Marie "abbey without Boudon gate[s]. S. Andreas a houſe "of chanons Gilbertines, by Owſe without Fiſhar "gate[t]. There was an houſe of religion about one "of the barres of York, wherby the burgages of "York and the Henawdes that cam to war in aide "of Edwarde III. fought, and divers were ſlain. I "heard one ſay that it was a houſe of White monks[u]. "A chapell and the town hall above Ouſe bridge on "the eaſt ripe with a gild and an hoſpital[x]. A cha- "pel or church on Ouſe bridge[y]. In the weſt part "was a priory of blak monks called the Trinity[z]. "The nunnery of Clementhorpe ſtood without the "waul of the weſt part right again St. Andreas[a]. "There was alſo not far from Michael gate a houſe "of black freres[b]. The franches and liberty of "York ſtretche far about the city, eſpecially by the "encloſyngs of certain rivers thereabouts, and one

y Ant. Soc min. z in Severo, c. 22. a Drake. 911, ex Lel. Collect. &c.
b Drake, p. 227. 229. c Ib. p. 232. d Ib. 262. e Ib. 234. 237.
f Stubbes vita epiſc. Ebor. Melton. Drake, 265. g Drake, 287. h Ib. 289. Mr. King in Archæol. VI. 259—261.
i Tan. 642. Drake, 332. k Tan. 687. Drake, 284.
l Ib. 685. Drake, 309. m Tan. 698. Drake, 316. n Tan. 696. Drake, 315.
o Ib. 685. Drake, 282. p Quære beforementioned. Tan. 642. q See Tan. 693. Drake, 301.
r Tan. 698. s Ib. 638. Drake. 575—627. t Ib. 679. Drake, 249.
u Ib. 685. Sed qu. See Drake, 309. x Qu. y Tan. 695. Drake, 280, 281.
z Ib. 641. Drake, 263. a Tan. 651. Drake, 247. b Tan. 684. Drake, 274.

"way it comith to the very bridge of Tadcaſter "upon Warſe[c]."

The cathedral, alike venerable for its ſize, ſtyle, and ornaments, was two centuries in building, from 1227, when archbiſhop Grey began the ſouth croſs, to 1426, when the grants of the dean and chapter call it *newly built*. The whole length from eaſt to weſt is 524 feet, breadth 109, length of croſs aile 222, height of lantern ſteeple to the vault 188, and to the leads 213, height of the body 99. The preſent weſt end was built by archbiſhop Melton 1320, the nave having been begun by archbiſhop Romaine 1291, whoſe father raiſed the north tranſept and middle tower, as did archbiſhop Grey the ſouth tranſept 1227. The choir built by archbiſhop Roger 1171, not being of a piece with the new nave, archbiſhop Thoreſby began a new one with a lady chapel 1361, not intirely finiſhed till 1405, and the tower rebuilt between 1370 and 1379. The eaſt window, not to be equalled in the world for tracery, painting, and preſervation, was the work of John Thornton, glazier, of Coventry 1405, who engaged to do it in three years, at 4*s*. *per* week, and 100*s*. each year, and £.10 if he completed it, which amounts in all to but £.56. 4*s*. It is almoſt the breadth and height of the choir, and next to it for ſize and beauty are the north and ſouth windows of the choir ailes divided into partitions of ſacred hiſtory. The chapter-houſe, aſcribed to archbiſhop Grey, is an octagon of 63 feet diameter, its height 67; the roof ſupported by only a pin or peg placed in the centre. The ſcreen of the choir has whole length ſtatues of our kings from the Conqueſt to Henry IV. to which has been added James I. who gave the ſcreen itſelf, which is ſaid to have been brought from St. Mary's abbey. Monuments in this church are treaſurer Haxby 1424; of the eighty archbiſhops, Roger 1181, Grey 1255, Bovil 1258, Melton 1340, Scroop 1405, Bowet 1421, Rotheram 1500, Savage 1507, Piers 1594, Hutton 1605, Matthew 1628, Frewen 1664, Sterne 1683, Dolben 1686, Lamplugh 1691, Sharpe 1713; William de Hatfield 2d ſon of Edward III. 1344, Frances Cecil counteſs of Cumberland 1643, Charles Howard earl of Carliſle 1684, William earl of Stafford 1687.

At the north-weſt corner of the cloſe are large remains of the archiepiſcopal palace, built by archbiſhop Thomas in the reign of Rufus or ſooner. Archbiſhop Young about 1562 pulled down the hall for the lead, and the preſent ruins belong only to the chapel, a beautiful building with lancet windows dedicated to St. Stephen[d]. Near it are ruins of a houſe of lord Irwin. St. William's college, a noted wood and ſtone building round a quadrangle, remains in good part at the eaſt end of the cathedral, with the old gate and the image of St. William over the door[e].

The archiepiſcopal ſee of York was inſtituted in form, though not in ſubſtance, by pope Gregory the Great's letter to Auſtin 602, but in ſubſtance under Paulinus by pope Honorius, who ſent him the pall 634. Its authority over Scotland ceaſed from the time that Sixtus IV. at the requeſt of James III. ordained the biſhop of St. Andrew's primate of that kingdom. Archbiſhop Lee in Henry VIII. intended to have revived his claim according to Polydore Vergil if the times had permitted, but we preſume to ſay this precedency is now irrecoverably loſt[f]. Edward III. by his ſolications prevailed on Thoreſby and Iſlip, the two archbiſhops, to put a definitive end to the diſputes about precedency between the two ſees, which had been carried to the moſt ridiculous and miſchievous lengths[g].

In the accounts of the council called by Conſtantine the Great againſt the Donatiſts, publiſhed by Simon at Paris, Eborius ſigns biſhop of York, though not mentioned by Stubbes or Godwin. The latter begins with Taurinus appointed by Conſtantius, miſled by a miſprint of *Eboracenſis* for *Ebroicenſis* in Vincentius in Bellucenſis[h].

The horn of Ulphus, which before the Reformation was adorned with a gold chain and other ornaments, was then ſold to a goldſmith, who ſtripped it of them all. It was reſtored to the church by Thomas lord Fairfax. The date of this donation is fixed about the time of Canute, and the land is that held by the prebendary of Ulſkelf or Ulfkelf, &c. The horn is an elephant's tooth cut into eight flat ſides and adorned with animals and foliage in bas relief. It has a modern inſcription on the gilt ſilver plates commemorating its reſtoration, and occurs frequently carved on the ſides of the nave and choir, and is the oldeſt monument belonging to the church[i]. The library was augmented by that of archbiſhop Mathews, conſiſting of above 3000 books, given to it by his widow daughter of biſhop Barlow[49], and by a valuable collection of ritual and liturgical books bequeathed by the late rev. Mr. Marmaduke Fothergill. Here are alſo lodged Mr. Torres' ineſtimable collections from the original records of all the eccleſiaſtical affairs of this church and dioceſe[k].

Religious foundations in and near York were; Trinity church for Benedictines founded in the reign of the Conqueror, valued at £.169 *per annum*[l]. St. Leonard's or St. Peter's hoſpital, of the ſame age, for 13 brethren, eight ſiſters, &c. valued at £.362, founded by the Culdees or ſecular canons of the cathedral[m]. St. Clement's Benedictine nunnery, founded by archbiſhop Thurſtan about 1145, valued at £.55[n]. St. Nicholas' hoſpital for lepers, to which the empreſs Maud was a benefactreſs, valued at £.29[o]. It was ruined in the ſiege 1641. The remains ſhew it to have been a noble building. St. Sepulchre's chapel, for a maſter and 12 prebends, founded by archbiſhop Roger before 1161, valued at £.138[p]. St. Andrew's priory of the Sempringham order, founded 1202, valued at £.47[q]. Black friers in Henry III.[r] Franciſcans in Henry III.[s] White friars 1255[t]. Auſtin friars 1278[u]. Bedern or the college of 36 vicars choral by archbiſhop Gray about 1252,

[c] Lel. I. 61. [d] Drake, 454. 542. [e] Ib. 570. [f] Ib. 539.
[g] Ang. Sac. I. 74. [h] Drake, 400. [i] Ib. 481. Archæol. I. 168. [49] G.
[k] Drake, 481. [l] Ib. 263. Tan. 641. [m] Drake, 232. Tan. 642.
[n] Tan. 651. Drake, 247. [o] Tan. 667. Drake, 250. [p] Tan. 669. Drake, 478.
[q] Tan. 679. Drake, 249. [r] Tan. 684. Drake, 254. [s] Tan. 685. Drake, 282.
[t] Tan. Ib. Drake, 309. [u] Tan. 687. Drake, 284.

1252, valued at £.255[x]. This building is ſuppoſed to have been the ſite of the Roman palace, but by Mr. Drake a Saxon oratory or monaſtery: its chapel, founded 1348, ſtill entire. Hoſpital in Eoutham 1314, valued at £.11[y]. Crouched friars in Edward III[z]. Hoſpital in Foſſgate for 13 poor, 45 Edward III. ſtill kept up by the merchant adventurers for 10 poor women[a], another founded by ſir Edward Ingram, 1670[b], another by Mrs. Middleton, 1659[c], and other hoſpitals[d]. In Lendal was St. Leonard's hoſpital, whoſe cloiſters remain[e].

All the churches have great remains of paintings in their windows. That of St. Sampſon has his image on the ſteeple[f]. St. Margaret's church near Walmgate, has a very curious Saxon porch, removed from St. Nicholas hoſpital church. All Hallows Pavement in the butter market has an octagon tower of beautiful workmanſhip[g].

The guildhall, built 1446, 24 Henry VI. is a noble ſtructure, ſupported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar a ſingle tree[h]. The lord mayor's houſe was built 1726. The aſſembly room 1736 from a deſign of the earl of Burlington. A large houſe, built by Thomas lord Fairfax, became by marriage with his daughter and heireſs the property of Villars duke of Buckingham, whoſe extravagancies occaſioned it to fall to ruin[i]. Mr. Camden commends York for a city *neatly built*, and I am certain, ſays Mr. Drake, that in his time there was not one brick building in it; but all the houſes were of timber, many of which were lately ſtanding in Micklegate ſtreet[k].

All attempts to eſtabliſh a manufacture in York having failed, its principal ſupport is in the reſidence of gentlemen's families, as well as their reſort to the aſſizes and races. York and its neighbourhood have long been famous for this diverſion. Mr. Camden mentions the prize for the winning horſe in Galtres foreſt, a little golden bell which was tied on his forehead, and he was led about in triumph, whence the ſaying when a perſon is winner or moſt expert at any ſport, "He bears the bell." York races were firſt ſet up 1709, and a king's plate 1713. The firſt courſe was on Clifton ings; but it was ſoon fixed at Knaveſmaire[l].

To the north without the walls ſtood the noble and magnificent abbey of St. Mary, founded by William Rufus 1088. The preſent building was erected by abbot Simon about 1270, of which part of the north aile of the church and the monaſtic apartments, particularly the cellar, ſtill ſubſiſts; and the ſite of the reſt is occupied by the manor or royal palace, built by Henry VIII. where ſeveral of our kings to the Revolution have lodged, though it is now neglected, and money was coined in it 1646. George I. granted the materials of the abbey to repair Beverley minſter. The area was defended by a ſtrong ſtone wall with two gates, of which St. Olave's (ſo called from the adjoining church) was pulled down by the late tenant. At the north-weſt corner was St. Mary's tower, which in the reign of Edward III. was a repoſitory of chancery records, and after the diſſolution, of thoſe and of all the monuments north of Trent, which were all blown up with it in the ſiege of York 1644, but not till Mr. Dodſworth had tranſcribed the greater part, and the originals were reſcued from the ruins, and are ſtill preſerved[m]. A braſs mortar belonging to the infirmary of this abbey is (1785), or was lately, in the poſſeſſion of Henry Fairfax, eſq. of Towlſton near Tadcaſter. It had two handles, the ſides ornamented with two rows of quatrefoils, in which are animals paſſant and rampant. The inſcription round it,

"Mortarium Sci Johis Evange. de firmaria be
"Marie Ebo. me fecit A. D. MCCCVIII. Fr.
"Willm de Toutnorp[n]."

It was about 1780 in the hands of an apothecary at Selby, on whoſe death it has not been traced. It is remarkable that to this day Touthorp is a place of rendezvous for travelling tinkers.

The council mentioned by Mr. Camden for the government of York was entirely aboliſhed by the parliament at the death of lord Strafford[o]. The city petitioned for its re-eſtabliſhment at the reſtoration, but without ſucceſs. They had failed 1652 in an application for an univerſity to be ſettled here[p].

Ainſty is now a diſtrict on the weſt ſide of York, under the juriſdiction of the corporation; and Mr. Drake derives its name, which in old writings is *Ancitty*, from *Anent*, q. d. contiguous or oppoſite to the city. It was antiently a foreſt, and with the city makes one-eighth of the Weſt Riding, and one-twentieth of the whole county, containing 35 towns or hamlets[q]; among which is *Appleton*, where was a nunnery, founded in Stephen by ſome of the Percies, or by Adeliza de St. Quintin, valued at £.73 *per annum*[r], afterwards the ſeat of Thomas lord Fairfax, the parliament general, who merits a memorial here on account of the peculiar reſpect he had for antiquities. He allowed a conſiderable penſion to that induſtrious antiquary Mr. Roger Dodſworth, to enable him to collect thoſe of his native county, which elſe had periſhed irrecoverably in the civil wars; for he had but juſt finiſhed the tranſcript of the charters and other MSS. lodged in St. Mary's tower in York before it was blown up during the ſiege 1644, and theſe ſacred depoſits mixed with the duſt and rubbiſh; from whence, by Fairfax's care, many of them were reſcued[s]. To him the cathedral owes its preſervation when the city was ſurrendered to the parliament; and when Oxford was in the like ſtate he took great care for the preſervation of the public library, and bequeathed to it many MSS. with Dodſworth's collections above-mentioned, which alone amounted to at leaſt 122 volumes beſides original

Ainſty.

Appleton.

[x] Tan. 686. Drake, 572. [y] Tan. 689. Drake, 255. [z] Tan. 691. [a] Ib. 693. [b] Drake, 258.
[c] Ib. 266. [d] Ib. 695-6-7-8. Drake, 246. 258. 280, 281. 308. 316. 318.
[e] Ib. 324—37. Tan. 642. [f] Drake, 329-30. [g] Ib. 292. [h] Ib. 539.
[i] Drake, 269. [k] Ib. 280. [l] Ib. 242. [m] Ib. 575.
[n] From a drawing by Heynes in poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. Sympſon at Lincoln. [o] Drake, 142.
[p] II. 238, 239. [q] Ib. 381, 382. [r] Tan. 665.
[s] Drake, 384, and coming into the hands of the late Dr. John Burton, amounting to 1868, in 36 bundles, fell at his death into the poſſeſſion of ——— Conſtable, eſq.

MSS.

MSS. making together 162 volumes[t]. The houſe built at Appleton by ſir Thomas Fairfax is now the ſeat of ſir William Milner, bart. The Fairfax family are buried in the church of Bolton Percy, as was his deſcendant Thomas lord Fairfax, of Denton, baron of Camerone, 1671, in that of *Bilbrough*, which is alſo in Ainſty[u].

Temple Hurſt. In the deanry of Ainſty was *Temple* or *Weſt Hurſt*, a preceptory of Knights Templars 1152[x].

Biſhop's Thorpe. "In the middle way three miles from York, I ſaw "on the right hand a very fair large manor of the "biſhops of York, called *Biſhops Thorpe*[y]," antiently *St. Andrew's Thorpe*, and *Thorpe ſuper Uſe* in Ainſty. It is the only palace remaining to the ſee[z]. The manor was purchaſed and the palace built by archbiſhop Gray, about 1241[a], and his neat chapel is ſtill ſtanding, in which he founded a chantry. Succeeding archbiſhops have repaired it, particularly archbiſhop Dawes. It was much improved by the late archbiſhop Dr. Robert Drummond, who built a handſome Gothic front and gateway to it after a deſign of Mr. Thomas Atkinſon, of which there are two prints engraved by Rooker 1773. The beautiful gardens were laid out by archbiſhop Sharpe[b]. Archbiſhop Scrope was here ſentenced to die by one Fulthorp, a lawyer, after judge Gaſcoigne had refuſed the office, and was executed June 8, 1405, in a field between this place and York, the firſt Engliſh biſhop that ſuffered death by any form of law[c].

Cawood. "*Cawood*, a very faire caſtel, longith to the arch-"biſhop of York, and ther is a preati village[d]."

Cawood was obtained of Athelſtan for the ſee by archbiſhop Wulſtan in the 10th century[e]. Archbiſhop Neville in Richard II. laid out much on it[f]. Archbiſhop Bowet in Henry IV. built the hall[g]; his ſucceſſor Kemp the gate-houſe, now ſtanding[h]. Here Wolſey was arreſted as he was preparing for a public inthroniſation at York[i]. It was demoliſhed in the civil war[k]. The vaults and foundations have been dug up within theſe few years.

Sinningthwayte. In Ainſty were alſo *Sinningthwaite*, a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Bertram Haget, about 1160, valued at £.60 *per annum*[l]. The founder's ſon, Galfrid, gave it a cell at *Eſholt* in Ayredale, valued at £.13 *per annum*[m].

Eſholt.

Tockwith. In *Bilton* pariſh at *Tockwith*, or *Scowkerke*, was a cell to Noſtell, valued at £.8 *per annum*[n].

Acaſter. Malbyſſe. *Acaſter* came into the family of *Malebyſſe* about the reign of king John, by the marriage of John Malebyſſe, of Scalton, with Maud, daughter and heireſs of Robert de Acaſter. This became a principal ſeat of the family, and from them took the name of Acaſter Malebyſſe. John lord Malebyſſe of Acaſter had ſummons to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and III. but the male line of this family failing, the two coheireſſes daughters of Thomas Malebyſſe of Acaſter, Elizabeth, living 1415, married to Adam Beckwith of Clint near Ripley, eſq. (deſcended from a younger brother of Malebyſſe), who changed his name. Margaret, living 1395, was married to Richard or Thomas Fairfax, eſq. of Walton, and the whole eſtate deſcended to thoſe two families. There is yet remaining in the church the effigies of ſir Walter Malebyſſe, the laſt of that line, who died in the Holy Land about 40 Edward III. 1366, having granted this manor to William Fairfax, of Scalton, for a ſum of money to carry him to the Holy Land. Sir William de Malebyſſe 1328 had licence of archbiſhop Melton to tranſlate the bones of his father from Acaſter to Rivaux abbey to be interred among his progenitors. Acaſter continued in the Fairfax family[o] till about 1754, when the laſt lord viſcount Fairfax of Gilling Caſtle ſold it to lady Dawes, widow of Bielby Thompſon, eſq. It is now the property of her younger ſon Richard Thomſon, eſq.

Nether Acaſter. At *Nether Acaſter* in *Stillingfleet* pariſh was a college founded by Robert Stillington, valued at £.27 *per annum*[p]. Here are theſe arms held by an angel under a pedeſtal: ſeme de lis on a bend 3 leopards faces.

Stillingfleet. *Stillingfleet* church has an ancient Saxon S. porch, adorned, as ſome others in this county and Oxfordſhire, with birds and beaſts heads. In a S. chapel lies a croſs-legged figure in mail of one of the Morebys of Moreby.

Arthington. *Arthington*, a priory of Cluniac or Benedictine nuns in the reign of Stephen or Henry II. valued at £.11 *per annum*[q].

Otteley. *Otteley*, an hoſpital for lepers in Edward II.[r]

Richall. The Danes under their king Harold Harfager invited by Toſti earl of York, whoſe cruelties made him obnoxious to the people, entered the Humber 1066 with near 600 ſail, and brought their ſhips againſt the ſtream of the Ouſe up to *Richall* within ſix miles of York, which they took after defeating the forces haſtily raiſed againſt them. Harold, king of England, was ſoon up with them, and defeated them in a bloody battle, in which both his brother Toſti and the Norwegian king were ſlain juſt before the battle of Haſtings[s]. The door of the church is adorned, like that of Stillingfleet, with birds' heads and other rude carvings of human figures and foliage.

Selby. *Selby* abbey was founded 1069, for Benedictines, by the Conqueror, who being here with his queen to ſettle its privileges the year after, ſhe was here delivered of her youngeſt ſon Henry, afterwards king of England. The monaſtery was valued at £.729[t], and ſtood pleaſantly on the weſt of the Ouſe: the chapter-houſe is the veſtry with a ſchool over it: the cloiſter an open ſtable with a garden over it: the barn, granaries, and gate, remain, and over the latter the abbot's court-houſe, ſtill put to its original uſe, with two rooms on the ſides for the jury and the witneſſes. On each ſide the gate were the porter's lodge and a room to ſerve the poor. The weſt end

[t] Gibſon. Wood's Faſti, II. 699. 768. Brit. Top. II. 395.
[u] Drake, 391. [x] Tan. 664.
[y] Lel. V. 91. [z] Drake, 542. [a] Ib. 426. Archbiſhop Gray alſo purchaſed Whitehall for his ſee.
[b] Ib. 383. [c] Ib. 438. [d] Lel. V. 91. [e] Drake, 409.
[f] Ib. 436. [g] Ib. 441. [h] Ib. 442. [i] Ib. 450.
[k] Ib. 540. [l] Ib. 668. Drake, 395. [m] Ib. 646. Drake, 396.
[n] Ib. 673. Drake, 396. [o] Drake, 384. [p] Tan. 697. [q] Ib. 666.
[r] Ib. 688. [s] Drake, 82. 84. [t] Tan. 637.

of the church now parochial, with the great door and ſouth porch, is curious though irregular, and ſeems intended for two towers. Half the centre tower fell down with part of the church on Sunday, March 30, 1690, but has been rebuilt [50]. The pillars of the nave are of different diameters and forms, but thoſe of the choir alike. The eaſt window had in the laſt century the genealogy of Chriſt, and the reſt have ſtill a few coats of arms. The only monuments of conſequence are two knights and a lady, and a ſlab for abbot Selby 1504. The antient wooden ſtalls remain in the choir. At the ſouth-weſt corner of the church they ſhew the ruined room where they pretend Henry I. was born, but it is rather the building of ſome abbot: the walls are painted with large figures of religious, with ſcrolls, and on the cornice at top is this imperfect inſcription: *Sacre domus nre conſtructum eſt iſtud ædificium per Rob. Deping abbatem hujus monaſterii.* He was abbot here from 1504 to 1518 [u]. A handſome Gothic croſs has been ſet up in the market-place.

Girard, archbiſhop of York, having about 1106 given the church of *Snaith* to the monks of Selby, a cell of Benedictines was ſettled there from that abbey [x]. Snaith.

In *Wiſtow* church, near Selby, is a monument fixed ſideways in the wall of a lady in a winple and veil, and round the ſtone this inſcription: Wiſtow.

Vous ke paſſes par ici: priez pur lalme dame Margeri.
Margri: ke: giſt: ici a vous: ihu cri merci

Drax priory of Auſtin canons was founded in Henry I. by William Paganel, on the ſouth ſide of the Ouſe, nearly oppoſite to its confluence with the Darewent. It was valued at £. 104 [y], but there are not the leaſt remains. Drax.

[50] G. [u] Burton, 387. [x] Tan. 646. [y] Burton, 100—113. Tan. 655.

EAST RIDING.

PARISI. THE *Pariſi* were probably part of the Brigantes[a]. Baxter derives the name from paſturage. Lazius de migratione inter Carnos[b] has *Pyriſei*. York *wolds*, Saxon Weolð, rather means a large plain or down, *campus*, and ſometimes a foreſt, *ſaltus*[c].

Deira. The kingdom of *Deira* originally took in all Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Durham, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and ſome part of Northumberland, but ſince the country between the German ocean, the Humber, and the river Derwent, now the Eaſt Riding, bore that appellation. The laſt named river moſt certainly retains ſome part of the antient name, *Deirwent*, being no more than *Dieræ*, or *Deirorum flumen*.

Montferrand. "*Mountferrant* caſtle ſtood two miles from Mal-"ton in the lordſhip and paroche of Brydeſhaul. "It is now clerely defacid, and buſſches grow wher "it ſtode. It ſumtime belongid to the lord Maul-"ley, of the which ſtok ther were 8 yn ſucceſſion "al by the name of Peter. The laſt of theſe Peters "left 2 daughters, wherof one was married to Bigot "and the other to Salvaine. Bigot had this caſtle, "with Birdenſhaul and Suadale lordſhip in Rich-"mondſhire, &c. Sum ſay that Mountferrant was "thus throwen down. The 2d of the Bigots of "Ceterington after the death of Bigot Mareſchal "did ſecretely woe and wan the wylle of one of the "Albemarles daughters, earl of Holderneſs, wher-"upon Albemarle with great indignation, Bigot "being abſent, aſſaultid Mount Ferrant, wan it, "and rulid it: yet Bigot after made his peace with "Albemarle, and had his daughter. And ſum ſay "that this Bigot made of the manor place of Mou-"greve a caſtel in recompence of Mount Fer-"rant[d]."

Hemingbrough. The church of *Hemingbrough*, on the oppoſite ſide of Ouſe to Selby, is, perhaps, one of the handſomeſt in the county, built in form of a croſs with a centre tower ſurrounded by a lofty ſtone ſpire, 42 yards high, and only ſix inches thick, and handſome tranſepts. Part of the north ſide and weſt end ſeems built of the materials of a Roman fort. The market and fair granted to this town by Edward I. have been long diſuſed. It was given by the Conqueror to the prior and convent of Durham, who 5 Henry VI. 1426, erected it into a college for a provoſt, three prebends, ſix vicars, and ſix clerks. It was valued at the diſſolution at £. 36 *per annum*[e].

Miſs Graham, of *Woodal*, in this pariſh, preſerves the right arm of the famous marquis of Montroſe, cut off below the elbow, and the ſword wherewith he wrote in Leith ſands.

Not far from the Ouſe is *Eſcricke*, which gave title of baron to ſir Thomas Knivet, gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. and intruſted to ſearch the vaults under the parliament-houſe, where he diſcovered the 36 barrels of gunpower, together with the perſon that was to have fired the train. Dying without iſſue the title of lord Howard of Eſcrick was conferred on ſir Edward Howard, ſon of Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk, who had married the eldeſt daughter and coheir of ſir Henry Knivet, and having been enjoyed ſucceſſively by his two ſons, ended in his grandſon Charles in the beginning of the laſt century[f]. The eſtate belongs to Beilby Thompſon, eſq. who has rebuilt the church and a handſome range of houſes in front as well as his own manor-houſe, and the parſonage behind it. Eſcricke.

Heſlington hall, built by —— Heſketh, eſq. in the reign of Elizabeth, is a fine antient building, the ſeat of Charles Yarbrough, eſq. Heſlington.

Kexby, once a ſeat of the family of Ucktred, but not many years ſince belonging to the Headlams, now pulled down. Here is a ſtone bridge over the Derwent. Kexby.

Catton was a great houſe of the Percys, formerly upon the banks of the Darwent near Kexby. Catton.

Stillington, in the wapentake of Ouſe and Darwent, was the church of which Lawrence Sterne was rector. Here is a good houſe belonging to Stephen Croft, eſq. Stillington.

Aughton, on the eaſt bank of the Derwent, ſix or ſeven miles north-eaſt from Howden, was ſucceſſively the ſeat of the Aughtons, Delahays, and Aſkes, whoſe arms and monuments are to be ſeen in the church and on the ſteeple. Of the laſt family was ſir Robert Aſke, who headed 40,000 men in the inſurrection called the *Pilgrimage of Grace* on the diſſolution of monaſteries by Henry VIII. They met the king's forces near Doncaſter, but the river Dun being ſwelled by rain in the night gave them time to cool and make their ſubmiſſions. Sir Robert, engaging in a ſecond inſurrection, was at length hanged in chains on a tower at York. The choir, which was the burial place of this family, is dilapidated, and on the ſteeple is their rebus an *aſker* or newt, and their arms, O. three bars Az. and this inſcription, *Chriſtofer le ſecound fitz de Robart aſk chr, oblier ne doy anno domini* 1536, which Mr. Pegge thus tranſlates, "I ought not to forget Chriſto-"pher, ſecond ſon of ſir Robert Aſk, A. D. 1536[g]," applying it to the building or repair of the ſteeple. Under a niche on the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple is this coat: quarterly, 1. Cheque. 2. 3 moles. 3. 4 an- Aughton.

[a] Horſley, 375. [b] MS. n. G. [c] Lye. [d] Lel. I. 64, 65.
[e] Tan. 696. Deſcription of Hemingbrough at the end of Burton's Mon. Ebor. intended as a ſpecimen of a Parochial Hiſtory of Yorkſhire. [f] G. Dugd. II. 424.
[g] or perhaps "Chriſtopher 2d ſon of ſir Robert Aſk ought not to be forgotton."

nulets.

A MAP OF
the
EAST RIDING
of
YORKSHIRE,
with
AINSTY LIBERTY.

From the best Authorities.

Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 25th March, 1806.

Engrav'd by J. Cary.

WAPONTAKES.

1. Buckrose
2. Dickering
3. Ouse & Derwent
4. Hart Hill
   - 4. a. Wilton Division
   - 4. b. Bainton Division
   - 4. c. Holme Division
   - 4. d. Huntley Division
5. Holderness
   - 5. a. North Baliwick
   - 5. b. Middle Baliwick
   - 5. c. South Baliwick
6. Howden Shire
7. Hull Shire

1° Longitude West 55 from London 50

SCARBOROUGH
Olivers Hill
East Ayton
Seamer
Coyton
Lebberston
Filey Bridge
Filey Brook
Filey Bay
Folkton
Muston
Willerby
Fixton
Staxton
Bempton
Canton
HUNMANBY
Cansdale Race Ground
Reighton
Pordon
New Inn
Would Newton
Foxholes
North Burton
Octon Grange
Octon
Butterwick
Thwing
Grindall
Specton
Buckton Hall
Buckton
Bempton
Light House
Flamborough Head
Flamborough
Marton
Sewerby
BRIDLINGTON
Boynton
Rudston
Bridlington Quay
Langtoft
Beacon
Beesingby
Carnaby
Hayesthorpe
KILHAM
Burton Agnes
Thurnholm
Brackendale
Auburn
Rudston
Parva
Harpham
Lowthorp
Kendale
Natterton
Driffield Parva
GREAT DRIFFIELD
Elmswell
Wansford
Kellythorpe
Foxton
Beeford
Dringe
Skipsey
Skerne
Southburn
Brigham
North Frodingham
Hutton Cranswick
Neswick
Emmotland
Goodale House
Hempholm
Gransmoor
Fraisthorpe
Barmston Chap.
Ulrome
Lissett Chap
Cattoms
Gemling
Boreo Hole
Hartington Hill
Dunnington
Fiseley Nook
Nunkeeling
Watton Abby
Staninghowe
Decoy
Holly tree Holm
Woodland
Kilnwick
Lund
Lockington
Wilsetholm
Beswick
Barrow Hill
High Baswick
Low Baswick
Aike
Boshill
Bransburton
Hall
Catfoss
Seaton
Leaven
Catwick
Sigglesthorne
Watsand
Coxhill
Roulston
Mappleton
Hatfield Magna
Beacon
Camden Magna
Camden Parva
Withernwick
Beverley Hall
Beacon
Rise
Long Riston
Arnold
Scorborough
Arram
Leckinfield Chap.
Etton
Cherry Burton
Lillywhite Wood
Routh
Hull Bridge
BEVERLEY
Bishop Burton
Walkington
Woodmansea
Beverley Parks
Bentley
Risby
Kenley Ho.
Thirn
Waghen
Swine
Benningham Grange
North Skirlaugh
South Skirlaugh
Marton
Carleton
Ellerby
Burton Constable Park
Coniston
Thirkleby
Castle Hill
Sproatley
Lelly Dike
Wyton
Nuthill Hall
Lelly
Sutton
Bilton
Preston
South Coates
Marfleet
HEADON
Burstwick
Thurgunbald
Paghill or Paul
Ryal
Keyingham
Halsham
Withernsea
Winestead Hall
South Frodingham
Hollym
Outringham
Winestead
Holmpton
PATTRINGTON
Outringham Marsh
Humber Side
Upperfield House
Ploughland
Welwick
Weeton
Dithlington
Skeffling
Easington
Kilnsea
SUNK Chapel ISLAND
Spurn Head
Light House
Aldbrough
Newton
Rimbrough
Owston
Garton
Cranstonthorpe
Humbleton
Fitling
Hildfton
Danthorpe
Owstwick
Tunstall
Lelfrowwick
Burton Pidsey
Roos
Footdyarth
Ridgement
Rimswell
Spring Hall
Owthorne
Withernsey
Skidby
Cottingham
Hull Bank
Stone Ferry
Rowley
Cuckoo Nest
South Hall
Willerby
Newlands
Kirk Ella
Spring Hill
West Ella
Intaby
Race Ground
Swanland
KINGSTON upon HULL
Welton to How.e Shire
Hesfle
Ferryby
Ferry
Welton
Drypool
Sculcoates
Humber
THE GERMAN OCEAN
COLN SHIRE
Miles 69¾ to a Degree of Latitude.

15

10

5

0

LIV

55

50

45

40

35

Fig. 1. p. 311

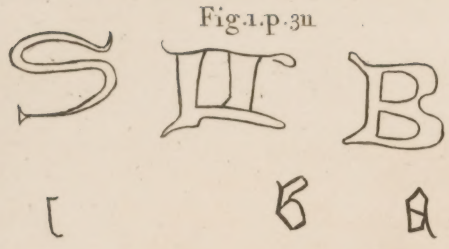
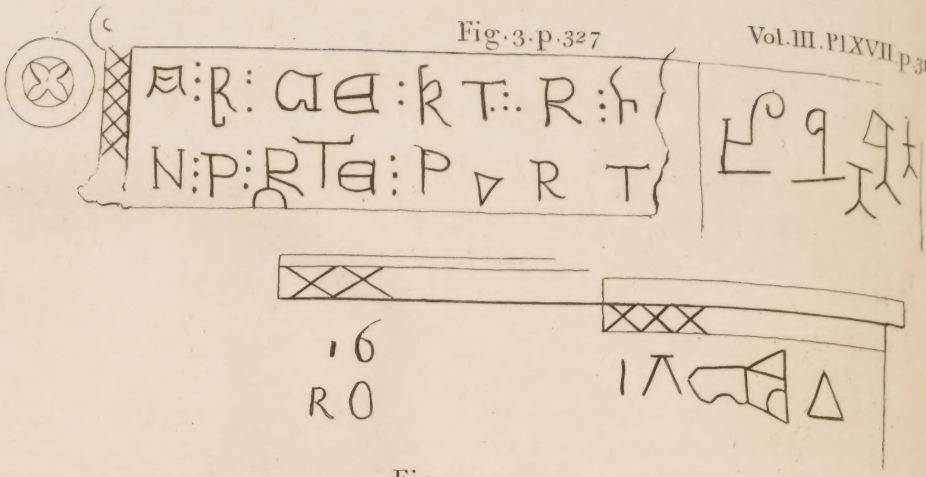


Fig. 3. p. 327



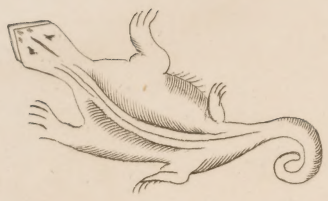


Fig. 2. p. 316

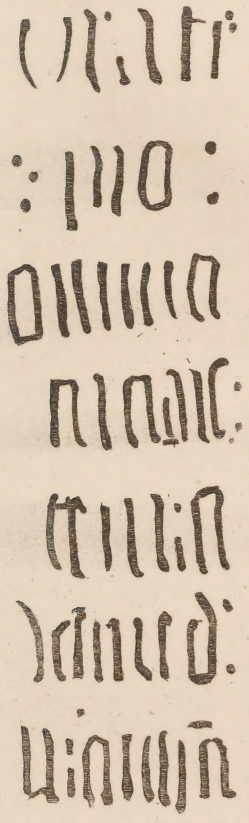


Fig. 4. p. 334

Fig. 6. p 338

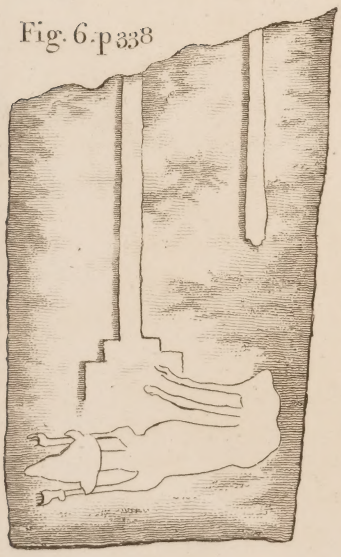


Fig. 7. p 339

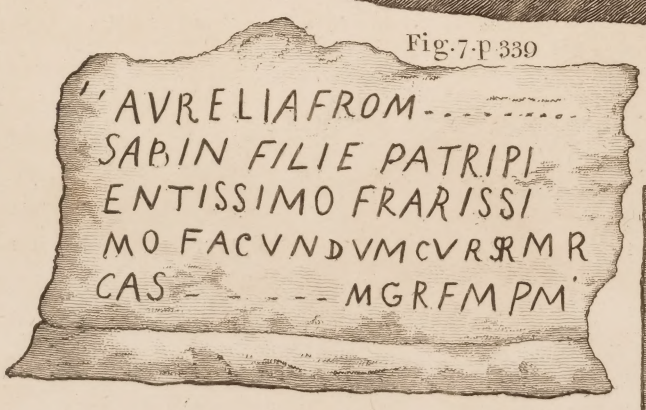


Fig. 11. p 340

Fig. 8. p 339

Fig. 9 p 339

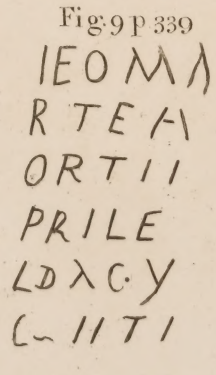
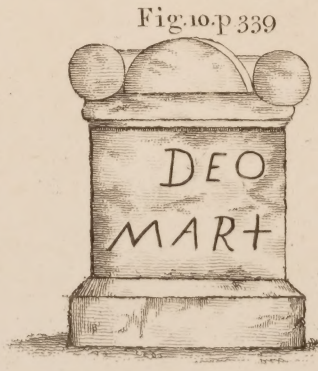


Fig. 10. p 339



nulets. 4. a plain croſs. Another ſhield has *Aſk* quartering 2 Erm. a croſs ingrailed. 3. Barry. 4 maſcles in feſs. 4. a plain croſs. 5. on a chief 3 roundels. 6 ſeems on a chief 3 mullets. In the centre of all a creſcent. Under a niche the initials in Pl. XVII. fig. 1. On one buttreſs the newt, and on another *Aſk* impaling Barry, the 4 maſcles in feſs. Within the preſent channel remain from the dilapidated old one with braſſes for Richard Aſk, eſq. and his wife Margaret. On the north ſide of the church is a round mount called the Caſtle hill, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and at the eaſt end the ſite of a manor houſe. The eſtate belongs at preſent to Henry Flitcroft, eſq. Lord Huſſy, who was related to Aſke, and ſuffered in the laſt rebellion, 1745, had his ſeat at *North Driffield*, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, about half a mile from Aughton, whoſe remains are ſtill viſible, and belong to Mr. Middleton[h].

North Driffield.

Ellerton.

At *Ellerton*, in Spalding moor, on the Derwent, William Fitz Piers, before 1212, founded a priory of canons of the Sempringham order, who were obliged to maintain 13 poor, and had but a yearly revenue of £.62[i].

Watton.

At *Watton*, north of Lekingfield, was a nunnery ſo early as A. D. 686, afterwards about 1150 Euſtace Fitz John founded, under the direction of Gilbert de Sempringham, an houſe of nuns and 13 canons of his new order, valued at £. 360 *per annum*[k].

Killingwold-grove.

At *Killingwoldgrove* was an old hoſpital, chiefly for women, before 1169, valued at £.12 *per annum*[l].

Kirkham.

Kirkham had a priory of Auſtin canons, founded about the beginning of the 12th century, valued at £.300 *per annum*[m]. The beautiful gate remains with ſtatues and the following coats: 3 chevronels. 3 lions paſſant guardant. 3 water bougets twice. Chequè. 3 ⊕. Barry of ten 3 cuſhions. A bend 2 water bougets in chief. A croſs patonce. Part of the ruins of the church were blown down March 14, 1782.

Aldby.

A Roman way on Barnby moor coincides with the highway leading to a bridge near *Aldby*; but as that place has nothing but its name to fix *Derventio* there, it ſhould rather be ſought for where the high road from York croſſes the Dervent, and meets that from Wighton. The ground near Kexby where the road croſſes the river ſeemed proper enough for a ſtation, but the certain diſcovery of the courſe of the military way would be deciſive. To place it at Aldby would both diſfigure the lines and diſorder the diſtances[n]. Dr. Gale[o] thinks it the ſame with Ptolemy's *Petuaria*, but that is at Brugh on the Humber[p]. As to Gale's or Pancirollus's *Peturienſe Derventione* I do not find it in the Notitia, but ſuppoſe it a corruption of *Derventionenſis Derventione*. Bede, II. p. 9. calls it *villa regalis juxta amnem Deruventionem*, which Dr. Smith explains *Aldby* on *Derwent*. Mr. Drake[q] does not heſitate to place *Derventio* at Stanford bridge, the Saxon Stæncforð-beji bpycze, and Higden's *Stain-forth-burgg*, which is eaſily interpreted a *ſtony ford* over a river at a *town*. The paſſage over the river here is rocky, and was eaſily fordable in low water before the mill was built above it: the village lies on both ſides the river, and is large enough to admit a ſtation, of which the eaſt bank is not without ſome veſtiges. The name of the river is derived by Lluyd from *Deurguent* or *white water*, and ſudden rains turn it of a whey colour. Mr. Baxter adds, that the Kentiſh *Darent* or *Derventio* has on it *Dartford*, and the termination *went* here may ſignify a *ford*. Aldby may have been a Roman before it was a Saxon villa. Stanford bridge has the name of *Battle bridge* in writings after the Conqueſt, ſuch as the inſtrument containing Oſwi's tranſlation[r], but it now keeps its antient name, and has no memorial of the battle except a piece of ground on the left hand of the bridge called *Battleflatts*, in plowing which of late years they find pieces of ſwords, and a ſort of ſmall horſe-ſhoes that could fit only an aſs, or the ſmalleſt breed of northern horſes, but are proofs of the antiquity of ſhoeing in England[s]. The villagers at their annual feaſt make pies in form of a *ſwill* or ſwine tub, which tradition ſays was uſed by the man who ſtruck the Norwegian king under the bridge inſtead of a boat[t]. The river was made navigable 1 Anne[v], and the bridge continued of wood till 1727, when a ſtone one was built about 100 yards lower. Between Wilberforce and Barnby was found a Roman pottery[u].

"*Wreſehil* caſtle is motid about on 3 partes, the 4th parte is dry, where the entre is into the caſtle. It is al of very fair and greate ſquarid ſtone both withyn and withowte, whereof, as ſome hold opinion, much was brought out of France. It has only 5 towers, one at each corner, almoſt of like bigneſs, and the gatehouſe. The haule and great chambers be fair, and ſo is the chapelle and the cloſettes. The houſe is one of the moſt propre beyond Trente, and ſemith as newly made: yet was it made by a younger brother of the Percys, earl of Wicceſter, that was in high favour with Richard II. and bought the manor of Wreſehil, mounting at that time to little above £. 30 by the yere, and for lak of heires of hym, and by favour of the king it cam to the erles of Northumberland. The baſſe court is of a newer building, and the laſt earle of Northumberland ſaving one made the brewhouſe of ſtone without the caſtelle waulle, but hard joining to the kichyn of it. One thing I liked exceedingly in one of the towers that was a ſtudy caullid *Paradiſe*, wher was a cloſet in the midle of eight ſquares, latiſid about, and at the toppe of every ſquare was a deſk ledgid to ſette bookes on cofers withyn them, and theſe ſeemid as joinid hard to the toppe of the cloſet, and yet by pulling one or al would come down breaſt high in rabettes, and ſerve for deſkes to lay books on. The garderobe within the caſtle was exceeding fair, and ſo were the gardens

Wreſill *caſtle*.

"within

[h] Gent. Mag. XXIV. p. 359. 407.
[i] Tan. 682. Burt. 259.
[k] Bede, H. E. V. 3. Tan. 634. Burton, I. 412.
[l] Tan. 671.
[m] Tan. 648.
[n] Horſl. 404. 487.
[o] P. 24.
[p] Horſl. 374.
[q] P. 33.
[r] Mon. Ang. I. 334.
[s] Drake, 84.
[t] Ib.
[u] Liſter in Philoſ. Collect. No. IV. p. 87.
[v] G.

" within the mote and orchards without, and in the " orchards were mountes *opere topiario* writhed about " with degrees like turnings of cockleſhelles to come " to the top without payne. The ryver of Darwent " rinnith almoſt hard by the caſtelle, and about a " mile lower gowith into Owſe. This river at great " raines ragith and overflowith much of the ground " thereaboute, beyng low medowes. There is a " parke hard by the caſtel[x]." The hall of this magnificent caſtle contained eight ſtanding tables and eight forms, as appears by an inventory taken 1574. One of the apartments in the houſe and two in the garden were adorned with poetical inſcriptions, or rather long moral poems, or, as they were called, Proverbes. Notwithſtanding the earl of Northumberland eſpouſed the Parliament's cauſe in the civil war, the damage ſuſtained here by his own party before Michaelmas 1646 was eſtimated at £.1000. In 1648 the parliament placed a garriſon in this caſtle, and that at Pontefract having been ſurprized that year for the king it was thought adviſeable to demoliſh this. Much havock was preſently committed in ſpite of the earl's application, but 1650 three ſides, in one of which was the great hall, were entirely demoliſhed, except the ſouth front, which is of the fineſt maſonry, and contains ſeveral of the principal ſtate rooms finiſhed and ornamented in the original ſtile, with the antient bearings, creſts, badges, and devices of the Percy family, ſet off with painting and gilding. Theſe apartments are the great chamber or dining room, the drawing room, and the chapel, the latter uſed inſtead of the pariſh church which ſtood about a bow ſhot from the caſtle, and has only a ruined eaſt end, in which at preſent hang two bells. The pulpit ſtands on the great ſtone altar of the chapel. Two ſmall beautiful ſtaircaſes are ſingularly contrived, with octagon ſcreens embattled at top, and covered with bold ſculpture, containing double flights of ſtairs, winding round each other after the deſigns of Palladio[y].

Babthorpe. " Babthorpe the lawyer kepeth *Babthorpe* ſelf, " that is as I remember in Holderneſſe[z]." The Babthorpes ſlain in the battle of S. Alban's, were buried in St. Peter's church at St. Alban's, but the epitaph is now gone.

Howden. " The town of *Hoveden*, the only market of How- " denſhire, is of no great reputation. The colle- " giate church is auncient and meately faire. Ther " be 5 prebendes by theſe names, Hovedene, Thorp, " Saltmarſh, Barneby, and Skelton. In the quire " lyith one John of Hoveden, whom they caul a " ſaint one as they ſay of the firſt prebendaries " there. It apperith by an inſcription of a very " faire ſtone *varii marmoris*, that the bowels of " Walter Skerlaw, biſhop of Dureſme, were buried " in Howden church. There is alſo a tomb of one " of the Metehams in a chapel of the ſouth croſs " aiſle. The biſhop of Derham palace lyith on the " ſouth of the church, whereof the firſt part at the " entre is of tymber; the other three moſt of ſtone " and part of brike. Certen churches of Howden- " ſhire do homage to Hoveden church. There is " a park by Hoveden longing to the biſhop of Der- " ham in the way to Wreſil[a]." The church is 250 feet long, the tranſept 100. The eaſt part of this beautiful ſtructure is in ruins. The eaſt window reſembled that of York minſter. The centre tower was new leaded 1709. The bowels of Walter Skirlaw lie near one of the north pillars under a coffin-faſhioned ſtone inſcribed:

Hic requieſcunt viſcera Walteri Skirlaw quondam Dunelmies epiſcopi quæ ſepeliuntur ſub hoc ſaxo, A.D. 1405.

Near the ſouth door are remains of a chantry, where the families of Saltmarſh and Metham bury. In it are two croſs-legged figures in armour, and a lady. In the weſt end of the ſouth aile, built by biſhop Skirlaw, is a ſchool. The chapter houſe is a beautiful octagon; the tracery of the windows light and fine. Within are 30 ſtalls under Gothic arches, both beautifully carved. The roof is fallen in. The palace of the biſhops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, once a large pile on the ſouth ſide of the church, is partly demoliſhed or modernized: a great arch and vault is ſtill ſtanding. Over a gate is a monk holding a ſhield with Paly of ſix. The ſtables and offices range on the weſt ſide. Behind the houſe is a large ſquare piece of ground moated round with a canal in it[b].

The ſeveral commiſſions iſſued out to repair the banks of the Ouſe hereabouts ſhew the great danger theſe parts are liable to, and within theſe few years the ebb by the great freſhes coming down the Ouſe broke through and did great miſchief to Howden and its neighbourhood. Here the Londoners keep an annual market for nine days from Sept. 14, to furniſh the country traders with goods of all ſorts[a].

On the moors hereabouts, about one mile from the Roman road, has been diſcovered a Roman pottery, with fragments of urns and cinders ſcattered up and down; and at Goule near the confluence of the Dun and Humber, have been dug up ſubterraneous trees, ſuppoſed firs, which, by the roots and other circumſtances, appear to have been natives of the place[c]. Goule.

Avenſperg in Germany is now called *Abuſina*, as Amber or Ambrus fl, whence Humber, or Homber, is Ebro and Eburo, and a river here, Ebur or Euro. See Ortel. *Ebrodun*, and *Ordovices*, in the map; Αυος, Σαυδς, omitting one letter, as Liſara, Iſara, and Tamenſa, Imenſa, in Ptolomy[d].

Abus Æſtuarium is agreed on all hands to be *Humber:* But Αβος or Αυος, like Τιμαυος, ſeems a corrupt reading of the old name of *Ouſe* rather than to have ſprung from the Britiſh *Aber*. It is plain at leaſt by the words Αβα ποταμια εκβολα, that Ptolomy meant the river had that name before it came to its outlet[3]. *Abus æſtuarium.*

Weighton is ſuppoſed to take its name from *idols*, as Delgovitia from *ddelve*, which has the ſame ſignification. Conrad Celtes thinks it was the temple of the Druids, and derives *Weightelberg* in Germany from the ſame, and *Deirwald*, and adjoining wood from *derwen* an *oak:* The *Druid's foreſt*, as in the Weighton. *Delgovitia.*

[x] Lel. I. 59, 60. [y] Dr. Percy's account of Wreſell caſtle at the end of the Northumberland Houſhold Book. Groſe.
[z] Lel. VIII. 68. b. [a] Lel. I. 58. [b] Groſe. Gent. Pennant. [a] G.
[c] Liſter in Phil. Tranſ. 228. p. 325. [d] MS. n. G. [3] G.

Hyrcinian

Hyrcinian foreſt in Germany, and the monaſtery of Evreux[4]. Theſe idols may have been druidical ſtone pillars incloſed in circles of the ſame, which is the meaning of Bede's *ſepta*, though his ſpeaking of its deſtruction by fire implies that there was ſome woodwork about it. Here is no mention of any more finiſhed images: for though the Saxon tranſlation has Fizbeð altars, or, as another copy Feorfeð þaſ hæðenan gyldeſ, *gods*, or *worſhip*, the *ſepta* are tranſlated Dezum ðe hi ymſettе pæpon, hedges wherewith they were incloſed, and Godmundigaham is rendered *Deorum ſepta*. This place is 16 miles from York, and 8 from the Derwent, and the temple was probably ſucceeded by the church. The ſyllable VIC in Delgovicia, with the Saxon termination ton, will make *Wigton:* but then the only marks of antiquity there will be ſomething like a tumulus at the weſt end of the town. Mr. Drake[c] inclines to fix the ſtation at *Londeſburgh*, the ſeat of lord Burlington, through the park of which paſſes the Roman road from Brough, and Roman coins and bodies buried in chalk have been found at the houſe and village. Londeſburgh will anſwer to *Delw Koedh, idolorum ſilva* as ſome explain Delgovitia. It was one of the ſeats of the truly antient family of Clifford, afterwards earls of Cumberland, whoſe heireſs married the anceſtor of lord Burlington, created baron Clifford of this place 1644. The ſaid lady founded here an almſhouſe for 12 aged perſons being decayed farmers, &c.[5] Londeſburgh belongs now to the duke of Devonſhire. Leland calls Wighton "a great uplandiſche village." Dr. Burton determines Delgovicia to be at *Millington*, where four Roman roads meet, and where they had a ſtrong camp to defend York on this ſide, conſiſting of a number of works carried over hills and vallies, from 60 to 90 feet perpendicular, with four or ſix ditches, from 10 to 12 yards broad, incloſing in all 4185 acres, with tumuli. On the ſouth ſide of a hill half a mile north-eaſt from the town have been found many foundations of buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, flues, and two coins, the ſite of a circular edifice or temple, 45 feet diameter within, and the foundations near five feet thick: and near it two oblong buildings, whoſe ſtones had marks of burning, and pieces of burnt wood, beaſts' bones, and part of large deers' horns[f].

Godmundigaham.

Londeſburgh

Millington.

An act paſſed 12 Geo. III. 1772, for making a navigable canal from Market Weighton to the Humber.

Holme.

Not far from Weighton is *Holme* monaſtery, after the reformation the ſeat of a branch of the Conſtable family, afterwards of the loyal ſir Marmaduke Langdale, from which he had the title of baron conferred on him during the exile of Charles II. being the firſt Engliſh peer created by that prince[6], which title expired with his deſcendant and nameſake the 5th lord, 1778, who died without iſſue male, and his eſtate was divided between his three daughters. "*Santon* village, where Mr. Langdale dwellith[h]," and where the family bury.

Stanton.

The Roman road from York to Weighton lies acroſs the Derwent over Kexby bridge, leaving to the left *Wilburfoſs* Benedictine nunnery, founded before 1153, and valued at £. 21.[i] Thence to Barnby moor, near an inn, on which the Roman road appears very plain, and may be traced moſt part of the way on the preſent road. This led through Stamford bridge[k] to the north-eaſt of Barnby moor and Pocklington through Millington[l], through Loneſborough park, Weighton, &c. to Brough[m]. I ſaw it on the left between York and Barnby moor, and travelled on it on this ſide the inn at the latter place, particularly viſible at a mile from the inn by the ſide of incloſures having mooriſh ground to the left, and raiſed conſiderably as you go on, ſometimes ſerving as the preſent road, and ſometimes left on one ſide of it.

Wilburfoſs.

In a gravel pit in Barnſby field, near Pocklington, were dug up 1763 four human ſkeletons: three were without coffins, the fourth was incloſed in a coffin, with an urn at the head, on the outſide of which were engraven ſeveral antient characters[n].

Evringham, near *Pocklington*, was formerly a ſeat of the Everinghams, then of the Pouchers, but for many years of the Conſtables, who have a good houſe here. In the church-yard is a very old font, ornamented with carving in the Saxon ſtyle, which till of late ſtood in the church.

Everingham.

Great Driffield is a long ſtraggling market town, with a handſome church, on whoſe tower are carved ſeveral ſhields:

Great Driffield.

A bend charged with .....
Three cranes,
A chevron, with ſomething like a bird in point,
On a bend cottized three martlets,
Barry of 6, a bend, Erm.

At the baſe of the eaſt window of the north aile a feſs and ſtars, and a chevron impaling a lion rampant. Within are monuments for Richard Spinke, probably miniſter here, who died 1634, and ——— Spinke, eſq. of the ſame time.

In the church of *Little Driffield*, about a mile from the other, is painted againſt the ſouth wall of the chancel,

Little Driffield.

Within this chancel
lies interred the body of
Alfred, king of
Northumberland, who
departed this life
Jan. 19, A.
D. 705. in the 20th year
of his reign.
Statutum eſt omnibus
ſemel mori.

The Saxon Chronicle ſub anno ſays, "This year Eadferth, king of Northumberland, died 19 cal. Jan. at Driffield;" in which Florence of Worceſter follows it[o]. This prince, after the death of his

[4] G. [c] P. 31, 32. [5] G. [f] I. 49.
[g] Burton and Drake, Phil. Tranſ. 483. and Plan of the Works on the Wolds. [6] G. Dugd. I. 476.
[h] Lel. I. 49. [i] Burton, 417. Tan. 665. [k] Derventio.
[l] Delgovitia. [m] Petuaria. Drake. [n] Gent. Mag. XXXVII. 522.
[o] p. 262. Other copies of the Chronicle call him *Aldfrid* and *Alfrith*, and Matthew of Weſtminſter, p. 257, *Aelfrid*.

brother Egfrid, king of Bernicia, 685, became ſovereign of both kingdoms (Bernicia and Deira), and reigned 20 years. He had in his father Oſwi's lifetime, being illegitimate, though the eldeſt ſon, retired in diſguſt, or to avoid the reſentment of the nobility, into Ireland, where he ſpent his time in ſtudy, and was called thence to the throne. His only fault, ſays Malmſbury[p], was his perſecution of Wilfrid. Nor could he keep the ſame limits to his kingdom as his father and brother. The Picts, elated with their victory over the latter, which coſt him his life, overrun the Engliſh borders from the north, taking advantage of the inactivity which a long peace had brought upon them. In the ſummer of 1785, the vicar, curate, and ſome other gentlemen, dug up the whole chancel of this church in expectation of diſcovering the royal body, but found only a maſs or quarry of chalk like a wall, and under a flat ſtone a little raiſed in the north wall three ſculls, one very large, with ſound teeth. On this ſtone had been braſs figures of a man and children, and an inſcription. Two more plain ſtones lie in the chancel. But the preſent ſtate of the church, and the apparent alterations it has undergone by ſtopping up arches, and removing ailes, make it more than probable that the preſent is not the original chancel where Alfred was depoſited, but rather merely the nave, and that the ſite of the chancel, and the ſepulchre of that prince, are now paſture ground.

About this town are ſeveral tumuli[q].

Lekingfeld. "*Lekingfeld* is a large houſe, and ſtondith within "a great mote yn one very ſpatius court. 3 partes "of the houſe, ſaving the mean gate that is made "of brike, is al of tymbre. The fourth parte is fair, "made of ſtone, and ſum brike. I ſaw in a litle "ſtudying chamber ther caullid *Paradice* the ge-"nealogie of the Percys. The park thereby is very "fair and large, and meately well woodid: ther is "a fair tour of brike for a logge yn the park[r]." It is now ſo entirely deſtroyed that the ſite only remains, a rich paſture encloſed by the antient mote. It contained nearly double the number of apartments in Wreſil caſtle, but, on a ſurvey taken 1574, it was reported as ſo much decayed that the ſurveyors conclude their report; "We cannot ſpeke of the par-"ticular harmes of the ſaid howſe the waſte is ſo "univerſal." It was probably ſoon after entirely taken down; for in an inventory ſent to the ſucceeding earl of Northumberland in James I's reign the timber, painted glaſs, and carved images in the ceilings were removed from hence to Wreſil[s].

Petuaria. *Petuaria* is in ſome copies *Betuaria*. Holinſhed places Waron here, as if from *Varia*. So Κερσαξια in Ptolemy[t].

Nun Burnholme. At *Nun Burnholme* the anceſtors of Roger de Merley, lord of Morpeth, who flouriſhed in the reign of Henry III. were accounted founders of a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 8 *per annum*[u].

Warter. At *Warter* was a priory of black canons, founded by Jeffrey Fitz Pain 1132, valued at £. 143 *per annum*[x]. It is now the ſeat of lord Muncaſter, to whoſe anceſtor it came by marriage with the heirs of Stapylton.

South Dalton. At *South Dalton*, north-weſt of Beverley, is the ſeat of ſir Charles Hotham, bart.

Beverley. *Beverley* was antiently named *Beverlac*, from the Beavers wherewith Hull river abounded, ſays Leland[y], from the life of St. John of Beverley printed in Mon. Ang. I. 170, which adds that here was a church of St. John the Evangeliſt, which archbiſhop John converted into a monaſtery. "Beverle is a very "long town, but I could not perceive that ever it "was walled, though ther be certen gates of ſtone "port-coleſed for defence. In the town be three "paroch chirches, the mynſtre wher St. John, ſom-"tyme biſhop of York lieth, and one chapel. Ther "is alſo an howſe of Grey freres[z], and another of "Blak[a], and an howſe as a commandery of St. "John's[b], and five hoſpitals[c]. Ther is a great cut "from the town to the ripe of Hulle river, wherby "preaty veſſels cum thither. To this town long "many great and auncient privileges as to a ſanc-"tuary. The town hath yn theyr common ſeal the "figure of a bever. Bede cawlleth the place wher "Beverle is now *Sylva Deirorum*, Anglice *Deirwauld*[d]. "The collegiate church of St. John is of a fair uni-"form making, wherein, beſides the tombes of "ſaints, be three tombes moſt notable on the north "ſide of the choir: in one of them, with a chapel "arched over it, is buried Percy, earl of Northum-"berland, and his ſon father to the laſt earl. In "another Eleanor [probably daughter of the earl of "Weſtmoreland], wife to one of the lord Percys, "[Henry, ſlain and buried at St. Alban's[e]], and in "another of white alabaſter Idonea, wife to one of "the lord Percys. Under Eleanor's tombe buried "one of the Percys, a preſte [her ſon George, pre-"bend here[f]]. The prebendaries houſes ſtand "round about St. John's church yard. Ther were "four hoſpitals in the town; St. Giles, Trinity, "St. Nicholas, and one without the North Eargate. "An houſe alſo of the Trinity about the eaſt ſide of "the town longing to the knights of St. John's. "The town is large and well builded of wood: but "the faireſt part of it is by north, and there the "market is kept. There was good cloth making at "Beverley, but that is nowe much decayed. The "town is not waulled, but has many fair gates of "brike[g]." John archbiſhop of York founded about 700 in the choir of the pariſh church of Beverley a convent of monks, dedicated to John the Baptiſt: in the nave a college of ſeven ſecular canons, and 7 clerks in honour of St. John the Evangeliſt, and in a chapel of St. Martin adjoining a ſociety of religious virgins. The Danes deſtroyed all theſe about 160 years after: but the ſurvivors, under the patronage of king Athelſtan, rebuilt the whole. Thomas, archbiſhop of York, in the reign of Ruſus, conſtituted here a provoſt who had neither ſtall in the church, nor vote in the chapter. There was a

[p] de geſt. reg. I. 10. b.
[q] Drake, 30. Q. *Druydfield*. MS. n. Gale.
[r] Lel. I. 50.
[s] Northumberland Houſhold Book
[t] Ebtuacenſe cœnobium. See Pref. ad Gunth. Riterh.
[u] Tan. 683.
[x] Ib. 654. Burt. I. 381.
[y] Coll. III. 154.
[z] Tan. 688.
[a] Ib. 689.
[b] Ib. 679.
[c] Ib. 637. 687. 698.
[d] Lel. VII. 54.
[e] Dugd. I. 281.
[f] Dugd. Ib.
[g] Lel. I. 50.

ſucceſſion

ſucceſſion of 38 till the diſſolution, when the whole ſociety, conſiſting of a provoſt, eight prebendaries, a chancellor, precentor, ſeven rectors, and nine vicars choral, was ſuppreſſed, and Edward VI. granted away the prebendal houſes[h]. The minſter itſelf became ſo ruinous by length of time as to be ſcarce ſafe for uſe. In 1708 John Moyſer, eſq. member for the town, procured aſſiſtance by brief and ſubſcription. Sir Michael Wharton, who held the church lands, gave £.400 and left 14,000 as a perpetual fund for repair, and the north tranſept, which overhung four feet from its baſe, was by a prodigious timber frame invented by William Thornton, joiner, of York, ſcrewed up to its perpendicular under the direction of Mr. Hawkſmore. The church is in length 111 yards, in breadth above 55; the ailes 21, height to the weſt towers 66. The ſtyle of the building is beautiful; the choir, furniſhed with 40 ſtalls of the richeſt Gothic work, ill matched with a heavy modern wainſcot altarpiece and Roche abbey ſtone ſcreen, is perhaps the only choir in the kingdom unuſed, all ſervice, except the communion, being performed in the nave, and the organ, erected about 16 years ago, accompanied only by ordinary parochial ſingers. The eaſt window contains the hiſtory of St. Martin in rondeaux. The fridſtol of one ſtone, ſaid to have been brought from Dunbar[i], is fixed in the ſouth wall of the ſouth chapel, formerly in the ſouth ſide of the choir, where is a well of water covered over. Behind the altar are the monuments of the Wharton family, On the north ſide of the high altar, and within the choir wall, under a moſt beautiful and elegant free-ſtone canopy is a grey marble altar tomb for lady Idonea, daughter of Robert lord Clifford. In the north chapel is another altar tomb of grey marble for Henry Percy, fourth earl of Northumberland, ſlain 1488 in an inſurrection at Thirſk, removed from the ſouth wall, and its ſtately canopy broken down for repair. Leland gives this to both this earl and his ſon Henry, who was alſo buried here[k]. His wife Maud was buried near him, and in 1678 her corpſe was found in a ſtone coffin, embalmed and wrapped in cloth of gold, with ſlippers embroidered with ſilver and gold, a wax lamp and a plated candleſtick, with a candle[7]. The pictures of the Percies were in the eaſt window of this chapel. In the north wall of the north aile of the choir is the ſhrine of St. John, compoſed of a number of elegant arches on ſlender pillars. In 1664 on opening a grave they found a vault of ſquare free-ſtone, 15 feet long, and two broad at the head, but 1½ at feet: within it a ſheet of lead, four feet long, containing aſhes and ſix beads, whereof three crumbled to duſt on touching, and the remaining three were ſuppoſed cornelian, with three great braſs pins, and four large iron nails. On the ſheet a leaden plate, with this inſcription:

+ ANNO AB INCARNATIONE DOMINI 688 COMBVSTA FVIT HAEC ECCLESIA IN MENSE SEPTEMBRI IN SEQVENTI NOCTE POST FESTVM SANCTI MATHAEI APOSTOLI: ET IN AN. 1197 6 IDVS MARTII FACTA FVIT INQVISITIO RELIQVIARVM BEATI JOHANNIS IN HOC LOCO ET INVENTA SVNT HAEC OSSA IN ORIENTALI PARTE SEPVLCHRI ET HIC RECONDITA ET PULVIS CEMENTO MIXTVS IBIDEM INVENTVS EST ET RECONDITVS.

Acroſs this lay a box of lead, about ſeven inches long, ſix broad, and five high, wherein were ſeveral pieces of bones mixed with a little duſt, and yielding a ſweet ſmell, as alſo a knife and ſome beads. All theſe were carefully reinterred in the middle aile of the nave, where they had been taken up, except a ſeal which came into the hands of Marmaduke Nelſon. Godwin and others ſay the archbiſhop was buried in the church porch, ſo that it is not eaſy to account for his removal hither on the firſt diſcovery of his body[8]. They probably mean that he was buried at the lower end of the nave near the weſt door. The place of his interment is ſhewn by an inſcription on the roof over it on labels held by birds:

Reliquias beati Johannis
beverlacenſis hic indicat.

A ſimilar inſcription on the roof nearer the weſt door points out the place where the font antiently ſtood:

Qui crederit & baptizatus
fuerit ſalvus erit.

The feaſt of his tranſlation, Oct. 25, was obſerved on account of the victory of Agincourt aſcribed to his merits.

By the ſouth door of the ſouth tranſept hangs an antient painting on wood of king Athelſtan preſenting to the archbiſhop a charter with theſe words:

Als fre
Make I the
As hert may thynke
Or egh may ſe.

Hence the inhabitants pay no toll or cuſtom in any town or port in England[9]. In the nave under a beautiful arch of free-ſtone is a tomb aſcribed to two maiden ſiſters, who gave the town a piece of ground, into which the freemen may put each three milch cows from Ladyday to Michaelmas. The preſent font is a large baſon of agate ſtone[10] on pilaſters.

The outſide of the minſter, particularly the weſt front, is in a very rich ſtyle: and on each ſide the eaſt window are the figures of king Athelſtan and St. John. In a north buttreſs is a ſtatue in armour bearing the arms of Percy, the only one left of the many that decorated this beautiful pile. The church is ſerved by a curate appointed by the corporation who preaches three ſermons a week, and does all the duty for £.100 a year. Near the minſter on the ſouth is a place named Hall garth, where they hold a court of record called Provoſt's court, wherein may be tried cauſes for any ſum ariſing within its extenſive liberties, which comprehended above 100 towns and hamlets in Holderneſs and other places of the Eaſt Riding. It is ſaid alſo to have a power in

[h] Tan. 635. [i] Drake, 407. [k] Dugd. I. 283. [7] G. [8] G. [9] G. [10] G.

criminal

criminal matters, though not now uſed, but here is ſtill a gaol. The town is above a mile long, of late much improved in its buildings, the principal ſtreet ſpacious, well built, and extremely neat, and has pleaſant ſprings running through it, and a handſome modern market-houſe in the centre. Here are two other churches in one, St. Mary's, a beautiful building, cathedral faſhion, with two large tranſepts and a lofty ſquare tower in the centre. The ſteeple fell down in ſervice time 1528. The roof of St. Catharine's chapel in the ſouth aile has her hiſtory painted in compartments, and the chancel roof 40 Britiſh kings. Here is alſo a freeſchool, with two fellowſhips, ſix ſcholarſhips, and three exhibitions to St. John's college, Cambridge, and ſix almſhouſes, the largeſt founded by Mr. Wharton beforementioned, who left £.1000 for that purpoſe. The corporation admit none into them but ſuch as give bond to leave their effects to the poor[11]. Here was an hoſpital of St. Giles before the Conqueſt[l], of St. Nicholas before 1286[m]. A preceptory of knights hoſpitalers in the reign of Stephen or Henry I.[n] The trade of this town now chiefly conſiſts in tanning. The poor ſubſiſted principally by making bone lace, which met with ſo much encouragement that children were taught it at ſchool[12]; but this is at preſent diſuſed. The cut called Beverley beck runs from the river Hull up to the ſouth eaſt ſide of the town, which being cleaned and repaired by act of parliament 13 George I. 1726, has proved of conſiderable benefit to its trade. There are ſeveral fairs, but one in particular, beginning about nine days before Aſcenſion day, kept in a ſtreet called Londoner ſtreet leading to the minſter, at which the country is furniſhed with London goods by wholeſale. About a mile eaſt of the town in a paſture belonging to it is a kind of ſpa, whether mineral or not cannot be aſcertained by taſting, but taken inwardly is a great drier, and being bathed in is a great antiſcorbutic and of uſe in ſcrophulous caſes[13]. On an eminence about a mile and half north of the town, near the road between it and Biſhop's Burton, ſtands the ſtump of one of the four croſſes erected by Athelſtan round the town as limits to the ſanctuary. It is about five feet high, placed on a little eminence, and let into a larger ſtone for its baſe. On it is the following inſcription. See Plate XVII. fig. 2.

John Alcock, biſhop of Worceſter and Ely, and founder of Jeſus college, Cambridge, was born at Beverley, and died 1500.

"From Beverle to Cotingham, three miles, whereof "two well woddid, and at two miles end I left the "great park of Beverle at the left hand[o]." This foreſt was all felled in the civil war.

Riſby. *Riſby*, near Beverley, was the antient ſeat of the Ellerkers, of whom Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, the heir of Eton Mainwaring Ellerker, dying under age, it was divided between his four ſiſters; Arabella, married Thomas, ſon of lord Onſlow, and died 1782; Charlotte, 1777, George earl of Leiceſter; and two remain unmarried. The fine old manſion houſe, being deſerted and empty, was deſtroyed by fire, and the eſtate put up to auction 1787.

Cottingham. "Entering into the ſouth part of the great uplan- "diſch town of *Cotingham*, I ſaw wher Stutevilles "caſtle, dobil diked and motid ſtoode, of the which "nothing now remaynith[p]." Thomas lord Wake 15 Edward II. began a foundation of Auſtin canons here from Brune in Lincolnſhire, but becauſe a perpetual title could not be made to this ſite it was removed 1324 to Newton or Haltemprice. It was valued at £.100 *per annum*[q]. The ſeal is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. It has this remarkable inſcription: *Ceo eſt le ſeil labbe e le covent de Cotingham que vous Thomas Wake ſingnour de Lidel aves founde en an de l'incarnation millcccxx ſecounde al 'onour de la verai croyz de nre dame ed ſeynt Pere ed ſeynt Poul.*

"The paroche of Cotingham is very large. The "paroch church is auncient and metely large[r]."

Meaux. "Al the ground about Cotingham up to *Meauſe* "abbey is low, very fruteful of medow and paſture[s]." Meaux abbey was founded by William le Gros 1150, for 50 Ciſtercian monks, and valued at £.299.[t]

Kingſton on Hull. "The town of Kingeſton was in the time of Ed- "ward III. but a mean fiſchar town, and longid as "a member to Haſill village, a two or three miles "of up on Humber. The firſt great increaſing of "the town was by paſſing for fiſch into Iſeland, from "whens they had the whole trade of ſtoke fiſh into "England, and partly other fiſch. In Richard III's "time the town waxed very rich, and Michael de "la Pole, marchaunt, of Hulle, and prentyce as "ſome ſay to one Rotenhering of the ſame town cam "into ſo high favor for wit, activite, and riches, that "he was made counte of Suffolke, wherupon he got "of king Richard II. many grauntes and privileges "to the town, and yn his time it was wonderfully "augmented in building, and was incloſid with "diches, and the waul begun and in continuance "ended and made al of brike as moſt parte of the "houſes of the town at that time was. In the walle "be 4 principal gates of brike and 25 towers: from "the mouth of Hulle river upper into the haven "ther is no waulle. Michael de la Pole builded a "goodly houſe of brick again the weſt end of St. "Maries church like a palace with goodly orchard "and garden at large encloſed with bricke. He "builded alſo three houſes in the town, whereof "every one hath a toure of brike, two of them be "in the hart of the town [one was the White Horſe "inn, ſince gone]; the third is upon Hull ripe in "the haven ſide. There be two chirches in the "town. Trinite moſt made of brike [now plaiſtered "over], is the larger and fairer, with tranſepts, "and ſix chapels and very ſlender pillars, and St. "Maries and a free-ſchool [a very old brick build- "ing], erectid by biſhop Alcocke; a fair rowe of "logginges for prieſts of the town remain ſtill "called Prieſtow[u]," at the eaſt or weſt end of Trinity church, with an hoſpital founded by John Grigg, mayor, rebuilt by the corporation 1724 for 12 poor widows, another for mariners, valued at the diſſolution only at £.10 *per annum*, but now relieving near 100 poor mariners and their

[l] Tan. 637. [m] Ib. 687. [n] Ib. 679. [11] G. [12] G.
[13] G. [o] Lel. I. 52. [p] Lel. I. 52. [q] Tan. 690. [r] Lel. Ib.
[s] Lel. Ib. [t] Tan. 661. [u] Lel. I. 53—57.

widows.

widows[x]. Gent mentions a fourth founded about 1400 by Simon Grimſby a rich merchant, and thrice mayor[y]; a college founded by Walter Skirlaw[z], and a third founded by Robert Selby in Edward III.[a] The White Friars by Beverly gate was of the foundation of the Percys[b]. A ſtreet retains their name, as does another that of the Black friars. The Auſtin friars, at the eaſt end of Trinity church, founded by Jeffrey de Hotham about 1317[c]. "The town hall is hard by, and a tour "of brick for a priſon. Moſt part of the brik that "the waulles and houſes wer buildid with was made "in the ſouth ſide of the town; the place is callid "the Tylery[d]. At ſuch time as al the trade of ſtok "fiſch for England cam from Iſleland to Kingſton "the ſhipes were baliſſid with great coble ſtone "brought out of Iſleland, the which in continuance "paved the town of Kingſton throout. The town "had firſt by graunt *cuſtodem*, then bailives, then "maire and bailives, and in king Henry VIth's tyme "a maire, a ſherive, and the town to be ſhire ground "by itſelf [as it ſtill continues]. The charter-houſe "of the Delapoles foundation [valued at £.174[e]], "and an hoſpital of ther foundation by it without "the north gate; the hoſpital ſtandith [rebuilt and "enlarged in the laſt age]. Certain of the Delapoles "were buried in this houſe, moſt part of which was "buildid of brike, as the reſidew of the buildings "of Hull for the moſt parts[f]."

Richard II. gave the town its preſent harbour. 33 Henry VIII. a ſpecial act paſſed concerning the privileges of the town, and 37 of the ſame reign it was erected into an honour by act of parliament, and 9 William III. enabled by the ſame authority to erect workhouſes and houſes of correction for the employment of the poor. It is very conſiderable for its merchandize, being the ſcale of trade to York, Leedes, Nottingham, Gainſborough, &c. and for its imports. The exchange was built 1623, beautified 1673, over which is the cuſtom-houſe and wool-houſe, now uſed only for lead: moſt of them have been ſince rebuilt. In the market-place is an equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. Beverley gate is that whence ſir John Hotham refuſed entrance to Charles I.; but this, as well as all the towers mentioned by Leland, is or will be ſhortly pulled down. Part of the walls remain conſiſting of brick arches like thoſe of York. Delapole's palace was uſed by Henry VIII. who repaired and beautified it, and ſoon after granted it away. It has been all pulled down; its laſt remains a brick tower and gate were rebuilt for a meeting-houſe. On the eaſt ſide of the river was a ſtrong citadel, begun 1681, including a caſtle and block houſe, with convenient barracks and apartments, an engine for making ſalt water freſh, and well furniſhed with ordnance. A dock was begun, but after great expence left unfiniſhed. A new cut has been lately made to Hull by Weighton. The country round the town is ſo level that it could have been eaſily flooded for five miles round. There is now only a ſmall round fort with outworks coming into the entrance of the harbour, which was repaired in the late rebellion, but the works have been lately given by government to the dock company here. The Trinity-houſe raiſed by contribution for the relief of ſeamen and their wives, augmented by patent from the crown, maintains many ſeamen and their widows both at Hull and other places, members of this port. It is governed by 12 elder brethren and ſix aſſiſtants; out of the former are choſen annually two wardens, and out of the younger brethren two ſtewards; they determine matters between maſters and ſeamen, and other ſea matters. The houſe is well endowed, and maintains in it 30 poor women called ſiſters, and has been rebuilt. In the middle of one of the rooms hangs the effigies of a Greenlander, in his canoe, with all his dreſs and tackle, as taken in 1613, by Andrew Barker; the fiſherman refuſed food, and died in three days. The Greenland houſe, built by a ſociety of merchants 1674, but ſince the failure of their trade uſed only as a granary and warehouſe, is now entirely gone. Near this is God's-houſe or hoſpital, founded by Michael de la Pole[g], pulled down with its chapel in the civil war to prevent inconveniencies when the place was beſieged; rebuilt and enlarged, and the founder's arms found in the ruins ſet over the door with this inſcription: *Deo & pauperibus D. Michael de le Pole*, A. D. 1384. The chapel over againſt it rebuilt with this inſcription: *Hoc ſacellum Deo & pauperibus poſuit D. Michael de la Pole, An. D'ni* 1384, *quod ingruente bello civili dirutum* 1643, *tandem auctius inſtauratum fuit* 1673, *Ricardo Kitſon S. T. B. rectore domus Dei ſuper Hull.* Near it is a new hoſpital for the better reception of the poor belonging to this houſe, with this inſcription: *Deo & pauperibus poſuit D. Michael Delapole. Hæc omnes reparata domus perduret in annos. W. Ainſworth rector A. D.* 1663. Both theſe were built in one houſe in 1780, with the ſame inſcription on the portico. This houſe has apartments for 42 poor perſons, who are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, though the preſent number is but 30. The income is near £.600 *per annum*. There is an old hoſpital with this inſcription in front:

℔
℔ EC hoſp[l]. 1668.

An handſome infirmary has juſt been erected without the town to the north.

Without the walls to the weſt ſtands the waterhouſe, which at firſt came from Julian well: but it appearing by Inq. 3 Henry IV. that a new ſewer from thence to the town through the meadows and paſtures of Anlabie would be no detriment to the king or others, in the end of that reign it was found that part of the ſpring deſcending from the priory of Haltemprise the Pope's licence muſt be obtained, and it was accordingly granted to the town from Rome 1412, under the hands and ſeals of three cardinals. Afterwards the courſe of that ſpring changing into the grounds of ſir John Barrington, the town came to an agreement with him. The mayor has two ſwords, one given by king Richard II. the other by Henry VIII. but only one is borne before him at a

[x] Tan. 698. [y] Hiſt. of Kingſton, p. 79. [z] P. 78. [a] P. 72. Tan. 694. [b] Tan. 687.
[c] Ib. 690. [d] now Taylor's cloſes. [e] Tan. 693. [f] Lel, I. 53—57.
[g] Tan. 694. Gent. 72.

time: alſo a cap of maintenance and an oar of lignum vitæ as a badge of his admiralty juriſdiction within the limits of the Humber. This town gave title of earl to Robert Pierpoint of Holme Pierrepoint, viſcount Newark, created 4 Charles I. unfortunately ſlain in croſſing the Humber 1643, ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, created marquis of Dorcheſter 1645, only for life, who dying 1680, without iſſue male, was ſucceeded in the earldom by Robert, grandſon of his younger brother William Pierpoint, of Thoreſby, who dying unmarried 1682, left this honour to William his brother and heir, and he alſo dying without iſſue 1690, it deſcended to his brother Evelyn, who was further advanced to the honours of marquis of Dorcheſter 1706, duke of Kingſton 1715, and dying 1725, was ſucceeded by his grandſon Evelyn, laſt duke of Kingſton, who died 1773, and the title became extinct.

Mitton. At or near *Mitton*, juſt out of the north gate, was an hoſpital 1407[h]. Innumerable ſkeletons have been found in the ſite occupied by a gardener 1782, in 50 wooden coffins.

"The next trajectus from Kingſton to the ſhore "of Humber in Lincolnſhire is about three miles to "a place called *Golflete*. Yet the commoner traject "is from Kingſton to Berton upon Humber, and it "is ſeven miles off, and is countid, by reaſon of the "violent caſting of the ſtream, as good a paſſage as "to Golflete[i]."

N. Ferriby. At *N. Ferriby* on the Humber was a priory of Knights Templars, founded by Euſtace lord Veſey, afterwards converted into a priory of Auſtin canons, valued at £. 60 *per ann.*[k]

Spurn head. *Spurn head* is derived from Spyrnan or Spyrnzean, *explorare*, as the latin *Ocellum*, implying that a watch-tower was here[l], as there was a light houſe built on Comny hill here 1677 by Mr. Juſtinian Angel of London, by patent from Charles II. and in 1684 a beacon with a barrel on it for a day mark[14]. *Ocellum prom.* is *Spurn head* rather than Flamborough head[m].

Holderneſs. "The countery of Holderneſs is thus included. "Firſt by the confines of the ſhore between Bride-"lington and Skipſey. Then by the Earls dyke, made "by one of the Albemarles earls of Holdernes, 3 or 4 "miles from Bridlington, and going within a little of "Frodingham bridge, the only bridge on Hulle water. "From this bridge the river of Hulle kepith in the "marche of Holdernes to the very mouth of Hulle "haven, and thens the marche of Holdernes to Ra-"venſpur, the very mouth of the Humbre, and thens "the ocean ſea to the ſhore betwixt Skipſey and "Bridlington[n]." We have before[o] ſeen that antiently the tract between the Eaſt ſea, the Deirwent, and the Humber, was called Deira, now the Eaſt Riding. *Cava Deiria* in reſpect of *Deira wald*, the higher part of the ſame tract between the ſea and the Humber, and from its running out into the ſea like a *noſe*, the inhabitants added the termination *Neſſe*, and called it commonly *Hol-deir-neſs*[p]. Holderneſs is a rich flat country, but excellent for producing large cattle and a good breed of horſes, whoſe prices are nearly doubled ſince the French became ſo fond of the Engliſh kind. It gave title of earl to John Ramſey, viſcount Herdington, ſo created 18 James I. as alſo baron of Kingſton upon Thames[q], who dying without iſſue the title was conferred on prince Rupert 1643[r]. It was conferred 34 Charles II. on Conyers, ſon of ſir Conyers Darcy, who was ſucceeded 1688, by his ſon and nameſake, and he 1702 by his grandſon Robert, and he 172½ by his ſon Robert 4th earl, who dying 1778 without iſſue male ſurviving the title is extinct. The lordſhip of Holderneſs belongs to William Conſtable, eſq. heir to the viſcounts Dunbar, and the town of Heddon finds him a priſon for perſons taken in the liberty of Holderneſs, till they can be ſent to York caſtle. The ſame town finds him a hall, wherein he holds a court called Wapentake court for trial of actions under 40*s*.[15]

"*Heddon* hath been a fair haven town: it ſtandith Heddon. "a mile and more withyn the creke that cometh out "of Humbre into it. The ſe crekes parting about "the ſaid town, did inſulate it, and ſhippis lay about "the town, but now men come to it by 3 bridges, "where it is evident to ſe that ſome places wher the "ſhippis lay be overgrown with flagges and reades, "and the haven is very ſorely decayid. There were "3 paroche chirchis in time of mind, but now there "is but one of S. Auguſtine, but that is very faire. "And not far from this chirche garth appere tokens "of a pile or caſtelle that was ſumtyme there for the "defence of the town. The town hath yet grete "privileges, with a mair and bailies, but wher it "had yn Edward III's days many good ſhipes and "rich marchants now there be but a few botes "and no merchants of any eſtimation. Swarving "and choking of the haven and fier defacing much "of the town hath been the decay of it. Sum "ſay that the ſtaple of wool of the north parts "was once there. Truth is that when Hull began "to flouriſh Heddon decayid. Te earl of Albe-"marle and Holderneſs was lord of Heddon, "and had a great manor place at *Newton*, a mile Newton. "nerer Humber[s]." In St. Auſtin's church is a painting of a king and biſhop as at Beverley, with the ſame inſcription. Here was an hoſpital of the Holy Sepulchre called alſo *Newton*, early in the reign of John, valued at £. 11 *per ann.*[t] A new cut has been made on the ſouth-eaſt which helps to ſcower the haven, but without hope of reſtoring it to its former utility. In 1656 great part of the town was burnt, and ſince that time ſeveral houſes in the market-place. But theſe are ſince rebuilt, and the town improved: and the ſeveral fairs procured for it have increaſed the wealth of the inhabitants. There is a tradition that it was deſtroyed by the Danes, and a cloſe belonging to it is called *Danesfield*[16].

At *Burſtall garth* was a cell to the Benedictine Burſtall garth. abbey of St. Martin de Alicio near Albemarle in Normandy, afterwards ſold to that of Kirkſtall[u]."

"The Albemarles had alſo a caſtelle or great "manor place at *Skipſey* yn Holdernes not far from Skipſey. "the ſhore 6 or 7 miles from Burlington[x]."

[h] Tan. 696. [i] Lel. I. 57. [k] Tan. 680.
[l] Drake, 30. [14] G. [m] Horſley, 373.
[n] Lel. I. 66. [o] P. 67. [p] Lel. Coll. ex vita S. Iohan. Beverl. Drake. 71.
[q] Dugd. Bar. II. 442. [r] Ib. 471. [15] G. [s] Lel. I. 69. [t] Tan. 682.
[16] G. [u] Tan. 647. [x] Lel. I. 69.

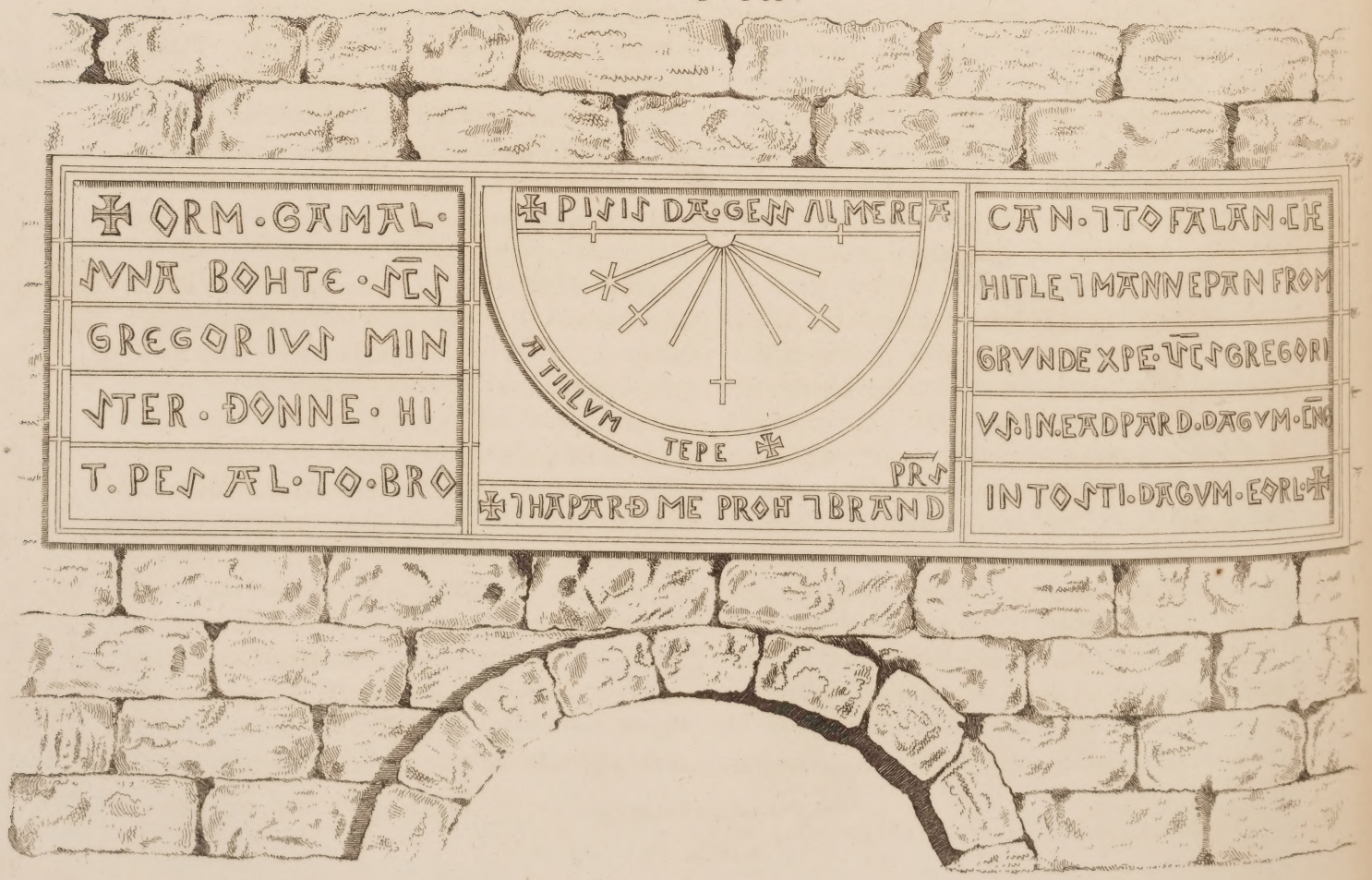
Skipſey

Fig. 1.p319

ALDBOROUGH

KIRKDALE

Fig. 2.p330



Skipſey caſtle belonged to Drugo lord of Holderneſs. Near it is a conſiderable camp [y].

Nun Keeling

At *Nun Keeling* Agnes de Archir founded in the reign of Stephen, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.35 *per ann.* [z]

Burton Conſtable.

Between Heddon and Horſey is *Burton Conſtable*, the ſeat of the antient family of Conſtable, lords Dunbar. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.

The late Cuthbert Conſtable, eſq ſpared no expence to procure whatever could illuſtrate any part of the Hiſtory of Yorkſhire, nor is the county leſs obliged to his two ſons, William, of this place, and Marmaduke Tunſtall of Wycliffe, who ſeem to inherit their father's taſte for preſerving its antiquities. Here are preſerved all the MS. collections of the late Dr. Burton of York, which would be of the greateſt uſe in compiling a hiſtory of the county.

Sutton.

At *Sutton*, in Holderneſs, ſeems to have been an houſe of White friars in the reign of Edward I. [a]

Aldbrough.

At *Aldbrough*, on the coaſt, is an antient Saxon inſcription round a ſtone 15 inches in diameter, commemorating the builder of the church, which, though ſince rebuilt, retains marks of Saxon architecture. It reads thus: See Pl. XVIII. fig. 1.

Ulf het areran cyrice for Hanum and for Gunthard ſaula.

i. e. Ulf commanded this church to be erected for the ſouls of Hanum and Gunthard.

Mr. Brooke ſuppoſes Ulf here mentioned to be the ſame who gave his eſtate to the church of York, of which before. In this gift was included Aldburgh, where he had a caſtle now entirely levelled by incloſure, and its well in the high road. The Roman road from *Prætorium* to *Gabranticorum ſinus* run through Aldburgh, whoſe name proves its high antiquity. The deſcendants of Ulf's ſecond ſon William in the 13th century aſſumed the name of Greyſtock for the eſtate of that family in Cumberland, which deſcended to them from John lord Greyſtock [b].

Swine.

At *Swine*, or *Swinhey*, was a Ciſtertian nunnery founded by Robert de Verli before the end of the reign of Stephen, valued at £.82 *per annum* [c]. The church here is a very beautiful Gothic chapel built by Skirlaw, biſhop of Durham, who was born here. In it are ſeveral monuments.

Sunk iſland.

In the mouth of the Humber is a ſandbank called the *Sunk iſland*, which firſt became known in the year 1666, after which it was given by Charles II. to col. Anthony Gilby, deputy Governor of Hull. It is about nine miles in circuit, and of an oblong figure, ſeparated from Holderneſs by a channel near two miles broad, and at low water almoſt dry. Since the iſland has been embanked and drained it produces all ſorts of grain, but eſpecially oats and barley, and alſo wood. There are near 2000 acres incloſed with high banks, beſides 6 or 700 of graſs land not incloſed, on which at low water feed horſes and ſheep bred in the iſland: the former of the large draught breed: the latter larger than in Holderneſs: it alſo produces black rabbits: but a decoy for wild fowl has not anſwered for want of trees. There are three houſes on the iſland, and a few inhabitants to take care of the banks. The revenue to the proprietor amounts to £. 800 *per annum* [d]. Mrs. Gilby eſtabliſhed at the ſummer aſſizes at York, 1785, her claim to a very conſiderable number of acres added to this iſland on the north ſide, where the channel between it and Yorkſhire is almoſt filled up.

About the ſame time with this alteration happened another by Humber deſerting ſome land which it formerly overflowed near *Bromfleet*, and thereby augmenting the common of *South Cave* with near 800 acres, near which is a ſmall iſland, which was expected to be ſoon joined to the continent [e].

Flamborough

Flamborough town is entirely inhabited by fiſhermen. The cliffs that form the head are of a tremendous height, ſome of them inſulated and covered with various fowl, and beneath are ſeveral vaſt caverns and arches, one of them called *Robin Leith's hole*, to which there is a narrow paſſage from the land ſide. In Flamborough church is the monument of ſir Marmaduke Conſtable, one of Edward IV's and Henry VII's captains. It has a long epitaph in verſe and the figure of a ſkeleton [f].

At *Hunmanby* are ſome thriving plantations. *Filey brigg* is a ledge of dangerous rocks running far into the ſea.

Prætorium Burgh.

Mr. Horſley inclines to place *Prætorium* at *Burgh* on the weſt ſide of the Humber, where the Roman road croſſed that river. The village ſtands high, and has conſiderable traces of a vallum [g]. Here was found a lead plate, ſeven inches by three and a half, with the word BREXARUM caſt on it from a mould, and given by Mr. Warburton to profeſſor Ward, who reads it *Bretonum exarchus* [h]. Mr. Drake [i], correcting the number of miles, fixes Prætorium at *Ravenſburgh*, and Pecuaria at *Pocklington*, *Driffield*, or *Beverley*. Mr. Baxter deriving the Pariſi from paſturage, and reading the town's name *Pecuaria* from *Pecus* deduces Pocklington from ποκος a *fleece*. A Roman pavement was found not many years ago in a field near Beverley.

Gabrantuicorum ſinus. Burlington bay.

Gabrantuicorum ſinus portuoſus is *Burlington bay* [k]. In theſe parts of Holderneſs have been ſeveral towns ſwallowed up by the Humber and the ſea; particularly *Fiſmerk*, which on the grant of one-tenth and one-fifteenth 8 Edward III. pleaded its ſuffering by the ſea and river for a deduction in the rating, and commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe certified that one-third of the lands was deſtroyed by the tides, and the king iſſued out his precept to the collectors and aſſeſſors to *ſuperſede*, &c. and they were aſſeſſed according to their moveables at £.1. 6*s*. 8*d*. for the two years. He alſo ſent his mandate to the barons of the exchequer, command-

[y] Pennant, ubi ſup. [z] Tan. 664. [a] Tan. 688.
[b] Mr. Brooke in Archæol. VI. 39—52. Mr. Pennant has confounded Albrough, in Richmondſhire, with this. Tour in Scot. 1772. p. 343.
[c] Tan. 666. Burt. 252. [d] Brokeſby at the end of Lel. It. IV. 107. Chamberlayne in Phil. Tranſ. 361.
[e] Brokeſby, Ib. 108. [f] Gent. Mag. 1753. 456. [g] P. 374. [h] Ib. 314. Ward MS. n.
[i] P. 30. [k] Horſl. 370.

ing

ing that neither then nor on ſuch occaſions in future they ſhould be rated higher. The like mandate was directed to the collectors of wool in the Eaſt Riding to make a proportionable abatement for the inhabitants of *Fiſhmerk*. 16 Edward III. among other towns in Holderneſs bordering on the ſea and Humber we find *Tharlethorp*, *Redwayr*, and *Penyſthorp*, none of which are now to be heard of. About 30 Edward III. the tides in the Humber and Hull flowing four feet higher than uſual might then deſtroy them. About the ſame time alſo *Ravenſere*, which ſeems the ſame with *Ravenſpur* and *Ravenſburg*, might be damaged and not long after totally loſt. The people hereabouts talk of two other towns *Upſall* and *Potterfleet*, which are now gone. About 28 Edward III. the lands and meadows between *Sudcote ſteel* and Hull were overflowed, when probably Ravenſere was greatly damaged, together with the town of *Dripool* and the adjoining lands, at which town the men of Ravenſere, it is ſaid, deſigned to ſettle, but were obliged to go to Hull. Likewiſe before 30 Edward III. the highway between *Anlaby* and Hull, with the grounds and paſtures between theſe places and Heſſel were all drained: but the king, by his letters patent, ordered that an old ditch thereabouts ſhould be new dreſt, and a new one made 24 feet broad, and the road raiſed, which was accordingly done [17].

Bridlington. John de Bridlington, Auſtin canon of *Bridlington*, or *Burlington*, wrote in three parts Prophecies of the Calamities or Events of England during the 14th century, and died about 1200, and was ſainted [1]. Here was a priory of black canons, founded early in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.347. [m] Their ſpacious church, whoſe ſteeple is deſtroyed, is now reduced to the nave, the choir and tranſepts being entirely gone, and the foundations thereof, as well as of the houſe which ſtood on the ſouth ſide, daily dug up to make lime. The entrance into the ſite is by a large gate and poſtern. Mr. William Huſtler, grandfather to ſir William, was a conſiderable benefactor to this town, and 16 Charles II. the ſecond Richard Boyle, baron Clifford, was created earl of Burlington, in which title he was ſucceeded 1698 by his grandſon Charles, and 1704 by his great grandſon Richard, who dying 1753 the title is extinct. Acts paſſed 8 William III. and 1 George I. for the repair of the piers of this harbour [18], which is now a good one, and much reſorted to for bathing.

Baxter agrees with Mr. Camden in his derivation of *Gabrantuicon* from goats, as *Gabrocentum*, Gateſhead; but ſays it is in ſome copies of Ptolomy Γαβραυλικον, and not the genitive plural as of a people. Pliny's *Aegas caput* in Iſtria is now called *Gafer*. See alſo *Gabroſentum*, *Gabromagus* [n].

Barmſton. Six miles ſouth of Bridlington is *Barmſton*, in whoſe church is an alabaſter monument and figure of ſir Martin De la See.

Burton Agnes. Near this is *Burton Agnes*, the ſeat of the Boynton family. It is an elegant old houſe, but was never finiſhed in the inſide. It once belonged to the family of Morceaux, then to the De la Sees; from whom, by a female, it came to the Griffiths, and from them to the Boyntons. The late ſir Griffith Boynton, baronet, dying without iſſue 1801, was ſucceeded by his brother ſir Francis the preſent baronet.

Going ſouth from Bridlington we come to the *Marr*, a deep water always freſh, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, well ſtored with good pike, perch, and eels, and ſeparated from the key by a very narrow bank [o]. Whether it were produced by an earthquake and flood conſequent thereon is uncertain: but trees are ſaid to have been ſeen floating on it, and decayed nuts found on ſhore, and both have been found in the cliffs overagainſt Hornſey. There is alſo, or lately was, a vein of wood looking black as if burnt, probably owing to the ſea water, which preſerves wood better than freſh, and, by its ſaltneſs and heat, turns it black. *Hornſey* on this coaſt has a high ſpire, formerly a ſea mark, but now much ruined through the inability of the inhabitants to repair it. An inſcription in the town ſays it was once 10 miles from the ſea; though at preſent only one. Not many years ago a ſmall ſtreet called Hornſey bek adjoined to the ſea, now waſhed away except two or three houſes, and about Skipſie before-mentioned, a few miles north of Hornſey, they have a tradition of a town, called *Hide*, being devoured by the ſea. Amber is found in large maſſes on this coaſt [p].

The Marr. Hornſey.

More inland is *Rudſtone*, in the church-yard of which is a very high pyramidal ſtone [19], which probably gave name of the town, *Rod* in Saxon ſignifying a *croſs*. It is 24 feet high, and ſaid to be as deep in the ground, 5 feet 10 inches broad, and 2 feet 3 thick. Mr. Pegge ſuppoſes it a monument in memory of one *Rud*, a Dane of note [q]. But there ſeems no reaſon for ſuch a far-fetched etymology, when its name may be explained from the Saxon, viz. the *Croſs ſtone*, or the *ſtone croſs*.

Rudſtone.

In *Lowthorp* church, near Rudſtone, was a collegiate body or large chantry, conſiſting of a rector, ſix chaplains, and three clerks, founded by John Haſelarton, patron in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. [r]

Lowthorp.

At *Newton*, near the ſea, was an hoſpital founded by William Gros earl of Albern before 1199, valued at £.21 *per ann.* [s]

Newton.

Whether Newbrigienſis, or his tranſcribers, wrote *Vipſies*, for *Gipſies*, or not, the latter is the name by which theſe ſort of ſprings are now called in this country. Dr. Wittie, in his Scarborough ſpa, writes that they break out in the wolds or downs after great rains, and ſpout up to a great height. Dr. Childrey, in his Britannia Baconica, deſcribes ſuch in other counties. Sometimes, ſays he, water breaks like a ſudden landflood out of high ſtones or rocks in the fields near the riſe of the river Kinet in Kent, of which the common people have the ſame notion, as Neubrigenſis relates. But theſe riſe only after great and continual rains, and in wet years they have a natural and common ſignification, ſince cold

Vipſies.

[17] G. [1] Tan. 125. See much of him in Hartsfield's Eccl. Hiſt. p. 557. [m] Tan. 649.
[18] G. [n] MS. n. Gale. [o] Pennant, II. 15.
[p] Pennant, II. 15. [19] G. [q] Archæol. V. 95—97. [r] Tan. 691. [s] Tan. 674.

ſprings

ſprings and wet ſummers hurt the corn, and conſequently produce ſhort crops, which is not the effect of dry ſeaſons. In theſe wolds are certain ſubterraneous receptacles of water, from or near whoſe bottoms iſſue ſmall narrow veins or channels to the ſurface of the earth. The water in the receptacle lying much higher than the place of eruption by its weight forces it in the veins upward, and makes it ſpring up to a great height, as in the Zirknitzer ſea, where this happens every year after the autumnal rains. Theſe ſudden or intermitting eruptions of waters are called in Kent *Nailbournes*[t]. Q. if from the Saxon Nealice, almoſt, q. d. *almoſt brooks*, from their quantity and rapidity.

Flixton. *Flixton* hoſpital, in the pariſh of *Folketone*, was founded in the reign of Athelſtan by one Acehorn, a knight, for an alderman, and 14 brethren and ſiſters, to preſerve travellers from wolves and other wild beaſts; and reſtored and confirmed 25 Henry VI. by the name of *Carmans* ſpittle, but gone before 26 Henry VIII. in whoſe valor it does not appear[u]. A farm houſe occupies its ſite[x]. Both wolves and wild boars are entirely deſtroyed in Scotland ſince Camden's time[y].

Grimſton Garth. At *Grimſton Garth* in Holderneſs was an antient ſeat of the Grimſtons ever ſince the time of William the Conqueror. It was burnt down about a century ago, but Thomas Grimſton, eſq. of Kildwick near Beverley, rebuilt the houſe in a very handſome manner.

Between *Riplingham* and *Weadley* is a high bank extending ſouth to Humber[z].

Witherneſs. At *Witherneſs*, or *Withernſas* in Holderneſs, was a priory cell to the abbey of Albemarle in France[a].

Thicket. *Thicket*, a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded by Roger Fitz Roger in the reign of Richard I. valued at £. 20 *per ann.*[b] It was for ſeveral generations the ſeat of the Robinſons. The laſt captain Robinſon left it to his natural daughter, who married Mr. Henry Waite.

Earls of Albemarle. After the death of Richard Beauchamp the title of Albemarle lay vacant till Charles II. 12. a. r. conferred it as a dukedom on general Monk, who, dying 1669, was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtopher. But he deceaſing without iſſue, William III. beſtowed the title of earl of Albemarle on Arnold Jooſt van Keppel. He died 1718, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon William Anne, and he 1754 by his eldeſt ſon George, and he 1772, by his only ſon William Charles, the preſent earl.

[t] Gibſon from Ray.
[u] Tan. 636. Dugd. Monaſt. II. 372,
[x] Pennant, II. 18.
[y] Sibbald Nun Scoto-Brit. p. 2. 9.
[z] Brokeſby at end of Leland's It. VI. p. 107.
[a] Tan. 682.
[b] Ib. 677.

NORTH RIDING.

Scarborough. "SCARDEBURG, wher it is not defended by "the warth and the ſe, is walled a litle with "ſtone, but moſt with ditches and walls of earth. "In the town to entre by land are but two gates. "It ſtandith wholly on a ſlaty cliff, and ſhewith very "fair to the ſe. Ther is but one pariſh church "joining almoſt to the caſtle, a great chapel by the "Newborough gate, and 3 howſis of friars, blak, "and white. At the eaſt end on one point of "the boſom of the ſe ſtandith an exceeding goodly "large and ſtronge caſtle, on a ſtepe rock, having "but one way by the ſtepe ſlaty cragge to come to "it. And or ever a man can enter *aream caſtelli* "ther be 2 towers, and between eche of them a "drawbridge having ſtepe rok on eche ſide of them. "In the firſt court is the *arx*, the eldeſt and ſtrongeſt "part, and 3 towers in a row, to which joins a wall "as an arm coming down from the firſt court to the "point of the ſe cliffe, containing in it 6 tours, wher- "of the 2d is ſquare and full of lodging, and called "the Queen's tower or lodging. At the ſouth-eaſt "point of the town by the ſhore is a bulwark, now "in ruin, by the ſe rage, made by Richard III. that "lay a while at Scardeburg caſtle, and beſide began "to wall a piece of the town *quadrato ſaxo*. I hard "that Henry I. gave great privilege to the town of "Scardeburge. The peer is now ſore decayid[a]." The town is large, built in form of a creſcent on the ſides of a ſteep hill: at one end is the caſtle, with barracks in the yard, and under it to the ſouth a large ſtone pier, and another now building. The caſtle was demoliſhed in the civil war. Here was a cell of Ciſtertians before the reign of John, given on the ſuppreſſion of alien priories to Bridlington[b]; a houſe of Franciſcans, or Grey friars, about 1240[c], another of Black friars before 13 Edward I.[d] and another of Carmelites, aſcribed to Edward II.[e] and two hoſpitals[f]. The eaſt end of the church is ruined. The town drives a good trade in fiſh, with which they ſupply York though 30 miles diſtant. Beſides herring they take ling, cod, haddock, hake, whiting, mackarel, &c. Here are above 300 ſhips let out for freight. The number of inhabitants is 10,000. The top of the rock contains now, as in Leland's time, 18 or 20 acres of meadow. This town gave title of earl, 2 William and Mary, 1690, to Richard viſcount Lumley, who dying 1721, was ſucceeded by his 2d ſon Richard, he 1739 by his brother Thomas, he 1752 by his ſon Richard, who dying 1782 was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon George Auguſtus, eighth and preſent earl. This and Hull being the only ſtate poſts on this coaſt ſhort of Yarmouth, the pier is maintained by a duty on coals from Newcaſtle and Sunderland, and the mariners hoſpital for ſeamen's widows by a rate on veſſels and deductions out of ſeamen's wages[z].

The Spa is about a quarter of a mile ſouth from the town at foot of an exceeding high cliff. It riſes out of the earth like a boiling pot near the level of the ſpring tides, which often overflow it. In an hour's time it throws out above 24 gallons, for the ſtones through which it flows contain above twelve, and being emptied every morning it will be full in half an hour. The waters are impregnated with a purgative ſalt, a ſmall quantity of common ſalt, and ſteel, and are very tranſparent, inclining to a ſky colour, have a pleaſant acid taſte and inky ſmell. There are two wells, the furtheſt from the town moſt purgative and more bitter, the other more chalybeat, briſk, and pungent. Dec. 29, 1737, the ends of ſeveral incloſures behind the cliff on the back of the Spa ſunk down, making a valley of a vaſt length and breadth, the weight of which ſhook and opened the hill behind the houſe, and forced up the ſands 100 yards in length on each ſide the ſpace, and 27 broad, to the height of 6, and even 10 yards. The pier intire as it was moved ſideways and roſe up about five yards, and the houſes fell and took fire. The flag houſe and rails about the mouth of the well were forced up 10 yards, and the ſpa loſt for a time, but ſoon after recovered as good as before, but Dicky's ſtaith and furniture were all loſt. The tide was out at the time this happened[g].

Our author's account of the herrings is very erroneous. It is evident they ſpawn on the Britiſh and Iriſh coaſts, and do not ſwarm only about Norway, but viſit Ireland in vaſt ſhoals in July and Auguſt, often earlier, and never ſtay away ſo long as till after Chriſtmas. A record in Edward III. 1368, mentions a duty on them in Ireland, which proves they had a method of pickling and preſerving them 50 years ſooner than is generally thought. They are taken on the Iriſh coaſt full of roe and milt, and immediately after they have ſpawned, and alſo multitudes of young herrings. The herring is a fiſh of paſſage, which ſpawns in one place and fattens in another: it fattens and impregnates in the north ſeas, and comes ſouthward to ſpawn. They appear firſt on the coaſts of Great Britain and Ireland or the iſlands about the beginning of June, for the purpoſe of ſpawning: thence proceed from the north of Scotland ſouthward along the eaſt and weſt coaſts of Great Britain or by

[a] Lel. I. 66, 67. [b] Tan. 681. [c] Ib. 684. [d] Ib. 687.
[e] Ib. 690. [f] Ib. 675.
[g] Maurice Johnſon in Phil. Tranſ. 461. 804. [z] G.

the

A MAP of the NORTH RIDING of YORKSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly, 26th March 1803.

Engraved by J. Cary.

WAPONTAKES

1. Gilling
2. Gilling East
3. Allerton Shire
4. Langbargh
5. Hangwest
6. Hangeast
7. Halikeld
8. Birdforth
9. Rydale
10. Whitby Strand
11. Lyth
12. Bulmer

Scale of Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11° Longitude 55 West from 50 London

THE GERMAN OCEAN

TEES MOUTH
Redcarr Rocks
Redcarr
E. Cotham
Marsk
Kirk Leatham
Brotton
Yerby
Upper Leatham
Skelton
Wilton
Lazenby
Middleborough
Guisborough Port
Newport
Eston
Normanby
Killton
Manley Gr.
Earl Wm Hall
Tocketts Hall
Earnaby Moor
Ormsby
GISBOROUGH
Stangow
Ct Monkham
Acklam Hall
Marton
Totesby
Finchinthorp
Hutton Lockrys
Allum Rocks
Belmans Banks
Hemlington
Stainton
Stainby Hall
Stainton Hall
Frats Castle
Northrop
Newton
Roseberry Topping
Newby
Tame R
Ayton
Hilton
Middleton Chap
Seamer
Northings
Studhill Beck
Common Dale
Allum Works
STOKESLEY
Easby
Kildale
John a Mans Cross
Westerdale Chap
Battersby
Rudby
Leaven R
Kirkby
Broughton
Ingleby Greenhow
Busby
Carlton
Bays Dale
Weaver Dale
Totter
Whorlton
Swainby
Arncliff
Bilsdale Ch.
Chop Gate
Bransdale Church
Tye Hoos
Coal Pits
Chapel
Farn Dale
Bransdale
Low Hill
Dove R.
Obtrush Rock
Rolfes Cross
Hunnor Hoe
Milapike
Ossmotherly
Hambleton End
Black Hambleton
Bornby
Dale Head
Morton
Cowsby
Kirby Knowle
Boltby
Old Byland
Harvest Hill
Carleton
Bowdlam
Kirby Moorside
Lund Dale
Cold Kirby
Hambleton
Thirsby
Hambleton House
Scawton
Duncomb Park
Helmsley Blackmore
With Newton
Welbury
Rievaux Abby
Sutton under Whitestonecliff
Coldham
Hood Hill
Grange Chap
Sproxton
Haram
Rye R
Nunnington
Stonegrave
Muscoates
Oswaldkirk
Ampleforth
Gilling
Hovingham
Coxwold
Byland Abby
Thirkleby
Wildon
Kilburn
Balke
Bagby
Wath
Carleton
Newburgh Park
Birdforth
Huthwaite
Thormanby
Owston
Caulton
Oulston
Easingwold
Raskill
Helperby
Part of Crake Castle
Durham Abby in Ruins
Sutton
Bransby
Stearsby
Skewsby
Foolrice
Whenby
Wigginthorp
Ganthorpe
Terrington
Marton
Cornbrough Hall
Sutton on the Forest
Farlington
Sheriff Hutton
Thornton
Fenton
Stutenham
West Lilling
E. Lilling
Towthorpe
Shire Houses
Flawith
Alne
Hewby
Myton
Archburke
Tollerton
Yowton
Low Dunsforth
High Dunsforth
Forest of Galtres
Flaxton on the Moor
Little Flaxton
Linton upon Ouse
Newton upon Ouse
Ouse River
Strensall
Haxby
Towthorp
Stockton Moor
Wiggington
Shipton
Beningbro Hall
Benningbrough
Skelton Moor
Overton
Nun Monckton
Thorpe Or. Green Hammerton
Kirk Hammerton
Moor Monckton
Over Poppleton
Nether Poppleton
Rawcliffe
Clifton
Farswick
Stockton
Gate Helmle
Huntington
Witherhotm
Holtby
Dunnington
Heworth
York City
Osbaldwick
Marton
Dufforth
Acomb
Bilton
Long Marston
Hutton Hall
Askam Bryan
Dringhouses Chap
Askam Richard
Angram
Wighill Park
St Paul Hellington
Gate Fulforth
Grimstone
Rocks
Old Nabb
Allum Works
Upton
Eatington
Hinderwell
Lofthouse
Handsell Abby
Leverton Chap
Rousby Chap
Brough
Newton Mulgrave
Ellerby
Goldsborough
Lyth
Waplay
Scaling
Hanmire
Mickleby
W. Barnby
E. Barnby
Harley Bush Hall
Ugthorp
Mulgrave Castle
Dunsley
Newholme
Whitby
Pier H.
Hutton Mulgrave
Cross Butts
Danby Beacon
Danby Lodge
Danby Castle
Danby
Egton
Egton Br.
Glazedale Chap
Eaton Bridge
Glaze Dale
Eaton South Moor
Goadland Chap
Goadland Dale
Hasty H.d
Hunt Wilden Moor
Aislaby Chap
Grt Ayton
Stains Acre
Reyshead
Sneaton
Hawsker
Sleights
Eskdale Side Chap
Uglebarnby
Stanton Thorp
Haag
Normanby
Allum Works
Tilligedales
Robin Hoods Bay
Thorpe
Derwent H.d
Old Peak
Peak H.d
Robin Hoods Butts
Stow Brow
Stanton Dale
Abram Beck
Cloughton
Burniston
Silpho
High Dale
Broxey
Hackness
Scalfield
Everly
Thrasenby
SCARBOROUGH
Harbour
Walsgrave
Seamer Beacon
Olivers Hill
Osgadby
Cayton
Hillerby Hall
Lebberston
Filey
Filey Beck
Grisethorpe
Muston
Filey Bay
Flixton
Willerby
Staxton
Felkton
HUNMANBY
Canton
Sherburn
Abby Derwent River
Yedingham Bridge
Knapton
E. Heslerton
West Heslerton
Would Newton
Foxholes
Butterwick
Scampston
Wyam
Billington
Scagglethorp
Settrington
Old Malton
NEW MALTON
Broughton
Appleton
Sproxton
Slingsby
Newsham Br.
River Rye
Ryton
Hopton
Kirby Misperton
Lit. Barugh
Broadby
Lit. Hapton
Normanby
N. Holme
S. Holme
Hole Beck
Edstone
Marton
Sinnington
Aislaby
Middleton
Keldholme
Appleton on the Moor
Lockton
Leavisham
Newton Chap
Cropton Ch.
Hawthorn
Lettingham
Three Hoes
Bosedale Church
Bosedale East Side
Bosedale West Side
Harton Dale
Mustie Hill
Newton Dale
Holtby Terrain
Blakey Top
Louis Cliff
Blakley
Kenthorp
Basons Hoe
Jordon
Hutton Buscel
East Ayton
Urton
Ebberston
PICKERING
Thornton
Witton Allerston
Wyckham
Wyckham Abby Chap
Snainton Chap
Brompton
Trouts Dale
Leppington
Howlham
Harton
Bolsal
Claxton
Scravingham
Sand Hutton Chap
Aldby
Buller Cramb
Over Helmsley
Skirtenbeck
Stapleford Brr
Foul Sutton
Carlton
Westow
Cramb
Whitwell
Welburn
Hutton Ambo
Bulmer
Langton
Lepington
Marrass
Eastern Riding

the Orknies and weſtern iſles, and ſo along the whole coaſt of Ireland [h]. They are found from the higheſt known north latitudes to the northern coaſts of France. Their great winter rendezvous is within the arctic circle, whence they iſſue in the ſpring to ſpawn and feed, and appear off the Shetland iſles in April and May, followed in June by the grand ſhoal divided into diſtinct columns of four or five miles in length, and three or four miles in breadth, altering the very appearance of the ocean. At Shetland they divide and file off to the eaſt and weſt ſhores of Great Britain to Yarmouth, the antient market of herrings, and thence paſſing through the Britiſh channel diſappear. The weſtern diviſion paſs by the Hebrides to the north of Ireland, when they divide again, one part taking to the weſtern ſide is ſoon loſt in the Atlantic ocean, the other paſſes into the Iriſh ſea, and ſupplies the inhabitants of moſt of the coaſts that border on it. The young herrings are called in Yorkſhire *the herring file*. The Swedes and Danes call the old herring *Sell*, but the people of Sleſwick, whence the Anglo Saxons came, call the fry *Sylen*. Some of the old herrings continue on our coaſts the whole year. The Scarborough fiſhermen never put down their nets but they catch a few, but the numbers that remain are not worth mentioning in compariſon of thoſe that return [i].

" At *Aiton* I ſaw a manor place ſometime longing " to a knight called Aiton, now to the beſt of the " Yevers. At this manor place is a tower or pile [k]." The ruins of the caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen.

Semer. Not far from Aton is *Semer*, once a caſtle of the Percies.

Harwood dale. At *Harwood dale*, near Scarborough, ſir Thomas Poſthumus Hobby lord of the manor, and Margaret his wife, built a handſome chapel, and endowed it with the great and ſmall tythes [l].

Robin Hood's bay. On the moor adjoining to *Robin Hood's bay*, are two little hills a quarter of a mile aſunder called his Butts. His well is on the road between Doncaſter and Wakefield, and his tomb ſhewn in the park at Kirklees nunnery in the Weſt Riding [3].

" A fiſchar tounlet of 20 boats called Robin " Huddes bay, a dok or boſom of a mile in length [l]."

Dvnivm. Dunſley. Horſley places DUNIUM at the mouth of Tees without taking notice of *Dunſley*, from which a Roman road runs for many miles over the moors and moraſſes to York, now called *Wade's cauſeway*, which it is extraordinary ſhould eſcape Mr. Camden when he viſited *Wade's grave*. Mr. Drake traced it 12 foot broad and 3 high with a defaced milliary on it, and paved with flints. He ſuppoſes theſe ſtones to be like the Devil's arrows at Borough bridge [m].

Whitby. " *Whiteby* wher is an havenet holp with a peere " and a great fiſchar toune [n]."

In the Saxon Bede [o] it is written Stpeoneshalh, which Junius in his Gothic gloſſary v. *Alh*, derives from the Saxon Healh, in Cædmon *alh*, which like our northern word *hall* ſignifies any eminent building; hence Woden's *Valhol* or *Valhaul*, ſo frequently in the Edda and other Cimbrian writers, and Crantzius gives *Upſal* the ſame derivation [4]. But our learned Saxon lexicographer admits no authority in the tranſlation of this name after Bede [p]. The omiſſion of the acts of this ſynod in Alfred's tranſlation of Bede and the Saxon chronicle has induced ſome writers to reject it, and Baronius and Binius refuſe it the name of a ſynod. But Spelman has given it a place in his Councils [q] by the name of Synodus *Pharenſis*. The limits of Whitby Strand are the ſame now as 700 years ago. Several of the boundaries are formed by *lowes* or *tumuli*, in which are found remains of bodies and their ornaments, probably Britiſh [r]. Hilda's well is a large ſpring riſing about 100 yards ſouth-eaſt of Swarthone croſs, and forming Hilda's beck. The village of *Thordiſa*, now *Eaſt row*, had its name from a temple of Thor.

In this abbey flouriſhed the famous Saxon poet Cædmon, who took the religious habit in the cloſe of his life, and dying A. D. 670, was here buried. Here are large remains of a beautiful church in the Saxon ſtyle. It was 252 feet long, the nave 30 feet broad, and the ſide ailes each 13 feet, the tower 104 feet broad, the walls 60 [s]. In it are ſome monuments of abbots, &c. A number of others with figures or croſſes removed into the church-yard were deſtroyed about 1736 [t]. The abbey was valued at £.437 *per ann.* [u] Its ſite and eſtate, a tract of 75 miles in length and ſeven miles broad, were purchaſed of Philip and Mary by ſir Richard Cholmeley, knt. He married to his firſt wife Margaret, daughter of lord Conyers, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters, and to his ſecond lady Catherine Clifford, widow of lord Scrope, and one of the greateſt beauties of the age. He died 1578 and was buried in Thornton church, and ſhe 1598 in Whitby chancel. Sir Francis eldeſt ſon of ſir Richard rebuilt the abbot's houſe of timber for his own reſidence, and dying 1579 without iſſue the eſtate devolved to his youngeſt brother Henry, who died 1631. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Hugh, who rebuilt part of the manſion-houſe at Whitby, and gallantly defended Pontefract caſtle above a year againſt the parliament forces: for which he was ſent into exile, and his houſe here was converted into a garriſon. Having made his peace and returned to Whitby he became an eſpecial benefactor to it, and firſt rendered it a maritime town. He died 1657, and his ſon ſir William obtained of Charles II. a full confirmation of all the privileges that had been granted to the abbots. He was governor of Tangier many years, and built the mole there and the north wing of his own houſe, and died 1688, leaving an only daughter married to her couſin Nathaniel Cholmeley of London, by whom ſhe had a ſon Hugh, ſurveyor-general of the crown lands, who died 1755, and whoſe ſon Nathaniel is preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate, but not of the title, which expired 1688 [x].

The church of St. Mary belongs to the archbiſhop of York, who pays a curate £.50 *per ann.* [y] In 1702

[h] Smith's Down, p. 243. [i] Pennant's Zoology, III. 294—298. [k] Lel. I. 70. [2] G. [3] G.
[l] Lel. I. 57. [m] Drake, 35, 36. [n] Lel. I. 57. [o] IV. 23. [4] G.
[p] Lye in v. [q] P. 145. [r] Charlton's Hiſt. of Whitby, p. 64, 65. [s] See Groſe.
[t] Charlton, p. 296. [u] Tan. 632. [x] Charlton, 297. 310. [y] Ib. 309.

two

two piers were erected by act of parliament, and batteries erected on them [z]. In 1734 there were 130 veſſels of 80 tons burden belonging to this port, and dry docks were made in the eaſt ſide of the river Eſke [a], and very good ſhips continue to be built here. The ſtaple trade is alum [b]. Two hoſpitals are mentioned here in records [c].

Sir Thomas Chaloner brought the method of making alum from Italy, and carried on ſo advantageous a trade that the Darcy family ſet up another alum work at Giſburgh about 1600, and another was erected near Sand's-end about three miles from Whitby: and the produce of theſe works was ſhortly after carried in veſſels of this place to London [d]. The Cholmley family augmented the works and trade [e], but they were given up 1708 [f], and lay neglected till 1755 [g].

When the Danes under Inguar and Hubba landed, A. D. 867, in Dunſby bay, two miles eaſt of this place, and encamped on an eminence ſtill called from their ſtandard *Ravenſhill*, they deſtroyed this monaſtery, and Titus the abbot fled with the remains of the foundreſs to Glaſtenbury. The Conqueror granted the ſite to Hugh de Abrincis earl of Cheſter, and he to William de Percy. The latter refounded it for Benedictine monks under his brother Serlo the firſt prior, and in the reign of Henry I. it was made an abbey [h].

Snake Stones. The Ammonitæ or ſnake ſtones are found in the ſcair between high and low water mark. This ſcair or rock is formed by a ſtratum of alum mine nearly on a level with the ſurface of the ocean. The ſnakes are of two ſorts, round-bodied, fluted or infulated, or flat-bodied, ridged on the backs and pitted on the ſides. The former are moſt numerous and beautiful, the latter largeſt: the ſpiral convolutions are from one to ſix or ſeven inches diameter. The bivalves, trochitæ, and petrified wood are alſo found in great numbers. The wood before it acquires hardneſs by drying will burn freely with a bright flame. Dr. Woodward dug up a petrified human arm. In the year 1743 a complete human ſkeleton was found; in 1758 that of a crocodile [i], in 1762 that of an horſe, and about the ſame time a live toad. About the year 1750 a complete oſſification of part of a human ſkeleton, conſiſting of three ribs with the fleſh between and within them, was taken up by a gentleman bathing in the ſea on the north ſide of the eaſt pier, and preſented to Dr. Dealtry of York [k].

The alum ſtone forms a great mountain, from which the alum is extracted by burning the ſtone ſix, ten, or fourteen months according to the ſize of the heaps into which it is thrown. It is then thrown into pits and ſteeped in water to extract all the ſaline matter, then run into other pits, where the vitriolic ſalts are precipitated by a ſolution of *ſal ſodæ*, prepared from kelp or the volatile alkali of ſtale urine. The ſuperfluous water being evaporated by boiling in large furnaces, the liquor is ſet to cool, and laſtly, poured into large caſks to cryſtalize. Sir Paul Pinder rented the Giſborough pits of the crown, at the annual rent of £.12,500, paying the earl of Mulgrave the further ſum of £.1640. Sir William Pennyman £.600, employed 800 workmen, and ſold his alum at £.26 per ton. But this monopoly was deſtroyed at the death of Charles I. and the right reſtored to the proprietors [l].

When all the ſeveral alum works eſtabliſhed in this neighbourhood were worked near 6000 tons of alum were made annually, which was found to be almoſt double the quantity that was uſed. At preſent not more than 3000 tons are made annually, which coſt the proprietors about £.14 a ton, and cannot be ſold with a living profit for leſs than 16 or £.17 a ton. The proceſs for making alum may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 842. p. 1052, and in Mr. Ray's collection of Engliſh words, p. 201 [s]. Four or five hundred tons of alum is ſent yearly to foreign markets, the remainder coaſtways to London. The other exports are coals from Sunderland and Newcaſtle, canvas made at Whitby, Yorkſhire butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fiſh. The imports are coals, lime, glaſs and bottles from the coaſt, beſides various articles from the continent and fiſh from Greenland [m].

On *Hackneſs* on Whitby Strand was a cell of this houſe, the monks of which had made it a retreat againſt pirates [n]. Hackneſs.

Eſkedale chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund, ſituate in a deep dell about 80 yards ſouth of the river *Eſk*, is 35 feet long by 17, and remarkably plain. It ſucceeded an hermitage, and is firſt mentioned in the Whitby chronicle, A. D. 1224. The idle ſtory of the penance or tenure of keeping up the harbour fences by way of commutation for the murder of an hermit is nothing more than that impoſed on the holders of lands under Whitby abbey called Horngarth, which is ſtill kept up by one only of the many tenants annually on Holy Thurſday on the original ſpot [o]. A new chapel was erected and endowed 1762 by Robert Bower, eſq. The old one being ruinous was ordered by archbiſhop Drummond to be ſhut up [p]. Eſkedale.

Eſkdale, Grandmont, or *Groſmont*, was a cell to the abbey of Grandmont in Normandy, made denizon and valued at £.12 *per ann.* [q] Groſmont, *or* Eſkdale.

Handal abbey or priory, near Whitby in Cleveland, was founded by William de Percy, and the advowſon was given to Richard Malebyſſe in the time of king John. After the Reformation the ſite was granted to Ambroſe Beckwith (a deſcendant from the ſaid Richard Malebyſſe), 35th of Henry VIII. and in his family it continued till about 24 years ago, when Roger Beckwith, eſq. (the laſt male deſcendant from Ambroſe), ſold the abbey and eſtate to Mr. Sanderſon [r]. Handal.

"*Mongrave* caſtle ſtondeth on a craggy hill, and "on eche ſide of it is a hille far higher than that "whereon the caſtell ſtondeth. The north hill on "the top of it hath certain ſtones communely callid "*Waddes grave*, whom the people there ſay to have Mongrave.

[z] Charlton, 327. 331. [a] Ib. 336. [b] Ib. 358, 359. [c] Tan. 668. 690.
[d] Charlton, 307, 308. [e] Ib. 317. [f] Ib. 327. [g] Ib. 339.
[h] Tanner, 632. Groſe. [i] See Phil. Tranſ. L. p. 11. art. 92. p. 688. 786. Gent. Mag. 1760. p. 452.
[k] Charlton, 353—357. [l] Pennant, II. 22. 24. [s] G. [m] Charlton, 360, 361.
[n] Tan. 634. [o] Charlton, 125. 132. [p] Ib. 340. [q] Ib. 679. [r] Ib. 655.

"been

"been a giant and owner of Mongrave[r]." Mulgrave gave title to Edmund lord Sheffield of Butterwick lord president of the North, and created earl of this place 1 Charles I. He was succeeded by Edmund son of his 2d son John, and he by his son John who was further honoured with the titles of marquis of Normanby and duke of Buckingham and Normanby, and died 1720, when the title descended to Edmund his only son, who, dying a minor unmarried 1735, the title became extinct[6]. It was revived 1767 as an Irish title in the person of Constantine Phipps, a captain in the royal navy, whose mother was only daughter of James earl of Anglesey, and married to her 2d husband William Sheffield duke of Buckingham. He died 1775, and was succeeded by his son Constantine John, a captain in the navy, who was 1790 created an English peer by the title of baron Mulgrave; but dying without issue, the last title became extinct, but the Irish title descended to his brother Henry, who was created baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, Aug. 13, 1794, as is the present lord.

Kelp. Kelp, which is used in making alum, is made all along this shore by burning the sea wrack or weed in heaps when dry, stirring it with an iron rake till it condenses and cakes together, for if not stirred it would burn to ashes[7].

Cleveland. The soil of *Cleveland* is exceeding clayey, whence the proverb

Cleveland in the clay,
Bring in two soles and carry one away.

This tract gave title of earl to Thomas lord Wentworth, 1 Charles I. who died without male issue. 22 Charles II. the title of duchess of Cleveland, was conferred on Barbara Villiers daughter of William lord Villiers grandson and mistress to that monarch, whose son William succeeded her, and was succeeded 1730 by his son William, who dying 1774, the title is now extinct.

The records of the Fairfax family make Constantia daughter of Peter the 7th and sister and coheir of Peter the 8th and last baron Mauley of Mulgrave, to have been first married to William Fairfax, esq. by whom she had Thomas, ancestor to the family of that name, and after his death to sir John Bigod[8]. But Dugdale, I. 736, says she had no issue by Fairfax. The fortune of the Mauley family was made by king John, who employed Peter to make away with prince Arthur, and rewarded him with the heiress of the barony of Mulgrave[9].

The Bruces were earls of Carrick till 1371[t], of Aylesbury till 1747, and the title of earl of Elgin and Kincardin in Scotland, is still held by Thomas Bruce 11th earl[u].

Kirk Letham Near the mouth of the Tees is *Kirk Letham*, where sir Robert Turner, lord mayor of London 1669, was born, and built and endowed a handsome hospital for 40 poor aged persons and children with a chaplain, master and mistress, to which at his death he bequeathed £.5000 for founding a freeschool with salaries of £.100 *per annum* to the master and £.50 to the usher[10].

Lazenby, near Kirk Letham, had an hospital or college 18 Edward I. valued at £.9 *per ann.*[x] Lazenby.

At *Yarum*, on the south side of the Tees, was an antient hospital, founded by some of the family of Brus before 1185, afterwards granted by Alan de Wilton to the canons of Helagh park. It continued to the time of Henry V. and was valued at £.5 *per ann.*[y] Here was also an house of black friars, said to have been founded by Peter de Brus II. who died 1271[z]. Yarum.

The river Tees passes by *Cleasby*, the birth place of Dr. Robinson, many years envoy to the court of Sweden, and afterwards bishop of London, who rebuilt and endowed a chapel and parsonage house here[10]. Cleasby.

Henry VIII. created sir William Eure baron Eure, which title expired 1698 in lord Ralph[11].

Harlsey castle belongs to the Lawsons[12]. Harlsey.

Gisburgh abbey was founded by Robert Brus 1129 for Austin canons, valued at £.628.[a] Here are considerable and beautiful remains of the east window of the church, and an old gate and some monuments therein are engraved in Dugdale's Monasticon[b]. Bishop Gibson says the inhabitants have the character of being civil and neat. Gisburgh.

At *Kildale*, south of Gisburgh, long an estate and seat of the Percies, the friars of the Holy Cross endeavoured to settle in the park of sir Arnald de Percy, but were interdicted by archbishop Grenfield till it could be made appear that this sort of mendicants were allowed of by the pope[c]. Kildale.

Scarth, half a mile south-west from Wherlton, was a cell to Gisburgh, and still shews a stone coffin and some earth banks, thrown up when the foundation stones were removed 1746[d]. There were at Gisburgh two alum works, one belonging to the Darceys, the other to the Chaloners, but both have been laid aside some years. Whitby lying more conveniently and having mines of its own at hand may have drawn away their trade[13]. Scarth.

At *Basedale* in *Stokeley* parish, *Hoton* and *Nur Thorpe* was successively a small Cistertian nunnery, valued at £.20 *per ann.*[e] Stokeley.

Danby gave title of earl 1625 to Henry lord Danvers of Dantsey, but he died without issue 1643. It was revived 1674 in Thomas Osborne, an able statesman, who was before created baron Kiveton and viscount Latimer; afterwards viscount Dumblane, in 1689 marquess of Caermarthen, and in 1694 duke of Leedes; he died 1712, and was succeeded by his younger son Peregrine, he 1729 by his youngest son and namesake, and he 1731 by his only son Thomas, and he 1789 by his son Francis Goldolphin, and he 1799 by his son George William Frederick, the present and 6th duke. Danby.

"The town of *Pykering* is large, but not well com- Pickering.
"pact together. The greatest part of it with the
"paroch church and castle is on the south-east part
"of the broke running through the town, and

[r] Lel. I. 65. [6] G. [7] G. [8] G. [9] Dugd. I. 735. ex Knighton.
[t] Dougl. 131. [u] Ib. 237. 239. [10] G. [11] G. [x] Tan. 688. [y] Ib. 675.
[z] Ib. 686. [12] G. [a] Tan. 650. Burt. 340.
[b] See Grose. [c] Tan. 689. [d] Burt. 357. Tan. 656. [13] G.
[e] Tan. 669.

" ſtandith on a great ſlaty hille. The other part of " the town is not ſo bigge as this. In the church I " ſaw 2 or 3 tombs of the Bruſes, one with his wife " in a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the choir, and he " had a garland about his helmet: another in a " chapel under an arch on the north ſide of the " body of the choir, and there is a cantuarie bearing " his name[f]. The caſtle ſtandeth on the brow of a " hill in an end of the town, not far from the pariſh " church. The caſtle hath of a good continuance " with the town and lordſhip longid to the Lancaſter " blood. Richard III. lay ſome time at this and " ſome time at Scardeburgh caſtle. In the other " part of the town paſſing over a brook by a ſtone " bridge of five arches, I ſaw two things to be " noted, the ruins of a manor place called Bruſes " hall, and the manor place of the Laſcelles at " Keldhed [all gone]. The park by the caſtle is " more than ſeven [three] miles, but it is not " well wooded. The liberties of Pickering and " limites toucheth to the very bridg of Philaw by " the ſhores ſide ſix miles from Scardeburgh towards " Bridlington, thens again by the ſhore to Scarde- " burg caſtle, and ſo upwards towards Whitby. " Toward the Wald it goith to Normanby bridge, " and in another corner to the very browes of Blak- " more: ſo that I reckon it ſumway as good as 20 " miles in length: and though in ſome part it " paſſeth near Darwent by Acton, yet in another " place towards Malton, Darwent excludes it[g]."

The Bruces had once great property about Pickering, and had a ſeat there, which by marriage came to the Marſhalls. Pickering caſtle was forfeited by Thomas, ſon of Edmund earl of Lancaſter, and after the reverſion of his attainder remained with the crown. It belongs to John Hill of Thornton, eſq. Here was an hoſpital of St. Nicholas[h], now gone, but the chapel cloſe remains.

On the moors near Pickering Mr. Drake found a Roman camp, or rather four together, to which Wade's cauſeway leads; two contain each above ſix acres; the 3d above ſeven, and the 4th above five: foundations of buildings as of barracks within and the entrances defended by half moons, and the ditches in ſome places above three yards perpendicular. Many tumuli of different ſizes are ſcattered about, and urns found in them, and *Cropton* caſtle a large ſquare artificial mount within a quarter of a mile from it[i].

Wikeham. Yeadingham.

" Theſe houſes of religion were in Pikering Lith " on Darwent. *Wikeham*, a priory of nuns, and " *Yeallingham*, two miles lower on Darwent, a priory " alſo of nuns[k]." The former was of the Ciſtertian order, founded by Pain Fitz Oſborn or de Wickham about 1153, valued at £.25 *per ann.*[l] was the ſeat of a family of Hutchinſon, now of the Langleys. There are little or no remains of the priory. The latter at Little Marei or de Parva Mariſco near *Yeadingham*, of the Benedictine order, valued at £.21[m].

Rievaulx.

Rieval or *Rievaulx* in *Rydale* was the firſt Ciſtertian abbey in Yorkſhire, and founded by Walter Eſpec 1131, valued at £.278 *per annum*[n]. The ſite belonged to Charles Slingſby Duncombe, eſq. who made one of the fineſt terraces in England on the brink of the hill overlooking the ruins, which are very conſiderable[o]. " *Rie* coming out of Blakmoor " paſſeth by *Rivers* abbey[p]."

Not far from hence is *Helmſley* caſtle, once the ſeat of the lords Roſs, called lord Roſs of Hamlake. This came by marriage to the Manners, and is now the property of the duke of Rutland. Helmſley.

Duncombe park, the ſeat of Thomas Duncombe, eſq. is a modern houſe. Duncombe park.

At *Oſmotherley*, near North Allerton, was a collegiate church, or a rectory, divided into three portions. Near it Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, founded a Carthuſian priory 20 Richard II. but dying ſhortly after in arms againſt Henry IV. the work ſtopt till Henry VI. confirmed his grants 1440. It was valued at £.323 *per annum*[q]. Oſmotherley.

" The town of *Malton* hath a good market, and " two chapels as members to the pariſh church of " Malton yet ſtanding, wher the late priory in old " Malton was. The caſtel of Malton hath been " large, as it apperithe by the ruin. Theſe men have " the lordſhip of Malton in participation. The " lord Clifford, Yevers, and one of the Coniers. " But Yevers has beſide the hole lordſhip of Old " Malton. Lord William Veſcy and diverſe of the " Yevers were buried at Malton. The old inhe- " ritance of the Yevers is Wotton caſtle, in the bi- " ſhopric. Lord Veſcy left a daughter married to " Aiton, and the daughter of Aiton, was married to " the lord Bromfield, and his three daughters to " Clifford, Yevers, and Coniers, of Sokburne[r]." Malton.

The old church at Malton has one ſermon every Sunday, the other, or chapel, only once in three weeks. Here is alſo a preſbyterian meeting houſe.

Malton ſtands in the fruitful vale of Rydale. In New Malton is the mount of the old caſtle. A Roman inſcription was dug up 1753 in the Pye pits overagainſt the lodge at Malton. The lodge belonged to the late marquis of Rockingham. Mr. Percy Carr, maſon, found the inſcription, and Mr. Horncaſtle, apothecary at Malton, got it for Dr. Swinny.

D. M.
AVR. MA
CRINVS EX
EQ SING AVG.

The *equites ſingulares* are here firſt mentioned in Britain. They were part of the emperor's body guard, probably of the emperor Severus, and this their appropriate burying-place[s].

The Darwent was made navigable to *Malton*, which it divides into old and new towns joined by a ſtone bridge, and from thence to its junction with the Ouſe, by act of parliament 1 Anne[t].

Euſtace Fitz John, about 1150, founded a Gilbertine priory in Old Malton, which is a quarter of

[f] In this chapel is the monument of ſir William Bruce the founder in the 13th century.
[g] Lel. I. 70, 71.
[h] Tan. 691.
[i] Drake, 36.
[k] Lel. I. 72.
[l] Tan. 666.
[m] Ib. 670.
[n] Ib. 652.
[o] Burton, 560.
[p] Lel. I. 64.
[q] Tan. 695. Burt. I. 258.
[r] Lel. I. 64.
[s] Ward in Phil. Tranſ. XLIX. 69.
[t] G.

a mile

a mile above the town, on the ſame ſide of the Darwent, valued at £.197[t]. He alſo founded at
Broughton. *Broughton* near Malton an hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen[u].

At the foot of the bridge between Malton and Norton was early in the reign of Henry II. an hoſpital of St. Nicholas, founded by Roger de Flamville, and put under the government of the canons of Malton[x]. The priory is now the pariſh church. The late marquis of Rockingham was lord of this place, and took from it the title of earl Malton.

Welborn. *Welborn* hath been the ſeat of the Saviles, Gibſons, Strangeways, and Robinſons.

Alne. In the church of *Alne*, in the wapentake of Bulmer, is an antient monument; the effigies of a lady, who, tradition ſays, was ſome of the royal family of England married into that neighbourhood.

Arden, a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Peter de Hoton about 1150, valued at £.20 *per annum*[y]. It has been for ſeveral generations a ſeat of the family of Tanckred.

Keldholme, a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Robert Stutevile, valued at £.29 *per ann.*[z]

Bagby had an antient hoſpital, dependant upon that of St. Peter or St. Leonard at York[a].

Scamſton. *Scamſton* near Malton was the ſeat of ſir William St. Quintin, bart. the laſt of that antient family.

Kirkby over Carr. At *Kirkby over Carr* or *Miſperton* between Pickering and Malton, in the north wall of the chancel lately rebuilt, are fixed fragments of what ſeems to have been an antient croſs in the church yard, with an inſcription. See Pl. XVII. fig. 3. Againſt the north wall within is a monument to Urſula, widow of the rev. William Blomberg, rector of Fulham, and mother of the late William Blomberg, eſq. of this place. She died 1783, and her ſon 1774. The eſtate ſtill belongs to this family.

Newburgh. *Newburgh* abbey was founded by Roger Mowbray 1145 for Black canons, valued at £.367[b]. William Petyt of Bridlington was canon here, and wrote the Hiſtory of England, in five books, from 1066 to 1097, printed at Antwerp 1567 and 1577, 8vo. Heidelb. 1577, enlarged, and with J. Picard's notes, Par. 1610, 8vo. and by Hearne, Ox. 1719, 3 V. 8vo.[c] Since the Reformation it has been the chief ſeat of the Belaſyſes, now lord Fauconberg.

Byland. *Byland* abbey was founded by the ſame Roger Mowbray 1143 for Ciſtertians, removed from Hode to ſeveral other places, and at laſt fixed here, and valued at £.238[d]. It lately belonged to ſir Roger Stapleton[e].

The manſion houſe of Francis Smith, eſq. of New Building near Thirſk, was the abbot of Byland's grange; and he has the head of a croſier found there, repreſenting the crucifixion, and the Deity crowning the Virgin.

The family of Bellaſyſe have the title of viſcount Fauconberg, the earldom having ended with earl Henry, who died without iſſue 1802.

Galtres *foreſt.* The foreſt of *Galtres* extended to the very walls of York, as appears by a perambulation 28 Edward I. Leland deſcribes it in the ſeven miles between Sheriff-hutton and York, and eight from Tollerton lordſhip, in "the firſt part mooriſh and low ground and having "very little wood, in the other higher and reaſonably "wooded. The foſſe commith out of it as a drainer. "There was a place in York called *David Haul*, "aſſigned as a place of puniſhment for offenders in "Galtres[f]." This vaſt and ſpacious foreſt began almoſt at the foot of Creakhill[g].

Bertram de Bulmer founded at *Marton* in Galtres Marton.
a monaſtery for men and women, the latter ſoon after removed to *Moleſby*, the former valued at £.151 Moleſby.
per annum, the latter at £.26[h].

"The caſtel of *Crek*, given by king Ecbright to Creak.
"St. Cuthbert. There remaineth at this time ſmall "ſhew of any old caſtel that hath been there. There "is a hall with other offices and a great ſtable "vaulted with ſtone of a meatly antient building. "The great ſquar tower that is thereby, as in the "toppe of the hille and ſupplement of loggінges, "is very fair, and was erectid totally by Neville, "biſhop of Dureſme. Ther is a park, and the cir-"cuit of the lordſhip is ſeven miles[i]." Here was a monaſtery founded by St. Cuthbert, but long ſince deſtroyed[k]. The ruins of the caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen at a good diſtance, and near it is the ſeat of John Bowman, eſq.

Newby, near Staunton and Yarm, the ſeat of the Newby.
Blackets ever ſince ſir Edward purchaſed it about the Reſtoration, and it is enjoyed at preſent by his deſcendant and nameſake.

Laſtingham, in the deanry of Ryedale and arch-Laſtingham.
deaconry of Cleveland, was given by Ethelbald, king of part of the Northumbrians, to Cedd, biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, to found a monaſtery after the rules of that at Lindisfarn A. D. 698, after the Conqueſt removed to St. Mary's at York[l].

Roſedale, a Benedictine or Ciſtertian nunnery, Roſedale.
founded in the ſame reign by Robert Stutevil[m].

At *Mount St. John* in Cleveland was a preceptory Mount St.
of Knights Templars, founded on lands given to the John.
Hoſpitallers by William Percy in the reign of Henry I. valued at £.10 *per annum*[n]. It is now the ſeat of —— Elſley, eſq.

A little to the north is *Felix Kirk*, in which church Felix Kirk.
are ſome old monuments of Knights Templars. Near this place, a little northward, is *Kirkby Knoll*, or Kikby Knoll.
Kirkby under Knoll. On the knoll ſtood once a noble houſe of Roger de Laſcelles. This came by marriage to the Conſtables of Halſham in Holderneſs. It was the ſeat of judge Rokeby, who, finding the houſe much out of repair, took part of it down and rebuilt it in the modern taſte, and called it *Newbiggin*, afterwards called *New Building*. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of an hill, and overlooks the county as far as York, which is 30 miles diſtant. It was after the ſeat of Francis Smyth, eſq. F. A. S.

At the foot of Kirkby knoll are the ruins of *Upſal* Upſal.
caſtle, once the ſeat of lords Scroop, of Upſal: the

[t] Tan. 662. Lel. I. 64. [u] Tan. 665. [x] Tan. 679. [y] Ib. 663. [z] Ib. 674.
[a] Tan. 678. [b] Tan. 658. [c] Tan. Bib. Brit. 595. [d] Tan. 656, 657. [e] Burt. 328—339.
[f] Lel. I. 74. [g] Drake, 37. [h] Tan. 670, 671. [i] Lel. I. 74.
[k] Tan. 634. [l] Ib. 632. [m] Ib. 678. [n] Ib. 645.

outer

outer walls and round towers, and part of a larger ſquare tower.

Middleſburgh. *Middleſburgh*, a Benedictine cell to Whitby, valued at £. 21 *per annum*[o].

Sheriff Hutton. "The caſtel of *Shi[illegible]ten* was builded by Raſe "Neville, of Raby, the firſt earl of Weſtmoreland "of the Nevilles. There is a baſe court with houſes "of office beſide the entering. The caſtle itſelf in "front is not dichid, but it ſtandith *in loco utcunque* "*edito*. I markid in the fore front of the firſt area "of the caſtle three great and high towres, of the "which the gatehouſe was the middle. In the ſecond "area be five or ſix toures, a[illegible] the ſtatelie ſtair up "to the haul is very magnificent, and ſo is the haul "itſelf, and all the reſidue of the houſe, inſomuch "that I ſaw no houſe in the north ſo like a princely "lodging. This caſtle is well maintained by reaſon "that the late duke of Norfolk lay there ten years, "and ſins the duke of Richmond. Ther is a park "by it[p]."

Sherif Hutton caſtle was firſt built by Bertram de Bulmer, who was high ſheriff of Yorkſhire for many years. His daughter and heir Emma was married to Geofrey de Nevile. This caſtle continued in the Nevile family till Charles earl of Weſtmoreland was attainted 13 Elizabeth, and all his poſſeſſions confiſcated. James I. granted it to ſir Arthur Ingram, in whoſe family it ſtill continues, and now belongs to lady dowager Irwin. About half a mile from the caſtle to the ſouth is Sheriff Hutton Lodge, once a ſeat of the Langleys, now of Leonard Thompſon, eſq.

Hinderſhill *caſtle*. "At *Hinderſhill* is a fair quadrant of ſtone, hav- "ing four toures builded caſtle like, but it is no "ample thing. The latter building of it ſeemeth "to have been made by the Greyſtok, whoſe lands "the lords Dacres now have. The park is four "miles in compaſs[q]." Its name may be rendered *hundred hills*, or the *hundred well*, where the hundred met[r].

Hinderſkelf caſtle was an antient ſeat of the Greyſtocks. Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Ralph lord Greyſtock, was married to Thomas lord Dacre, of Gilſland, 22 Henry VII. in which family it continued till by marriage with the coheir of Dacre it paſſed to the Howards. The late earl of Carliſle and his father expended a great deal of money and made a fine houſe here, which is now called Caſtle Howard. In the park is a very elegant mauſoleum, in which the family are buried.

Caſtle Howard. Charles Howard, earl of Carliſle, built here a noble and beautiful ſeat called *Caſtle Howard*, in the room of the old caſtle burnt down. In this neighbourhood is

Stitenham. *Stitenham*, the antient ſeat of a knightly family, of which was John Gower the poet, and of which is the preſent marquis of Stafford, earl Gower, baron Stitenham[16].

Hovingham. *Hovingham*, in this neighbourhood, once belonged to the great Roger de Mowbray. This is now the ſeat of the Worſley family. The late Thomas Worſley, eſq. ſurveyor of the king's board of works, laid out a good deal in building here. In his gardens was diſcovered 1745, a Roman hypocauſt and bath, and, in another place, a ſmall teſſelated Roman pavement. On the ſide of the hill there is to be ſeen a breaſt-work, ſuppoſed to have been ſome Roman fortification. In the houſe is a good collection of pictures, ſtatues, buſtos, books, and original drawings of moſt of the great maſters. The great remains of buildings which were dug up in making theſe gardens were ſo many proofs of a Roman villa. It is probable a vicinal way went from Malton (the *Camalodunum* of Ptolemy) through this village near Earſby moor through Eaſingwold, Alne, and over the river Ure at Aldwark ferry to Aldborough. There are two villages called *Barton on the ſtreet* and *Appleton on the ſtreet* in this road. Hovingham, though flat in its own ſituation, has a delightful hilly country round it, and a rivulet of excellent water runs through the village and gardens. The bath was 12 feet by 11, lined with a plaiſter compoſed of various hard ingredients. At one corner a leaden pipe carried off the water into a drain. The hypocauſt adjoined to the weſt ſide of it, whoſe pillars, one of which was 21 feet high, of bricks nine inches ſquare, the reſt of ſmaller dimenſions, ſupported a teſſelated floor, while hollow bricks placed round the outſide pillars conveyed the hot air into the ſweating rooms and circular *Vaporarium*. 221 feet weſt from the bath was a teſſelated pavement, ſix feet by eight, and near the bath were found coins from Antoninus Pius to Conſtantine[s].

ANTONINVS PIVS P. P. TR. P.
BRITTANIE COS III.

IMP. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG.
PROV. DEOR. TR. P. XV COS III.

DN CONSTANTINVS P. P. AVG.
TEMP. REPARATIO. S. C.

CONSTANS P. P. AVG.
FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.

"Within the corne feild of *Eſt Neſſe* a lordſhip "of Mr. Crathorne's in the wapentake of Rhidale "in the county of York, ther was a coffin of free- "ſtone diged up with a plough about 3 years ſince "with a cover hereon very cloſely fitted 3 yards deep "within the ground, the endes thereof ſtanding N. "and S. contrary to the uſe of our tymes: within "were bones of men, and on the outſide theſe words "following engraven, very fair taken out by me "Roger Dodſworth June 2, 1619. It was 2 yards "and an half by 3 feet 9 inches broad, and 3 feet 9 "inches deep with the cover meaſured on the "outſide."

Dr. Gale[t] gives this inſcription *ex ſchedis Camdenianis*, by which he ſeems to mean Mr. Camden's own papers not his continuator's, though biſhop Gibſon does not ſay whence he had it, nor was Mr. Horſley aware of this[u]. It is now in Mr. Camden's own copy in the Bodleian library.

[o] Tan. 656. [p] Lel. I 73. [q] Lel. I. 73. [r] MS. n. G. [16] G.
[s] See the plan of it drawn by C. Mitley of York, and engraved by G. Vertue, with an account by Mr. F. Drake, F. A. S. at the expence of the late earl of Burlington, 1747.
[t] Ant. p. 26. [u] P. 314.

TITIA[A] PINTIA[A] VIXIT[A] ANN[A] XXXVIII[A]
ET[A] VAL[A] ADIVTORI[A] VIXIT[A] ANN[A] XX[A]
ET[A] VARIALO[A] VIXIT[A] ANN[A] XV[A] VAL[A]
VINDICIANVS[A] CONIVGE[A] ET[A] FILIIS[A]
F. C.

The form of the commas at the top of the words is ſingular. This inſcription was found in a ploughed field at *Eaſtneſs* near Hovingham, the ſeat of Henry Crathorne, of Crathorne, eſq. and now remains there. A drawing of it was taken by ſir William Dugdale at his viſitation of this county, 1665.

North Allerton.

"The town of *Northalverton* is in one fair long "ſtreet lying by ſouth and north. The paroch "chirche is large, but I ſaw no tumbes of noblemen "in it. Ther was an hows of freres in the eaſt "ſide of the town, and in the ſame coſte but a mile "or I cam into the town I ſaw the hoſpital of St. "[James] founded by the biſhop of Durham. At "the weſt ſide of Northalverton a litle from the "chirche is the biſhop of Durham's palace ſtrong of "building and well motid, and a two flite ſhottes "weſt north-weſt from it be diches and the dungeon "hill wher the caſtelle of Alverton ſumtime ſtode. "No part of the walles thereof now apperith. "Northalvertonſhire is wholely of the dition of the "biſhop of Durham, and ſuch gentlemen as have "landes there be of the holde of the biſhop. "Among the gentlemen of moſt name be Malory. "The ſhire of North Alverton ſtretchith one way "from within a litle of Ripon nere to Teſe bank, "and on the eſt is limitid with Blakemore hills, and "on the weſt with Richmontſhire[x]."

Northallerton occurs in Domeſday as royal demeſne under the name of *Alvertune*. It is highly probable that it roſe out of the ruins of a Roman ſtation, whoſe name we have loſt, there being in the pariſh a hamlet called *Romanby*, not a mile diſtance, through which runs an old Roman way from Thirſk to Cattaric, where it joins the Ermin ſtreet, and the great banks and intrenchments yet remaining between the two towns are thought to be Roman. William Rufus gave the manor of Alvertun to the church of Durham, and the biſhop holds it to this day with eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over all the ſhire, and keeps a court leet and court baron there after Eaſter and Michaelmas. There belonged to this manor a large ſoc: for not only the whole diſtrict, now called *Allertonſhire*, which at preſent is bounded by the little river Wiſk on the weſt, appertained to it, but all the reſt of that country from that river to the Swale was included in it till the Conqueror added it to the earldom of Richmond, and it now makes part of Gilling Eaſt wapentake, and ſeveral other towns that are laid to it in Domeſday book lie at preſent in the wapentake of Burdforth. In the reign of Edward III. the town was governed by two *præpoſiti*, who ſat in court with the biſhop's ſteward. It was deſtroyed 12 Edward II. by the Scots. Biſhop Galfridus Rufus in the reign of Henry I. built the caſtle, and gave it to a nephew of his who had married a niece of the earl of Albemarle[y], or by William Cumin, chancellor of Scotland, who, on the death of the biſhop 1140, 5 Stephen, uſurped the biſhopric, and, after violently detaining it upwards of three years, gave it up to the new biſhop by compoſition. Biſhop Pudſey rebuilt or enlarged it before he was obliged to ſurrender it, with his other caſtles, to Henry II. who razed it completely. It does not appear to have been rebuilt after its demolition. A good piece of the gate was ſtanding ſome years ago. The ſtones were uſed to build a hall adjoining, now ruinous. Mr. Robinſon, the biſhop's ſteward, had the laſt materials for his new-built houſe.

North Alverton is a conſiderable market town having one well-built ſtreet with an exceeding good inn or two, near a mile long. Here was a houſe of Carmelites or White friars, founded by Thomas Hatfield biſhop of Durham[z]. Here was alſo an Auſtin friary[a]; and in the middle of the town is a brick building called Maiſon Dieu, an hoſpital founded 1476 by Richard de Moore, draper of the town, for 13 poor perſons, now reduced to four[b]: an hoſpital of St. James, founded by biſhop Pudſey, valued at £.56, now belonging to Chriſt Church, Oxford[c]: a grammar and ſong ſchool, 1327, now a grammar ſchool, rebuilt 1776, the ſcholars of which have a right, after thoſe of Durham college, to biſhop Coſins' ſcholarſhips of £.10 each, at Peterhouſe, Cambridge; and here were educated, under Mr. Smelt, Dr. Hugh Palliſer, archbiſhop of Tuam, Dr. G. Hickes (both natives of Kirby Wiſk), Dr. Radcliffe, Mr. John Kettlewell, Mr. Rymer, editor of the Fœdera, and Dr. Burnet, maſter of the Charterhouſe[d].

Cowton moor.

"The place called *Cowton more*, where as ſum ſay "was the feld of the ſtandard betwixt the Engliſch "men and the Scottiſch was I lerned a four miles "by north-weſt from Alverton[e]."

The battle of the ſtandard, particularly deſcribed by Richard, prior of Hexham, in an expreſs work printed inter X Scriptores. The field of battle is now called *Standard hill*, and they ſhew certain pits where the ſlain were buried, called the Scots pits. *Thornton on the ſtreet*, between this place and Thirſk, is ſuppoſed to ſtand on the Roman road faintly diſtinguiſhable between it and *Thirſk*, which is a neat market town, with a large and handſome church, with many coats of arms in its windows, and at the entrance of the town is a fine reſervoir well ſtocked with fiſh.

Thirſk.

Lazenby hall near North Allerton is the ſeat of Henry Pierſe, eſq.

Lazenby.

Scruton on the Swale near Northallerton was the ſeat of Picot de Laſcelles, in which family it long continued. It paſſed ſucceſſively to the Merkinfields, Bowes', and Danbies, till purchaſed by Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, who was born there 1636, and was father of thoſe two eminent antiquaries Roger and Samuel; the former of theſe died here June 25, 1744, and his deſcendants ſtill enjoy it[f]. Samuel died

Scruton.

[x] Lel. I. 75, 76, 77.
[y] Godwin de Præſ.
[z] Tan. 693.
[a] Ib. 692.
[b] Ib. 697.
[c] Ib. 677.
[d] Account of the town printed among R. Gale's letters. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° II. Pl. I. p. 204, 205.
[e] Lel. I. 77.
[f] Deſcription of Scruton in Bibl. Top. Brit. N° II. part I. p. 215—219.

January 10, 1754, aged 72; their brother Charles was rector of Scruton, and dying 1738 was succeeded in his rectory by his eldeſt ſon Thomas, who died 1746. Their only ſiſter Elizabeth was married to Dr. Stukeley, and died before him.

Kirkdale. Over the ſouth door of *Kirkdale* church in Rydale is a Saxon inſcription, on a ſtone ſeven feet by near two, commemorating the purchaſe and repairs of St. Gregory's church here in the Confeſſor's reign. See Pl. XVIII. fig. 2.

Orm, Gamul's ſuna, bohte Sanctus Gregorius minſter thoune hit was æl to brocan & to falan. Chehitle & man newan from grundes Chriſte & Sanctus Gregorius in Eadward dagum cũg in Toſti dagum eorl.

i. e. "Orm, Gamul's ſon, bought St. Gregory's church when it was all ruined and fallen down. Chehitle and others renewed it from the ground to Chriſt and St. Gregory in Edward's days the king and Toſti's days the earl."

Under the dial,

And Hawarð me wroht and Brand Prs.
This is dæges ſæl meria
To ſunna tillum wenteres.

i. e.

"And Hawarth me made and Brand the prieſt:
This is a draft exhibiting the time of day
While the ſun is paſſing to and from the winter ſolſtice."

The date of this inſcription muſt be before Toſti earl of Northumberland and 4th ſon of Godwin earl of Kent was ſlain at Stamford bridge, near York, 1066, and between 1056 and 1065. The architecture of the church is ante-Normannic. Orm had large poſſeſſions in Kirkby in the North Riding, Rydale wapentake[g], which entitled him to the rank of Thane, and he married Etheldrith one of the five daughters of Aldred earl of Northumberland, by whom he had ſeveral daughters if not a ſon. The Conqueror gave his eſtates to Hugh Fitz Baldric. They were afterwards poſſeſſed by Roger d'Eſtoteville and Nigil de Albini, the lords Wake and Latimer, and now jointly by Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Gibſon.

Dukes of York. Charles I. declared his ſecond ſon James (afterwards king James II.) duke of York, who received that title at his birth, but was not created till Jan. 27, 1643, being the ninth of his father's reign. George I. conferred the ſame title on his brother Erneſt Auguſtus, knight of the garter, duke of York and Albany, and earl of Ulſter, who died[17]. It was revived in his preſent majeſty's brother Edward, who died 1767; and again in his 2d ſon Frederick the preſent duke.

[g] Brooke in Archæol. V. 188.

[17] G.

RICHMONDSHIRE.

RICHMONDSHIRE comprehends the five wapentakes, of Gilling Weſt and Eaſt, Hang Weſt and Hang Eaſt, Halchold and Claro, bounded on the north by the river Tees, on the eaſt by the river Whiſk, a branch of the Swale, on the weſt by Weſtmoreland, and on the ſouth by the river Nide and the Weſt Riding.

" The whole country of Richmontſhire by eaſt " from the hills and dales is plentiful of whete, rye, " and metely good medows and woods. The beſt " woods lye by eaſt of Suale and Ure rivers. In the " dales they burne linge, petes and turfes: in " places where they cut down linge good graſs " ſpringith for the catle for a yere or two until " the linge overgrow it. There is plenty of good " ſtone to be ſquared in very many places of Rich- " montſhire. The ſhire hath plenty of tyllage. " Ther be no colepits in Richmont; yet the eaſterly " parts of Richmontſhire burne much ſe coles " brought out of Durham[a]." " There be ſome " veins of cole found in the upper part of the weſt " mounts of Richmont, but not uſed for incomo- " dity of carriage to the lower part[b]."

" There is no collegiate church in Richmontſhire. " There be two deaneries Keterik and Richemont. " The archdeaconry of Richemont hath goodly re- " venues and a peculiar juriſdiction of Richmond- " ſhire as exempt from the biſhop[c]."

Biſhop Gibſon remarks of the foſſil cockle ſhells, ſaid to be found in this ſhire, that a diligent obſerver of theſe curioſities affirms that he could never hear of any that were met with lying ſingle and diſperſed, but that plenty of them are found here as in other parts of the north in firm rocks and beds of lime ſtone, ſometimes at 6 or 8 fathom under ground, whence the miners call them *Run Limeſtone*, ſuppoſing them produced by a more than ordinary heat and quicker fermentation than other parts of the quarry[r].

Ure r. " *Ure* comith through Wenſedale longing to " Richemontſhire. Thens to Midleham, ſo to Yore- " valx abbey two miles. To Tanfeld village, ſix " miles of, *in ulter. ripa*, wher is a caſtle of the lord " Parrs, ſo to Litle Tanfeld, a mile on the ſame ripe, " wher Werkecop the herald dwelleth. Hither as I " here both ſides of Ure be in Richemontſhire. " From Little Tanfeld to Ripon about three miles, " ſo to Borow bridge. There be ſume that ſay Ure " riſith at Moſſmore yn Richmontſhire[d]."

" Ure cometh through Wencedale: the hed of " Ure in a moſſe about a mile above Coteren hill is " about a 14 miles above Midleham much weſt- " ward. The upper part of Wencedale is foreſt of " redde deere longynge to the king. All the top of " Coterne hill and ſomewhat farther is in Rich- " mondſhire, and at the utter part of the hille, or " thereabout, is a bek cawlled *Hell Gille*, becauſe it " runneth in ſuch a deadly place. The gill cometh " to Ure, and is divider of Richmont and Weſt- " merlandſhires. *Bainbridge* is above Wencelaw Bambridge. " bridge, Aiſkar bridge above it, where Ure river " falleth very depe betwixt two ſcarry rocks[e]."

The inſcriptions mentioned by Mr. Camden were not to be found by Mr. Horſley[f], who viewed the Roman ſtation with pleaſure, and who obſerves[g] that one of them records the name of the ſtation no where elſe mentioned. The latter part of the firſt is to be read *Bracchio cæmenticium cohors ſexta Nerviorum ſub cura Lucii Annæi Senecionis ampliſſimi operi Lucius Viſpius præfuit - - - legionis - - -* The third line of the other records the ſame *Senecio*, and the 4th probably *Viſpius*. The name of Senecio occurs on two inſcriptions found in Northumberland[h]. On the word *Bracchium* Mr. Gale[i] refers to Hirtius de bello Hiſp. c. 23. " Cæſar brachium ad flumen Salſum " ducere cæpit," and c. 24. " Noſtri brachia ducere " ceperunt," which he explains by " foſſa ducta a " caſtello ad flumen aquationis tutioris gratia." *Brah*, he ſays, in the old Frank language ſignifies *free*, ſynonymous to the Saxon Eðel. Hence *Brah*, Latin, *Bracchium*, is in Saxon *Ethelburgh*[k]. A fortified hill there now called *Ethelburi* is in the Monaſticon called *Anchallum*; *Anchell*, under Jorvaulx abbey written *Anchelbury* or Othelburg. *Anchel*, *Angell* is Britiſh for *Bracchium*[l] an arm.

The Medcalfes originated from the county of Flint in Wales, where was long the genteel family of the Roidons[m].

" Sir James Metcalf hath a very goodly howſe Nappa. " caullid *Nappe* in *Wenſedale*. Wenſedale and the " ſoile about is very hilly, and berith litle corne; " but noriſith many beſtes. Wenſedale, as ſum ſay, " taketh name of Wenſele market. For Wenſele " ſtandith on the hither ſide of Ure, and ſtraite on " the farther ſide beginnith Wenſedale. Nappe is " abowt a 7 miles weſt from Venſela market, but " commonly it is called *No Caſtle*. *Biſhop's Dale* ly- " ing by Ure *in ripa citer.* and containing a ſorte of " greate felles with dere lyith ſouth-weſt within a " quarter of a mile of Nappe, ſo that this dale lyith " upward weſt betwixt the upper parts of Uredale " and Sualedale. It longith to the king, and yn

[a] Lel. V. 116. [b] Ib. VIII. 66. [c] Ib. V. 115. [r] G. [d] Lel. V. 115.
[e] Ib. VIII. 65, 66. [f] Brit. Rom. p. 313. [g] Ib. p. 354. [h] Ib. p. 225. and Northumb. IX. a.
[i] MS. note. [k] See Laz. Migrat. p. 42.
[l] Lluyd. Arch. 270. *Otholbrugh* Mon. Ang. I. 375. Gale Antoninus, p. 14, and MS. n. there. [m] MS. n. Gale.

the

" the hilles about it be redde deer. It hath no corne. " In theſe dales and the great hilles about them is " very litle or no wood[n]."

Bolton *caſtle.* " *Bolton*, a very faire caſtel in Suadale ſtanding on " a baulk and underneth is a litle broke. It is within " a mile of the farther ſide of Ure water, and (as I " lernid) a 3 miles from Suale. It is the chefeſt " howſe of the lorde Scrope. There is no town hard " by it. Wenſla litle market is a 2 miles of by " eſt[o]."

" Richard lord Scrope was chauncellur of Eng- " land in Richard II's days. He made out of the " ground the caſtle of Bolton of four greate ſtronge " toures, and of good lodgyngs. It was a makynge " xviii yeres, and the chargys of the building cam " by yere to 1000 marks[p]. The caſtelle ſtondith on " a rokke ſide, and all the lodgings in it be included " in 4 principall towres. One thing I much notid " in the halle how chimneys were conveyed by tun- " nels made in the ſides of the walls betwixt the " lights in the hall, and by this means and by no " covers is the ſmoke of the harthe in the halle " wonder ſtrangly conveyed. Moſt part of the " timbre that was occupied in building of this caſtle " was fett out of the foreſt of Engleby in Cumber- " land. There is a very fair clock at Bolton *cum* " *motu ſolis & lunæ*, and other concluſions. There " is a park wailed with ſtone[q]." " The town is very " rude[r]." " It was finiſhed ere king Richard dyed."

Bolton caſtle is of a quadrilateral figure, but no two of its ſides equal any more than the faces or flanks of its four towers or the large projecting but- treſſes or turrets in the north and ſouth ſides. The grand entrance was on the eaſt ſide near the ſouth tower; and there were three other doors. The walls are ſeven feet thick and 96 high. Mary queen of Scots was confined here 1568, and hence removed to Tutbury in Staffordſhire. This caſtle was long de- fended for the king by col. Scroope and a party of the Richmondſhire militia, and ſurrendered Novem- ber 5, 1645, on honourable conditions. It belonged to Emanuel, lord Scroope earl of Sunderland, who died without male iſſue. Charles was the laſt of that antient family who inhabited it. The eaſt and north ſides are ruined, but the weſt part is in good repair, and occupied by two fairs. The north-weſt tower being ruined by the attack in the civil war, fell down 1761. The manſion of the noble family of the Powlets ſtands three miles eaſt of the caſtle, and was built 1678 by Charles marquis of Wincheſter, created duke of Bolton 1689, having married to his 2d wife Mary eldeſt daughter of Emanuel earl of Sunderland before-mentioned, by whom he became poſſeſſed of this caſtle, whence he took his title which is enjoyed by his great grandſon Henry the 6th duke, who dying without iſſue in 1794 the title became extinct. The barony was revived in Tho- mas Orde, eſq. who having married Jane-Mary, daughter of Charles 5th duke, took the name of Powlet, and was created baron Bolton of Bolton caſtle, Oct. 26, 1797. The pariſh church of Bolton is only remarkable for its antiquity, ſmallneſs and ſimplicity, not having even a fence about it[t].

In this pariſh lived that famous inſtance of lon- gevity Henry Jenkyns, who died Dec. 8, 1670, at the age of 169 years. He remembered the diſſo- lution of monaſteries, and gave evidence in courts of juſtice for above 140 years. He uſed frequently to ſwim in rivers after he was paſt 100. He had been butler to lord Coniers, afterwards a fiſherman, and at laſt a beggar[t].

" Midleham upon Ure river *ripa citeriori* is a " market town, and is kept on Tueſday. The toun " itſelf is ſmall, and hath but one paroche chirche. " It hath been, as ſome wene, a collegiate church. " The parſon is yet called *the dean of Midleham*. " Midleham longid to the erle of Warwicke. Rich- " ard III. lay at it, and collegiated the chirch there. " But Henry VII. toke the new college away[x]." Richard duke of Glouceſter had licence of his bro- ther Edward IV. to found a college here for a dean, ſix chaplains, four clerks, and ſix choriſters, and other clergymen, officiating in the pariſh church which he never finiſhed. The miniſter of the pa- riſh has yet the title of *dean*, and enjoys ſeveral privileges, but there probably never were any chap- lains, clerks, or choriſters[x]. The field called Foundation field is ſuppoſed to have been the in- tended ſite[y].

" The town is ſet on a hille ſide. The great " hill above it, more than a mile of is called *Penhil*[z], " and is countid the higheſt hill of Richmondſhire. " The caſtle joineth hard to the town ſide, and is " the faireſt caſtle of Richemontſhire next Bolton, " and the caſtle hath a park by it called *Sonſkue*, and " another called *Weſtpark*, and the third called " *Gauneleſſe*, half a mile of, Weſt park and Gaun- " leſſe be well wooded. Ther is at the eaſt end of " Middleham a little hoſpital with a chapel of " Jeſus[a]."

" Midleham is a praty market town, and ſtandith " on a rokky hill, on the top whereof is the caſtle " meatly well diked[b]."

" Radulphus filius Ranulphi was lord of Midle- " ham, and lefte two daughters. Mari the elder " was married to Nevile, Joan to Tateſhall, and he " dying without iſſue, the whole came to Neville. " The inner part of the caſtle was builded or ever it " came to the Neviles hands[c]. All the utter part " of the caſtle was of the very new ſetting of the " lord Nevill called Darabi [q. De Raby]; the in- " ner part was of an antient building of the Fitzran- " dolph[d]."

" Myllam caſtle hath many great commodities of " red deer and fallow[e]."

This caſtle was the head of an honour of its own name, and continued in the family of Nevile till the reign of Henry VI. when the male line failing in

[n] Lel. V. 114. 116. [o] Ib. 141. [p] Lel. VIII. 54. [q] Ib. 66. [r] Ib. I. 96.
[s] Groſe and Maud under the former's two views of this caſtle. [t] G. See Brit. Top. II. 460, 461.
[u] Lel. V. 113. [x] Tanner, 697. Gale Reg. Hon. Richm. p. 264. [y] Groſe.
[z] " There ſtandeth the ruin of a caſtelet or piller on the top of an hill, and is called *Penhill*, two miles from Midleham." Lel. VIII. 56. a.
[a] Lel. V. 113. [b] Lel. I. 96. [c] Lel. VIII. 54. [d] Lel. I. 96. [e] Lel. V. 116.

Ralph

Ralph de Neville, earl of Weſtmoreland, it devolved to his uncle ſir John. The caſtle was in the hands of the king, but ſir John having always ſided with the houſe of Lancaſter, was appointed conſtable of it. From hence the earl of Saliſbury marched with 4000 men to Lancaſhire in his way to London to demand redreſs of the king for injury done to his ſon by the queen and her council. Hither the baſtard of Falconbridge was brought from Southampton and beheaded 1471. Edward IV. was here confined after being ſurprized and taken in his camp at Wolvey by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, who committed him to the care of his brother the archbiſhop of York, but that prelate ſuffering him to hunt in the park, he made his eſcape, and ſhortly after defeated and ſlew the earl at Barnet. The eſtates of this earl being forfeited, and thoſe of his brother John, marquis of Montague, proprietor of this honor and caſtle, they were by act of parliament 11 Edward IV. ſettled on Richard duke of York, and his heirs lawfully begotten, ſo long as any of the heirs male of the marriage of Montague ſhould remain. Edward, only ſon of Richard III. was born in this caſtle. The crown appoints a conſtable to this caſtle, who is the earl of Holderneſs, a diſtinction which has been long enjoyed by the Darcy family. The caſtle is a right-angled parallelogram of 210 feet by 175, with a tower at each angle, with a round one added at the ſouth-weſt. Great part of the eaſt ſide is down. The keep reſembles the outer court, but is higher, and beſides a tower at each of its angles, has two in its ſides. The lordſhip is now the property of Thomas Wood, eſq. of Littleton, c. Middleſex, to whoſe anceſtor Charles I. ſold it. Few or no trees remain in the park [e].

Cover river and dale.

" *Cover* river riſith, as I here ſay, in Craven ſide " near Skale park, and ſo coming down 2 or 3 miles " kepith above a place called Cover dale and ſo " cometh by St. Si——— chapel to Coverham and " ſo into Ure [f]." " Coverdale is worſe than Sualedale or Ureſdale for corn, and hath no wood but " about Coverham abbey [g]."

Coverham.

" One of the Nevilles, lords of Midleham, was " founder of *Coverham*, a houſe of White Canons " [or Præmonſtratenſes], *in ripa ulteriori* upon Co- " ver, ſcant two miles weſt from Midleham [h]." It was valued at £.160 [i], and the ſite belongs to the duke of Northumberland. It was transferred hither from Swainby in Pickhall, where Helewiſe, daughter of Chief Juſtice Glanville the founder's mother, had founded it for the ſame order [k]. All that now remains of it is the gateway and four pointed arches on round cluſtered columns, once part of the church. Two beautiful ſtatues of the Nevilles, dug up in the ruins, are fixed againſt the piers of a garden gate, and are in excellent preſervation. Mr. Liſle's houſe adjoining is built up of fragments of the old building. Among theſe are *ths* crowned, *thu, maria*, initials T. A. M. a croſs florè, the figure of the holy lamb. Over the hall door *ths* crowned ſided by a bird and A, and under it this inſcription:

mercy mercy
Abbas anno Dni mil°
quigeteſio VIII° iſtam
domum feliciter finivet

T

Probably the initials of Thomas Sidds, abbot here from 1511 to 1519. A bridge of one pointed arch leads over the river.

Near Midleham is *Thoreſby*, the ſeat of an antient family of that name, of which was John Thoreſby, archbiſhop of York, and chancellor of England, and of the elder branch, Mr. John Thoreſby, a wealthy clothier of Leedes, who, with lord Fairfax's library and coins, laid the foundation of that Muſeum which his ſon Ralph ſo much encreaſed, and which on the death of his grandſon, rector of Newington, were ſold by auction in London 1764. Thoreſby.

" *Gervaulx, Yorevalx, (Uri vallis)* abbay of White " monkes *ripa citeriori Uri*, two miles benethe, " Midleham. Lord Marmion was the firſt founder, " whoſe landes cam to the Fitzhughes, and ſo the " Parres [l]." The Ciſtercians removed hither from Fors 1156. Their revenues were valued at £. 234 *per annum*. The ſmall remains of this abbey, a gateway, and a few walls are the property of the earl of Ayleſbury [m]. Gervaulx.

The family of *Scrope*, originally from Worceſterſhire, where Oſbern Fitz Richard le Scrope held lands in Domeſday, are firſt mentioned in this county in the reign of John. William Scrope obtained of Edward I. freewarren in all his demeſne lands of Eaſt and Little Bolton, &c. His ſon Henry was one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas. 8 Edward II. he had ſummons to parliament, and 10 Edward II. was chief juſtice of the King's Bench. 11 Edward II. he procured a weekly market for his manor of *Wendeſlagh* (Wenſley), the church of which his ſon Richard made collegiate, though Tanner thinks that did not take place. His grandſon Richard, chancellor to Richard II. collegiated the church of St. Agatha's abbey at Richmond, in which the chancellor and many of the family were buried, and moſt of late days at Bolton [n]. His ſon Henry, poſſeſſed of a certain meſſuage in London called Scrope's inn, married the daughter of John lord Scrope of Maſham, by whom he had one ſon John lord Scrope of Bolton, who died 1494, leaving iſſue Henry his ſon and heir, who married ſecondly Anne, ſole daughter and heir of Thomas lord Scrope of Upſall. His ſon John joined in the inſurrection called *the Pilgrimage of Grace* on the diſſolution of religious houſes. He married Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, by whom he had a ſon Henry, knight of the garter, and warden of the weſt marches, who died 1592, leaving iſſue Thomas, who had iſſue Emanuel, preſident of the council in the north 16 James I. and earl of Sunderland 3 Charles I. who died with- Scrope *family*.

[e] Groſe and Maud under the views of it.
[f] Lel. V. 114.
[g] Ib. 116.
[h] Lel. I 94. V. 115.
[i] Tan. 676.
[k] Burton, Mon. Ebor. 418—423.
[l] Lel. V. 115.
[m] Tan. 667. Burton, I. 366. Groſe and Maud.
[n] Lel. VIII. 54.

out lawful iſſue. Of the Maſham family deſcended from Geffrey le Scrope 5 Edward II. Henry was in the battle of the Standard. His ſon Stephen had ſummons to parliament 16 Richard II. 2 Henry IV. Stephen's ſon Henry was beheaded for conſpiring againſt Henry V. and his eſtates forfeited, but they were reſtored to his brother John of Maſham and Upſall, who was appointed treaſurer of the Exchequer, and died 34 Henry VI. His four ſons ſucceeded him, and on the death of the laſt the eſtate came between the three ſiſters. William, a younger ſon of Henry lord Scrope of Maſham, was, 21 Richard II. created earl of Wiltſhire, but was beheaded 1 Henry IV. and the title expired with him [o].

Wenſley. "*Venſele* is a little poor market *in ripa ſuperiori* "*Uri*. It ſtandeth not far from the Weſt parke "end of Midleham [p]." In the church yard was dug up the monumental ſtone or croſs, engraved, Pl. XVII. f. 4.

Wenſley dale *Wenſley dale* is a beautiful, fertile, narrow vale, bounded by high hills incloſed and cultivated far up: the river Ure divides the whole. Wenſley church was intended to be made collegiate by Richard lord Scrope, of Bolton, chancellor of England in Richard II. but does not appear to have been ſo [q]. On the floor are probably ſome figures of that family [r]. Leland ſays, "The fayre bridge of three "or four arches that is on the Ure at Wencelaw, a "mile or more above Midleham, was made 200 "years ago and more by one called Alwine, parſon "of Wencelaw [s]." In Bolton houſe, the ſeat of the "duke of Bolton, are ſome portraits of the Scropes. "Lord Henry, who ſigned the letter to the pope on "the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine. Henry, warden of the weſt marches, who had ſometime the cuſtody of the earl of Scots, and his wife Margaret, daughter to Henry earl of Surrey. Another of the laſt mentioned Henry, one of the tilters before at her coronation 1558, his ſon and grandſon Emanuel, earl of Sunderland, laſt of the line [t].

Ayſgarth foſs. *Ayſgarth foſs* is remarkable for the fine arch built over the Ure 1536, a large fragment of a circle riſing near 32 feet and ſpanning 71. The ſcenery above and below is moſt uncommonly pictureſque. The banks on each ſide are lofty, rocky and darkened with trees. Above the bridge two regular precipices croſs the river, down which the water falls in two beautiful caſcades. A little lower down are other falls: but the fineſt is half a mile diſtance, where the river is croſſed by a great ſcar which opens in the middle and forms a magnificent flight of ſteps which widens at top and bottom [u]. Near this place at *Fors* was founded by Akarias Fitz Bardolf, a convent of Ciſtertians, or White monks, from Savigny 1145, ſubject to Byland, and afterwards removed by his ſon 1156 to Jervaulx beforementioned, a pleaſant valley on the river Jor, now Ure, where they had a fine church and houſe, valued at £. 234 [x].

Maſham. "*Maſſeham*, a pratye quick market town, and a "fair church [y]. Several of the Scropes of Maſham "were buried in York minſter [z]." It belongs now by marriage to the Danbies [a], who have an eſtate of £. 5000 a year here, and a good houſe a mile off at *Swinton*, now the ſeat of William Danby, eſq. In the church is a monument for ſir Marmaduke Wyvill, and in the yard the lower half of a croſs adorned with compartments of reliefs of men and animals [b]. The rectory was appropriated to the diſſolved prebend of its name in York cathedral. "Wiville dwill-"ith a litle above Maſham on the further ripe of "Ure [c]."

A little above Maſham, at *Clifton*, near the river, Clifton. are the ruins of a large building of antient Gothic architecture, which was formerly the ſeat of the lords Scroop of Maſham. Part of it is inhabited by Mr. T. Beckwith, a gentleman farmer.

Not far from Maſham and Tanfield, at *Well*, ſir Well. Ralph Neville lord of Middleham, founded 1342 an hoſpital for two prieſts and 24 poor brethren and ſiſters, whoſe revenues were valued at £. 65 *per annum* [d].

Here was found a Roman pavement, and near it great quantities of dry oyſter ſhells, of which Mr. Lethieullier ſent a drawing and account to the Society of Antiquaries, 1763. Near this place and Tanfield the maps place three circular camps.

"*Snape* [Snathe] a goodly caſtel, in a valley long- Snape. "ing to the lorde Latimer, and two or three parkes "well woddid about hit. It is his chefe howſe, "and ſtondith a two miles from Great Tanfeld [e]." It is now the property of . . . . . but ruinous, and uſed as a farm houſe.

"*Great Tenfeld* wher is a caſtel on a banke long- Tanfeld. "ing to the lord Parrs and ſtondith on Ure. Tan-"felde caſtle longid to the lord Marmion and ſo "came to the Fitzhughs [f]." Here is now a ſeat of Lord Bruce.

"The tounlet of Weſt Tanfeld ſtandith on a "cliving ground hard by Ure, a river of a colowr "for the moſt part of ſoden water, by reaſon of the "colowr and the moriſh nature of the ſoile of "Wencedale, from whens it cometh. In the church "of Weſt Tanfield be divers tombes in a chapelle "on the north ſide of the church of the Marmions, "whereof one is in an arch of the waulle, and that "ſemith moſt auntient. Then lyith there alone a "ladye with the apparel of a vowes, and another "lady with a crownet on her hedde. Then is ther "an high tomb of alabaſter in the midle of the "chapel, wher, as I hard ſay, lyith one lorde John "Marmion. And in the ſouth ſide of the chapel "is another tombe of the Marmions buried alone. "There is a maſter and two cantuarie preſtes at "Weſt Tanfelde of the fundation of one of the "Marmions, and there is another cantuarie beſides "theſe. The caſtelle of Tanfeld, or rather, as it "is now a mean manor place, ſtandith hard on the "ripe of Ure, wher I ſaw no notable building, but "a fair tourid gate houſe and a hall of ſquarid "ſtone [g]." This gate ſtill remains at the weſt end of the church-yard. But whereas Leland, "or

[o] Dugd. Bar. I. 654. 662. See the pedigree, Lel. It. VIII. 65. a.
[p] Lel. V. 113.
[q] Tan. 695.
[r] Groſe. Pennant, 384.
[s] It. VIII. 56. a.
[t] Pennant, Ib. 384, 349.
[u] Groſe. Pennant, II. 350, 351.
[x] Tan. 658.
[y] Lel. I. 96.
[z] Ib. VIII. 56.
[a] G.
[b] See the plate of croſſes in this volume.
[c] Lel. VIII. 69.
[d] Tan. 692.
[e] Lel. V. 114.
[f] Ib. I. 99, 100.

"ever

"ever he cam to Weſt Tanfeld paſſid by fery for lak "of bridge," there is now a ſtone bridge over the river juſt at the entrance of the town.

Tombs and arms in this church on the north ſide. The two ladies mentioned by Leland, one of whom has the arms of *Fitz Hugh* on her mantle. A knight in armour croſs-legged, with his lady, probably John Marmion, who died 9 Edward III. great-grandſon of Robert, and Maud Furnival his wife. He is miſcalled here John Grey of Rotherfield, who married the heireſs of Marmion.

In the ſame aile a fine alabaſter tomb with a man in armour and woman by it with iron work round it, but no arms or inſcription, except on his breaſt Vaire, the arms of *Marmion*, whence I take it for the monument of Robert Marmion and his wife Anne, daughter of Fitz Hugh in Henry III. or Edward I.

In the ſouth window were the arms of *Marmion* and *St. Quintin*, the latter gone; as is from another window a man kneeling in a ſurcoat with Marmion's arms, and over his head *Prie p Johan Marmyon chivaler.*

In the eaſt window G. 3 lions paſſant, a label of 3. The eaſt window of this chapel is full of ſaints. In a chancel window *Fitzhugh.*

On a braſs in the chancel,

Dum vixit rector de Tanfeld nomine Thomas
Sutton en jacit hic medietatis ille, magiſter
Artibus, ac eciam canonicus hicque Weſtcheſter.
Sic Norton victor fundite vota pro me.

"Eaſt Tanfield lieth about a mile lower on Ure "river[f]."

Aldborough Grange. *Aldborough Grange* near Maſham, for ſeveral ages a ſeat of the Beckwiths, and was the ſeat of the late ſir Roger Beckwith, baronet, ſold after his death to Mr. Hutton.

Ellerton. "*Ellerton, ab alnis dictam*, a priory of White- "clothed nunnes, ſtanding in a valle *in ripa citer.* a "mile beneth Marik priory[g]," founded by Warner *dapifer* to the earl of Richmond in Henry II. valued at £.15.[h]

Marik. "*Marik*, five miles above Richmond, a priory of "blak nunnes, of the foundation of the Aſkes, "ſtandith *ripa ulteriore* Swale[i]." It was founded for Benedictine nuns in Henry II. by Roger de Aſc, valued at £.48 *per annum*[k]. "Sir Ralph Bowmer "had a place at Marik town ſtanding on a hille ſide "half a mile from the priory ſtanding in a botom[l]." Marik was a ſeat of the Conyers family, then of the Lowthers, now of the Huttons.

Richmond. "Richemont town is waullid, and the caſtle on the "river ſide of Swale is as the knot of the cumpace "of the waulle. In the waull be three gates; "*French gate*, the moſt occupied, in the north part "of the town; *Finkel ſtreet gate*, *Bargate*; al 3 be "down: veſtiges yet remain. In the market place "is a large chapel of the Trinite. The cumpace "of the ruinous waulles is not half a mile about. "There are ſuburbes to all the gates, but French "gate ſuburb is almoſt as bigge as both the other "ſuburbs, and in it is the pariſh church of the whole "town. At the back of the French gate is the "Grey Freres a little without the walls, ſo that the "town walle compaſſith litle but the market place, "the howſes about it and the gardens between them. "The caſtle is nere hand, as much in cumpace as "the circuit of the town wall, but now it is in mere "ruine[m]. "There is a conduit of water elſe there "is none in Richmont."

"I cam thro a great long ſtrete in Richmont or I "cam to the top of the hill where the beſt of the "toun called the bailly and the caſtle: ſome think "that the place where the baily it was once *extima* "*area caſtelli*, and ſins buildid with houſes. Waullid "it was, but the waul is now decayid. The names "and places of 4 or 5 gates remain. There is a "chapel in Richmont town with ſtrange figures in "the walls of it. The people there dreme that it "was once a temple of idols[n]."

The town ſtands on the eaſt ſide of a ſteep hill ſloping to the river. The principal ſtreet, which has a number of good houſes built with ſtone, runs down the ſouth ſide of this hill with a ſteep deſcent to the market place and caſtle. In the former are ſome good houſes, Trinity church, whoſe ſouth aile is demoliſhed, and the north converted into houſes, and a conduit. The Gray Friars, founded 1258, by Ralph Fitz Randal, lord of Middleham[o], is reduced to its beautiful lofty ſquare tower. Here was alſo a nunnery[p], and here is ſtill an almſhouſe, or, as they call it, a *bede* houſe. The caſtle ſtands upon the ſouth part of the hill, overhanging the river with a large cataract juſt under it. A more inacceſſible ſituation can hardly be conceived. The ſite is circular. On the north it was defended by a deep ditch and drawbridge, whoſe arch, buried by time, was diſcovered 1732 by the induſtry of Mr Wharton, agent to the duke of Richmond, to whom it belongs, and gives title, but it has been ſince buried, and a houſe built on or near it. The prodigious riſe of ground conceals the entrance of the caſtle, the ſpacious arch of which may be ſeen within, ſtopped up under or near a ſquare tower 99 feet high, of three ſtories, built by Conan, earl of Richmond, in the 12th century, with a large round column in the middle which once ſupported the flooring. From its top is a moſt extenſive proſpect over Swaledale, a deep valley with rich paſture between a chain of bleak dreary hills extending north to Stanemore, and weſt to Weſtmoreland. On the ſouth ſide of the area was the chapel and hall. In the eaſt wall, which is moſt entire, are two towers, called Robinhood's and the Golden tower. At the north end of the town, by the road ſide, was the hoſpital of St. Nicholas, valued at £.13 *per annum*[q], which ſunk at the diſſolution, and is now the property of archdeacon Blackburne. Its chapel, I was told, was ornamented with carvings, and may be that mentioned by Leland, with ſtrange figures on the walls of it. 600 coins of Gratian, Maximus, Conſtantius, Valentinius, Valens, Julian, Honorius, and a ſilver ladle, were found 1719 on the ſouth ſide of Richmond caſtle[r].

[f] Lel. V. 100. [g] Lel. V. 115. [h] Tan. 674.
[i] Lel. V. 115. [k] Tan. 669. [l] Lel. Ib.
[m] Lel. I. 95. V. 113. [n] Ib. I. 95. [o] Tan. 681.
[p] Tan. 672. Of the White friars here ſee Ib. 691. [q] Tan. 672. [r] A. S. min.

A houſe

A houſe late belonging to Charles Yorke, eſq. is now the property of lord Dundas.

Very little remains of St. Martin's Benedictine abbey, founded without the town by Wymar, ſteward to the earl of Richmond A. D. 1100, cell to St. Mary's abbey at York, and valued at £. 47. "St. "Martines priori a cell to St. Mari abbey of York *in* "*ripa citer*, a litle beneth Richemont[r]."

The abbey of Begare in Britany having eſtates in England, and particularly in this county and Leiceſterſhire, there was a cell of alien monks of that abbey fixed at Richmond in the reign of Henry III. which, at the ſuppreſſion, was granted to the chantry of St. Anne at Thirſk, then to Eton college, then to Mountgrave priory, and at laſt, finally, to Eton[s].

Eaſeby. A little below Richmond, at *Eaſeby*, was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Roald conſtable of Richmond, 1152, and dedicated to St. Agatha, by which name it is now commonly known, and valued at £. 111 *per annum*[t]. "St. Agathes, an abbey of "White chanons *ripa ulter*, a litle beneth St. Mar-"tines. The lord Scrope was founder[u]." It is delightfully ſituated on the river Swale, a branch of which runs under its weſt end. The inner gateway fell down 1770. Through the outward the road leads from Richmond. The eaſt window of the hall has its beautiful tracery and mullions entire. The ſite of the church is traceable, the choir was very narrow, and the walls now breaſt high, in which were two tombs. Many of the Scropes were buried here. But the ſite has been dug up and defaced by the late tenants, and the font is in the garden of Mr. George Allan of Darlington. The ſite belongs to the heirs of Thomas Smith, eſq. of Gray's-inn. The pariſh church has ſome good painting in the windows. A richly carved pew of Henry lord Scrope formerly in this abbey church, is now in Wenſley church[x].

Aſk. *Aſk* hall near Richmond was the ſeat of the family of that name, ſince of the duke of Wharton, and now of Thomas, lord baron Dundas, ſo created Aug. 13, 1794.

Gilling. "*Gilling*, where ſome think the lord's manor was "afore the Conqueſt is a two miles from the town "of Richmont[y]." It was the manor of Alan Fergaunt, who built Richmond caſtle[z].

Gilling monaſtery, founded by Eanfleda, queen of Oſwin, and related to the murdered king, was ſo entirely deſtroyed by the Danes, that no traces of it remained[a]. A houſe here formerly belonging to lord Holderneſs is now the property of lord Dundas.

"Sir Henry Gaiſcoigne dwellith at a pretty place "caullid *Sedbyri*, having a prety parke and little lake "in it three miles north from Richmont[b]."

Ravenſworth In *Kirby hill* or *Kirby Ravenſworth* pariſh four miles north of Richmond is the ruined caſtle of Ravenſworth, the ſeat of the lord Fitz-Hugh.

A gold ring was found here, inſcribed ic, me, tien.

"*Ravenſwath* caſtle in a mares ground, and a park "on a little hanging ground by it. The lord Parre "is owner thereof[c]. The caſtle excepting two or "three ſquare towers, and a faire ſtable, with a "conduit coming to the hall ſide, it has nothing "memorable. The park is 3 miles in compaſs[d]."

In the townſhip of *Dalton Traverſe*, two or three miles north of Ravenſworth, is a place called *Caſtle Steeds*, where are remains of a caſtrum æſtivum on a ſlip of land above the confluence of two ſmall brooks in ſight of Watling ſtreet leading from Catarick by Gretabridge to Bowes[e]. Dalton Traverſe.

"*Keterik* is now a very poore towne, half a quar-"ter of a mile from the river ſide, and has now no "market. Ther is a place called *Keterik Swart*, or "*Sandes*, hard by the church, and ther be *quædam* "*indicia* of olde buildings and diggings of ſquarid "ſtones[f]." This is a high hill or keep at the weſt end of the churchyard, from which runs north-weſt a high ſtraight bank, or ſlope, whether natural or artificial I do not determine, and then another perpendicular from the meads without next the road, but ſeems too extenſive to be artificial. Gale[g] calls it *Caſtle hills* by the town, a mile from the bridge, once having on it four towers; alſo *Pala hills*, q.d. *Mont Palatinus*[g]. Ward in Horſley, p. 401, ſeems to call this a large tumulus, and the other works the military way. The Roman town and ſtation has been undoubtedly in the fields of *Thornborough* houſe, about half a mile from the bridge, and on the ſouth ſide of the river, for the road points to it directly on both ſides. Here their coins called Thornborough pennies have been found. There ſeems to have been a vallum on the ſouth ſide of the river, but long tillage has defaced the ſite. The incloſure of a ſquare field proper in ſituation and ſize for a fort ſeemed greater than ordinary, and the earth work on which the hedge grew very much reſembled a rampart; ſtones and foundations have been diſcovered all over it. The part of the town at Thornburgh ſeems by the blackneſs of the ſoil to have been burnt[h]. No falls in the river are much nearer than three miles at Richmond. Some barrows lie between it and Brunton village on the north ſide of the river, and ſome between Burgh, the ſeat of ſir John Lawſon, and the river on the ſouth ſide. A braſs pot full of coins was found many years ago[i], and they pretend here, as at Walbury in Eſſex and other ſtations, to have been ſtopped in their ſearches by a pair of iron gates, over which the earth fell while the workmen went to dinner. The level plot near the farm houſe may be about 20 acres: among the coins ploughed up in it was a gold Nero, Rev. Jupiter Cuſtos. Great quantities were given away by ſir John Lawſon's predeceſſors, and by himſelf to Charles I's cabinet. The braſs pot was redeemed by the ſequeſtrator's of his eſtates in the civil war for £. 8, being an unuſual metal. It is fixed in a brewing furnace, and contains about 24 gallons of water. In the ſame incloſure have been found baſes of pillars, and a brick floor with a perpendicular pipe of lead. In digging for lime 1703 on the hither bank of the river ſcarce 100

[r] Tan. 644. Burton, 272. Lel. V. 115.
[s] Lel. V. 114.
[t] Tan. 633. Smith, note on Bede.
[u] Lel. I. 95.
[x] Groſe.
[y] Ant. p. 12. MS. n. Ib.
[z] Tan. 683.
[a] Lel. I. 95.
[b] Lel. V. 114.
[c] Ant. Hepert. III. 78.
[d] MS. n. G. Camd.
[e] Ib. 664.
[f] Ib. VIII. 67. a.
[g] Ib.
[h] Lel. V. 113.
[i] Ward in Horſley, 399.

paces

paces below the bridge they found a vault with five urns with handles, the middlemoſt largeſt, all broken in pieces by the workmen in hopes of finding treaPl. XVI. 5. ſure. One of the handles was in the hands of ſir Henry Lawſon, inſcribed,

I. I. AVR HERACLE
PAT ET FIL F BAR.

which Mr. Gale[k] reads, *Figulinæ Britannicæ artifices*, or *Fabricenſes Barbarici*. Horſley[l] reads it, *Aurelia Heraclea patri et filio fecit beneremeritibus*.

Dr. Gale mentions the following inſcription here, which he ſays we owe to Mr. Camden, who inſerted it in a looſe leaf here in his copy given to Hearne by Dr. Smyth, and now in the Bodleian library[m]. It was found 17 July, 1620.

DEO QVI VIAS
ET SEMITAS COM
MENTVS EST T. IR
DAS. S. C. F. V. L. L. M.
Q. VARIVS VITA
LIS ET E COS ARAM
SACRAM RESTI
TVIT
APRONIANO ET BRA
DVA COS.[n]

Woodford gives the laſt line COSS. It belongs to A. V. 943. A.D. 191. Gale and Reineſius[o] conjecture the 6th line is to be read BF COS. *beneficiarius conſulis*, of whom ſee Vegetius II. 7. Horſley read the 4th *ſacra faciendo votum libentiſſime merito*. Woodford *ſacra fieri voluit*, &c.[p] Reineſius, p. 171, has *Sacro facto votum ſolvit lætus lubens merito*, and *ſolutum curavit fieri votum libens lubens merito*. Spon, Recherches, p. 101, who reads TIRIDAS, *Senatus conſulto fecit, voto lubenti libero munere:* others read *Sacrorum curator faciund.*

This is not now to be found. It proves, however, in Dr. Gale's opinion, that the road from London to Carliſle was the Herminſtreet, and had its name from Hermes, or Mercury, who taught men to open roads, and preſided over them[q].

Dr. Gale corrects Ptolemy's degrees 17 for 18, but Ward in Horſley[r] ſhews Ptolemy is right, though his latitudes in general are not to be depended on. On the ſouth end of the bridge ſtands a ſhell of a little chapel, where maſs was ſaid for the benefit of travellers who would ſtay and hear it. This is the fourth inſtitution of the kind; the others are at Wakefield, Rotheram, and Doncaſter[s].

According to the Itinerary the grand military way going north is divided into two branches here, as is evident by comparing together the I. II. and V. of the Itinerary, and we ſee the magnificent road from the ſouth divides juſt at Thornbury, both its branches being very conſpicuous not far from the place: one goes north by Piercebridge to Bincheſter, Ebcheſter, &c. through Northumberland into Scotland, the other by Gretabridge to Bowes, and then through Weſtmorland and Cumberland to Carliſle[t]. See it traced in Horſley, p. 401. The Hermin ſtreet continues ſouthward by the Britiſh name of *Leming lane*, all compoſed of ſtone and paved with coggles[u].

" The lorde Lovelle had a caſtle at *Killeſby* within Killeſby.
" a quarter of a mile of the ripe *citerior* of Swale, a
" mile beneth Keterike bridge. There appear great
" ruins. Maſter Metcalfe hiereth the lordſhip of the
" king. Some ſay that ther cam water by conduits
" into the tops of ſome of the towers[t]. It longed to
" the Conyeux [Coniers][u]."

" Richard lord Scrope, that buildid Bolton caſtle, Hornby caſtle.
" bought the heir general of St. Quintin that was
" owner of *Hornby* caſtle, and was content that one
" Coniers, a ſervant of his, ſhould have the prefer-
" ment of this warde, and ſo he had Horneby caſtle.
" Gul. Coniers, the firſt lorde of that name, graunt-
" father to him that is now, dyd great coſte on it.
" It was before but a mean thing[x]." " The lord
" Conier hath a caſtle in Richmonde called Horneby,
" and the caſtle is his uſual dwellyng place[y]." Lord Holderneſs took down and rebuilt great part of it in the antient ſtyle.

" *Bedal* is a fair market town, and next to Rich- Bedal.
" mond ſelf in the ſhire[z]." The handſome church containing monuments of Brian Fitz Alan, laſt heir male of that illuſtrious family, who died in Edward I. and his lady, and of Thomas Fitz Brian rector here in the reign of Henry III. is at the upper or north end of the ſtreet, and not far from it a handſome manſion houſe of Henry Pierſe, eſq. M.P. for Northallerton.

" *Topeclif*, an uplandiſh town, whos praty manor Topeclif.
" place ſtands on a hill about half a mile from the
" town almoſt on the ripe of Swale[a]."

" *Miton* village, 10 miles by north-weſt from York Milton.
" wherby the Scottes had victory of the Engliſch
" hoſt in Edward II's tyme[b]." Here is the ſeat of the rev. ſir Martin Stapilſton, bart.

" There appere great ruines in a valley of a houſe Aldburgh.
" or a little caſtle at *Albruch* village, and thereby
" runnith a beke. It ſtandith 2 miles ſouth from
" Perſe bridge on Teſe. There appear ruines of like
" buildings at *Cawdewelle* village a two miles weſt
" from Alburge. And betwixt thes 2 villages appere
" divers hillettes caſt up by hand, and many diches,
" whereof ſum be filled with water, and ſum of the
" dikes appere abowte St. John's that is paroch chirch
" to both the aforeſaid villages. The dikes and hilles
" were a camp of men of war, except menne might
" think they were ruines of ſum old town. The
" more likelihood is that it was a camp of men of
" warre. Cawdewel is ſo caulled of a litle font or
" ſpring by the ruines of the old place, and ſo

[k] or *Figuli Barriæ* or *Barbarriæ*. See Pitiſc. Lex. v. *Figulina*, & Falconerii epiſt. in Grævii Theſ. IV. 1490, & Sallengre Theſ. Ant. Rom. III. 788. MS. n. in Gale's Ant.
[l] P. 307. [m] Præf. ad Hemingford, xxi.
[n] See Everard Otto de diis vialibus. Journal des ſcavans; May, 1717. Memoires of Literature, vol. II. p. 501. MS. n. 2d Galei Ant.
[o] I. 171. 151. 924. [p] Horſley, 307. and MS. n.
[q] Hence Ερμης Ενοδιος in Heſychius, *Teutates* of the Britans. *Duy Taith.* Deus Viæ. Hercules had alſo charge of roads. MS. n. Gale in Ant. p. 14.
[r] P. 400. [s] G.
[t] G. [u] Stuk. II. 72. [t] Lel. VIII. 691. [u] Ib. V. 114.
[x] Lel. VIII. 54. 56. V. 115. [y] V. 116. [z] Lel. V. 115. [a] Ib. I. 75. [b] Ib. 74.

" runneth into a bekke half a mile of. This bekke " runneth thens to Aldburgh and four miles of to " Teſe *ripa citer.* This Teſe riſeth in a marſhe about " two miles ſouth-weſt above Caldwell[c]." Againſt " the mouth of Bowrne, on the other ſide of Yore " river, lyith Aldeburg village[d]. Mr. Ketterick Stanewick. " dwelleth at *Stanewicke* having a preaty place. It " is half a mile eaſt from Cawdewelle village wher " is ſeen the camp of men of warre[e]."

Bowes. " *Bowes* is a very exceeding poor thoroughfare[f]." This is agreed to be LAVATRÆ, the *Lavaris* (f. *Lavatris)* of Ravennas[g], which name remains in the adjoining river *Laver* and village of *Lartington.* The old caſtle formerly belonged to the earls of Richmond, now to Mr. Pullen, with the church ſtanding in the north part of the ſtation, whoſe bounds this way are thus harder to trace, but the ramparts on the other ſide may be reckoned in the ſecond degree, though the ditch is filled up. The ſouth rampart ſeemed about ſix or eight chains, and the entrance is ſtill to be diſcerned. The ſtation has been moſtly on the ground called Chapel hill, ſouth from the church and caſtle, and the town on the gentle deſcent from the ſtation to the river Greta. The mote of the latter ſeems to have coincided with the Roman ditch[h]. The inſcription on the communion table has been long loſt. Horſley[i] refers it to the 2d and 3d conſulſhip of Hadrian A. D. 119. The other is now at Appleby among thoſe preſerved by Mr. Bainbrigge with a modern inſcription, miſtaking Frontinus for the proprætor. Horſley reads it NOB CAES[k]. Virius Lupus was governor here under the ſingle reign of Caracalla, to which the 3d inſcription is to be referred. If Lupus was under Severus before Caracalla was joined with him, the latter would have probably been however mentioned as in that at Ilkley[l], and if afterwards, one would have expected AVGG.[m] *Balineum* is frequent with the beſt writers for *Balneum,* which ſeems only a contraction. The letters are better cut than uſual in that age. The Vettones were a people of Spain[n]. Horſley ſtrangely miſtook a funeral ſtone with a dog or *lamb* at the foot of a croſs (Pl. XVII. fig. 6.) for a vexillum, with a dog or wolf at the end of a pole. The caſtle ſtands on the ſummit of a hill declining ſuddenly ſouthward, and at its foot the river Greta. It is a long ſquare of 75 feet by 60, and 53 high, of two ſtories, built within the Roman vallum out of the Roman materials, and originally faced with ſquared ſtones[o]; at the ſouth ſide within is a gallery, and at the ſouth-eaſt a round ſtair tower. One of the lower apartments was ſupported by a central pillar with groined arches. The whole is ſurrounded by a deep ditch, on the ſouth ſide of which is a ſmall eſplanade, on the eaſtern point of which are remains of a bath 30 feet by 20 inches, with its aqueduct, and a room 15 feet ſquare. On a late incloſure of ſome common lands belonging to Bowes was diſcovered an antient aqueduct which conveyed the water two miles from *Levar* or *Levy* pool. Some adjoining lands have the name of *Lavaſtree,* or *Laſtrie*[p]. Coins of Nero, Veſpaſian, Fauſtina, Severus, and the lower empire, and fragments of ornamented pottery have been found near the caſile. A gold medal of Nero about 10 years ago, and two large braſs ones of Nerva and Antoninus Pius. The *thorough toll* is ſtill preſerved here.

" *Gretey* is a village ſtanding on Watheling ſtreet, Gretabridge. " and hath the name of Gretey river that rennith " through it and by Mr. Rokeſby's park gate into " Teſe. There is a park thereby waullid with ſtone " caullid *Bignelle* park. It longgith to the lord " Scrope. There apperith manifeſtly in divers places " by Gretey ...[q]." Leland probably here deſcribed " the Roman ſtation. " By Grety bridge is a park " of the lord Scropes called *Brignel* park, *Latine* " *brevis mons*[r]."

Not far from Bowes is *Gretabridge,* a ſmall village with two good inns, taking its name from a lofty bridge over the Greta, of one arch, ſuppoſed of Roman work or foundation[s], taken down thirty or forty years ſince, and a new one 78 feet and an half wide and 58 feet high from the water, built by Mr. Morrit in a line with the road. Here Mr. Ward places the MAGLOVE of the Notitia. The Maglove. George inn ſtands on one ſide of a ſmall ſquare camp, triple trenched, with the angles rounded incloſing about four or five acres; the four entrances very plain in a field called the *Holme* between the Greta and *Tutta,* a little brook: the military way has gone through it, and croſſed the Greta a little below the preſent bridge nearer to Morton, falling in again with the high road at a houſe a little from Gretabridge, and leaving the fort a furlong or two to the ſouth-weſt. The Roman town ſeems to have reached to Rookby and Morton. On the banks of the Greta, which is highly romantic hereabouts, was found 1702 an altar with this inſcription:

DEAE NYMPELA
NEINEBRICA × ET
IANVARIA : FIL
LIBENTES EXV°
TO SOLVERVNT.

Deæ Nymphæ Elanne
Inebrica & Januaria filia
libentes ex voto ſolverunt.

For ſo we are to read it as one of the two given by biſhop Gibſon. This is referred to the nymph *Elauna,* as preſiding over the neighbouring foreſt and river of Lune, which laſt may have had this name down to the confluence of the Teeſe and Greta. But this new deity may have originated purely from not attending to the laſt letter of the ſecond word, which is more probably NYNPE for AE, and the third word *Neinbrica.*

A letter received by Mr. Roger Gale by the hand

[c] Lel. V. 114. [d] Ib. VIII. 68. [e] Ib. V. 116.
[f] Ib. VIII. 69. [g] Gale's Antonin. 40. [h] Horſley, 410. [i] P. 305.
[k] P. 304. [l] Horſl. p. 311. [m] Ward, MS. n. on Horſl. 304. [n] Horſley, 304.
[o] Groſe. [p] Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the lakes, p. 5.
[q] Lel. I. 95. [r] Ib. V. 115. [s] Hutchinſon, 373.

ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed Mr. Eli Jackſon's 1726 gives the inſcription thus:

DEAENYMPEIN
NEIAFBRICA + FI
IANAIRIA : FI· L
TIBENS IXVo
TOSOLVERVN

and thus comments on it:

"In the account of Richmondſhire in the laſt edition of Camden I was ſurpriſed to ſee the inſcription on the altar found about 20 years ago at Gretabridge ſo very lame and unintelligible. Whoever ſent up the account of it ſeems to have been little converſant in matters of that nation, or has offended with his eyes open and put a groſs abuſe on all mankind, and moſt impertinently injured the editor of that noble work. I never ſaw characters remaining more perfect and legible. The ſtone is of a roughiſh grit hard and durable, often met with in that county. It has the patera and urceolus at the ſides, but no focus on the top. The characters are tall and ſtrait, not ſo much as one disjoining through the whole inſcription, which is obſervable for the O in VOTO ſtill ſubſiſting, and is the laſt office of two daughters in memory of their dead mother. It is now neglected among weeds and rubbiſh in Mr. Robinſon's garden at Rookby, reduced by a ſtrange reverſe of things to the vile function of a whetſtone for iron tools. There I ſaw it two years ſince unworthy the ſtation where it lies as it were buried and forgotten."

At the confluence of the two rivers was found this altar:

ONI
RS
SEI
ELLINVS
BFCOSPRO
VINCI E
SVPERIOR
VSLL M
. . . . . .

Ellinus beneficiarus conſulis
Provinciæ ſuperioris votum ſolvit
libentiſſime merito.

which has been ſo effaced and expoſed to the weather that the firſt part is illegible. *Provincia ſuperior* ſeems to anſwer to Dio's η ανω[t] ſpeaking of Germany, and here to the *Britannia ſecunda* of others. Here was alſo found by the ſide of the road about 50 years ago a milliary, now at Rookby, thus inſcribed:

IMPP DD
AVG. GALLO
ET VOLV
SIANO
AVGG

To the emperors Gallus and Voluſianus [his ſon] conſuls together, A. D. 252, which probably was the firſt year of their reign, which ended, A. D. 253. The title of *Domini noſtri* attributed to them, and the cut of the letters deſerve notice[u]. Another inſcription to theſe emperors was ſince found at Carliſle[x].

Another ſtone found here (Pl. XVII. f. 7). has

AVRELIA FROM . . . . .
SABIN FILIE * PATRI PI
ENTISSIMO *FRARISSI
MO FACVNDVM CVR SRMB
CAS . . . . . MGRFMPM.

* f. TE for *Et.*
* for Fratri kariſſimo.

Another found 1763 at Green's inn: Pl. XVII. f. 8. under a buſt:

D. M.
AVREL . . . . . .
IS EMERIT . . . . . .
. . . . . .

Another found in *Brignall* park: Pl. XVII. f. 9.

*IEOMλ
RTEA
ORTII
PRILE
LDλC. γ
CIITI.

* q. *Dee Mark*

Horſley mentions this as at Naworth[y], and reads it

Deo Marti
emeritus cohortis primæ Æliæ
Dacorum cui
præeſt tribunus.

In the ſame muſeum I ſaw 1763 the following inſcription brought from Naworth caſtle, on an altar 19 inches high by 8 broad:

DEO MAX
. . . . V . . . O
. . . . . VI .
MA . . . . . .

On a ſmaller altar:

DEO MA
RTI IIAVI.

On another 14 inches by 10: Pl. XVII. f. 10.

DEO
MART.

On a larger altar:

DEO MART
INEMA'
GEMV A
PAMPO
VIX VOL
VM. FLF
SOL's M
ITP
ROSV.

On an altar:

I.O.M.
COH.I.AEL.
DAC. C.P.

[t] LV. 564.
[y] Cumb. XIII. p. 255.
[u] Horſley, 305.
[x] Add. to Horſley.

STATIL.N

STATIL◦N
GINVS RB.[z]

On a ſtone:

I. O. M
COH. I. AEL
DAC. GORD
. . . . . .

Horſley adds, ANA. C. PEST.[a]

On an altar:

I. O. M
. . . H. AEL. DAC.
. . C. PRAEST
. . RELIVS FA
. . S TRIB
. . PETVO
COS.[b]

A ſmall portable altar 10 inches and an half by 4 and an half with a focus uninſcribed.

Another inſcribed:

D. M.
SALVIA DOMA
IA VIXSIT A MVIII.

Another[c]:

LEG $\overline{VI}$
VIC. P. F
F.

A milliary like the trunk of a term, which Horſley ſaw in the garden at Naworth, and gives Cumb. LVIII. referring it to A. V. 247.

IMP CAES
. . IVL . .
PHILLIPO
PIO FELI
CI
AVG
. . M. INL PHI
LLIPO . . . . .
. . . . . .

Here are other inſcriptions Greek and Latin from abroad, which ſee Pl. XVII. fig. 11. V. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

A fine ſtatue of a Gladiator from Italy, on the baſe BARIO. SARTI. DECA. broken by the careleſſneſs of a workman, who let a board fall againſt it: many Egyptian idols, and other antique ſtatues; with a number of antiquities, as urns, pateræ, bricks, &c. found here, ſome of which are engraved in Mr. Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the lakes, p. 378, but all neglected by the preſent proprietor.

Marmaduke Tunſtall, eſq. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries the altar, Pl. XIX. fig. 7. which he found 1778 on the ſide of the road lying among other ſtones half way between Gretabridge and his ſeat at Wyecliffe. Fig. 8. found in taking down a thick wall between the ſame places, and fig. 9. in the ruins of an old chapel near his houſe.

Rookby manor belonged to a family of that name from the Conqueſt, and came from the Dacres to the Howards[d]. The houſe was rebuilt by the late ſir Thomas Robinſon, member for Morpeth about 1730, who married Elizabeth 3d daughter of the late Charles Howard earl of Carliſle, and widow of Nicholas lord Lechmere, and it was by him ſold to Sawry Morrit, eſq. of York, who now poſſeſſes it. The Greta runs through the park with great rapidity over a number of rocky ſhelves into the Tees. Juſt at the conflux ſtood the pariſh church, which being ruinous ſir Thomas built a new chapel with a columbarium for the lords of the manor, juſt in the centre of the eſtate. This place gives title of baron to the family of Robinſon. Rookby.

By Rookby church door is or was the half figure of Pallas, Pl. XIX. fig. 10.

" Gretey cometh by a village called *Bannigham in* Baningham.
" *citer. ripa*, where dwellith a mean gentleman called
" Baningham. Thens to Gretey bridge 2 miles
" where be *aliquot diverſoria.* Thens to *Mortham* Moreton.
" Mr. Rokeſby's place *in ripa citer* ſcant a quarter
" of a mile from Gretey bridge and not a quarter of
" a mile beneth into Teſe[e]."

" Maſter Rokeby hath a place called Mortham a
" litle beneth Grentey bridge almoſt in the mouth of
" Grentey[f]."

On a lofty hill on the north ſide of the Greta in the midſt of a wood ſtands the old manor houſe called *Moreton* tower, from a lofty ſquare embattled tower at one end of it; a fine ſtructure of hewn ſtone with towers at the corners. The reſt of the manſion is converted into a farm houſe. Over the door of the hall is cut this inſcription; *Deo honor & gloria ſoli*; in the centre ihs[g]. In this neighbourhood Dr. Salmon places *Cataractonium*, which he ſuppoſes to have taken its name from the *Cataract* in the Tees, 10 miles nearer its ſpring where it falls down a rock as it is computed 20 yards. It muſt be owned he is more happy in fixing the ſituation here than in forcing ISURIUM from *Aldborough* to *Ripon.* Moreton tower.

Skargill caſtle, in the wapentake of Gilling Weſt, and not far from Bernard Caſtle, was the ſeat of the Skargills. Sir Marmaduke Tunſtall of Thurland caſtle, and Brantingham co. Durham, bought it, ſince which it hath been the property of the Tunſtals. Skargill.

Wycliffe, in the ſame neighbourhood, an antient ſeat of the Wycliffs, but came by marriage to the Tunſtals, who now enjoy it. Wycliffe.

Woburn hall, in the Wapentake of Hang Weſt, was a ſeat of the family of Sedgwicks; it afterwards belonged to the late ſir Roger Beckwith, bart. Woburn.

Hawkſwell, the ſeat of the Daltons. Hawkſwell.

Conſtable Burton, the ſeat of the Wyvils, baronets. Conſtable Burton.

Croft bridge is a ſtately ſtone bridge over the Tees. This place was the ſeat of an antient family called Clarevaulx, now of the Chaytors. This is in Gilling Eaſt wapentake. Croft bridge.

" The priory of *Egleſton* joineth hard to Thureſ- Egleſton abbey.

[z] Hutchinſon, p. 378. Horſl. Cumb. X.
[a] Horſl. Cumb. VIII.
[b] Hutchinſon. Horſl. Cumb. IX.
[c] Horſl. Cumb. XXIV. p. 256.
[d] Hutchinſon, 381.
[e] Lel. V. 115.
[f] Lel. Ib.
[g] Gent. Mag. XXIV. 494. Hutchinſon, 380.

" gylle

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

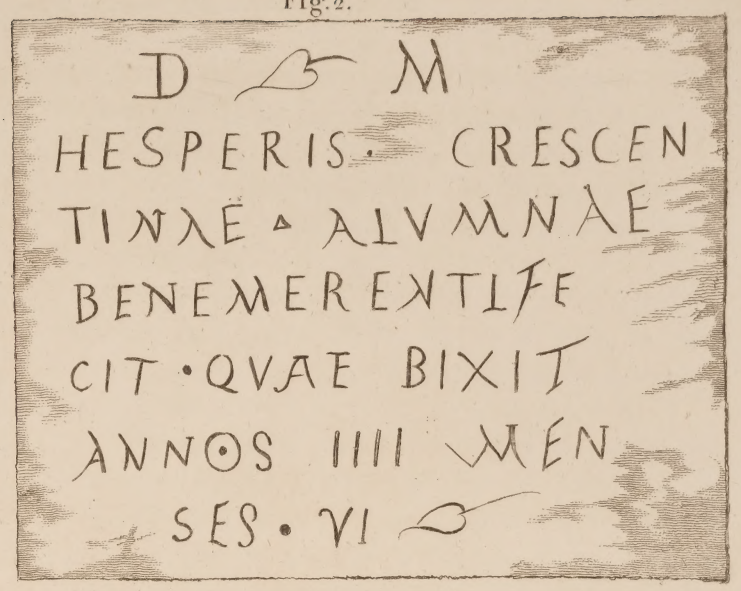


Fig. 3.

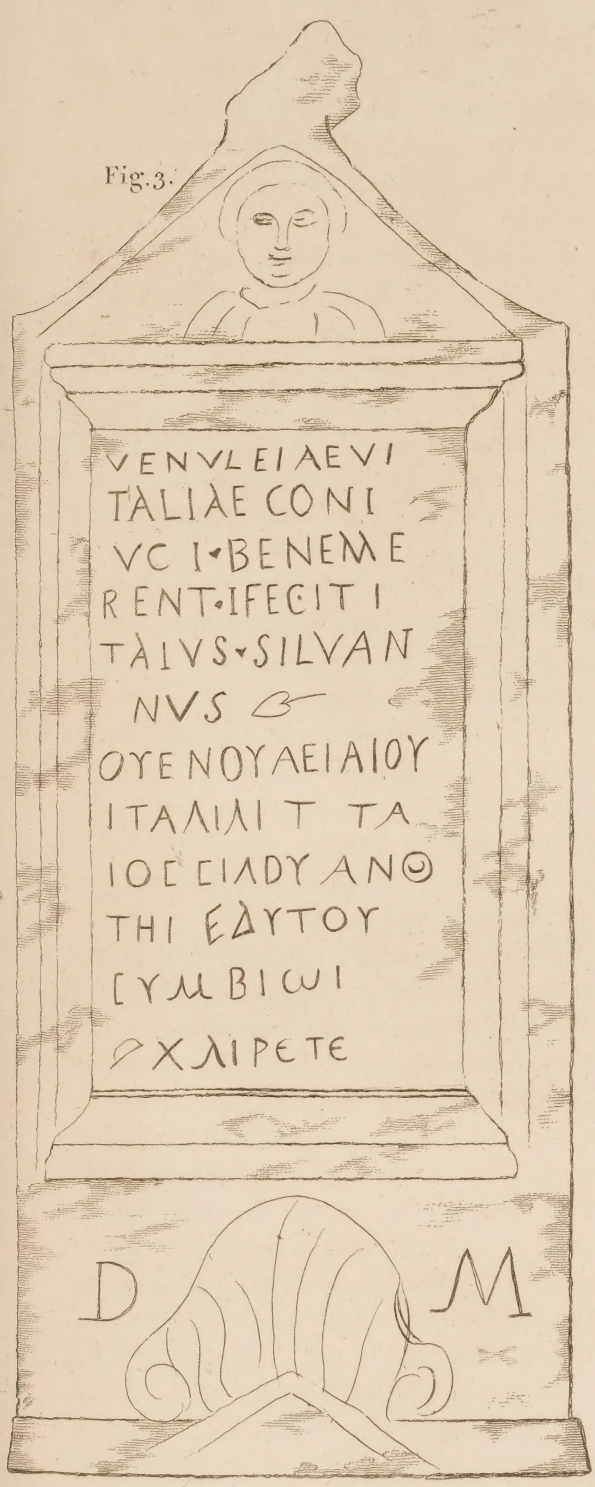


Fig. 4.

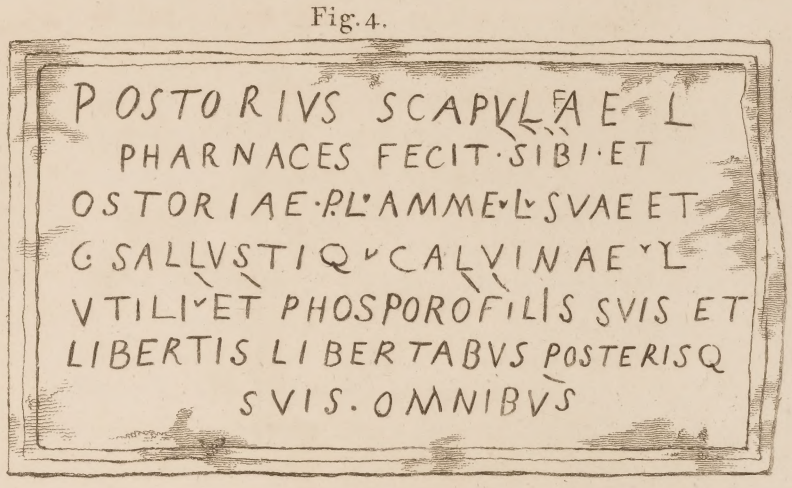


Fig. 5.

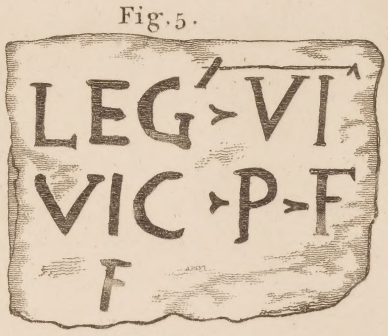


Fig. 6.

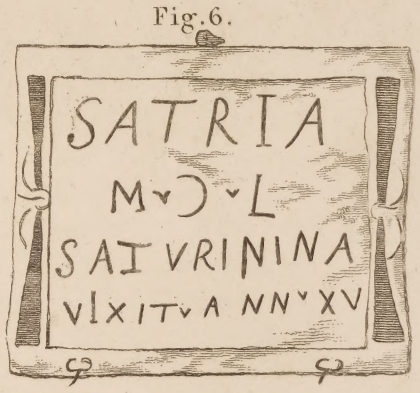


Fig. 7.

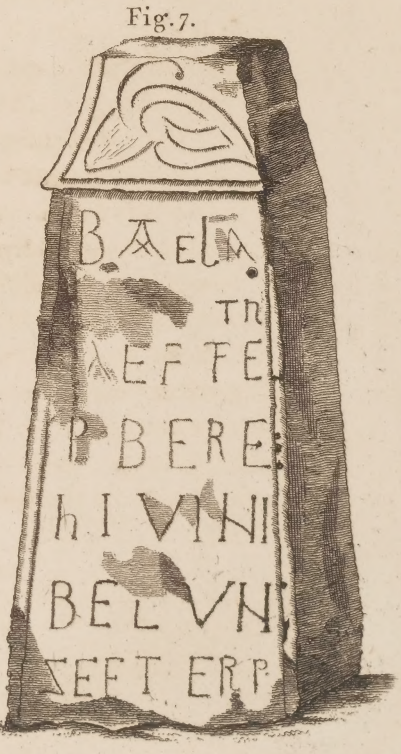


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

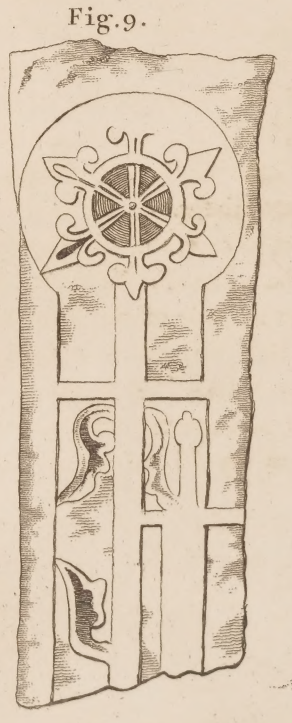


Fig. 10.

"gylle bek, and hangeth over the high banke of "Tese. I saw in the body of the chirch two very "fair tumbes of grey marble. In the greater was "buried as I lernid one sir Ralph Bowes, and yn "the lesser one of the Rokesbys. Hard under the "cliffe by Egleton is found on eche side of Tese "very fair marble wont to be taken up both by "marbelers of Barnardes castle and of Egleston, and "partly wrought by them and partly sold onwrought "by others[h]." "Ægleston *citer ripa* Tese a priory "of White chanons a mile beneth Barnardes castle "that is on the farther ripe. About a quarter of a "mile beneth Eglestou is a fair quarre of blak "marble spottid with white in the very ripe of "Tese[i]."

Not far from Rokeby about a mile south from Bernard castle, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, is Eglestou abbey (misplaced by Camden, Dugdale, &c. in Durham), where Ralph de Multon founded a Premonstratensian abbey in the close of the reign "of Henry II. valued at £.86 *per annum*[k]. It stands in a delightfully romantic situation among rocks of grey marble, which is dug and worked into chimney-pieces. The shell of it remains with a very simple east window, and those of the nave treble lancets; and a noble tomb, under which probably lay sir Ralph Bowes in the chancel, is now at Rookby house. Over a door, in the adjoining farm-house, are two shields, Lozenge a chief.

Stratforth. On the side of the Tees opposite to Barnard castle is the village of *Stratforth*, so called from its situation on a Roman road or street. The chapel stands on a cliff overhanging the river: at the east end without lies a freestone figure of a priest praying. On the octagon font are these initials R B ⍺. Q. if *Ralph Bowes* or any of his family.

Stanemore. The state of *Stanemore* is most perfectly expressed by its name, which Dr. Gale as happily renders *Saxetum*. The surface is indeed covered with moss and ling and sedgy or dry grass, but the soil is rock, large fragments of which start up thick on every side, and to the north a ridge of very high hills barren and bleak present themselves. The air over this tract is proportionably cold, and the piercing winds howl over it. The cattle that feed on it are small, and seem to feel the severity of the air and soil. Beyond Bowes not an inn or place of entertainment, and scarce a house presents itself till Spital on Stanemore. Brough at 13 miles distance, and to the west *Spital on Stanemore*, a single house for a like distance, in one continued extent of moor or mountainous country, bounded to the north by the rapid Tees, which as well as the Greta after rain in Stanemore comes rolling with a horrible noise over pieces of rocks that fall from these banks. Among these the first of these rivers tumbles down a precipice 60 feet perpendicular, in a dreary waste, where black mountains horrid with stones rise on the back of each other, without any trees except a small thicket of beech, filberd, and hawthorn, that grow on the Durham side of the fall; the opposite side being a wall of perpendicular rocks. The fall is parted into two streams, of which the southern is constantly tumbling in three cascades, and a small stream issues out of the north side into it. The other falls only after violent rains.

The Roman road leading from Whelp castle to Caer Vorran is called *Maiden way*, q. d. *Mai-dun*, the great ridge; and *Caer Vorwyn* may be translated the *maiden fort*[l]. Maiden way.

"Ther is a place an viii mile plaine west from "Bowis a thoroughfare in Richmontshire, cawlled "*Maiden castle*, where is a great round kepe, a 60 "foot in cumpace, of rude stones, sum smawl, sum "big, and be set *in formam pyramidis*, and in the "top of them all is set one stone in conum, being "a yard and half in length, so that the hole may "be countid an 18 foot high, and is set on a hill in "the very edge of Stanemore, and this is a limes "between Richmondshire and Westmoreland[m]." "Maiden castle, where now there is nothing but a "hille dyked, is hard by the east side of Wathelyng "street, five miles a this side Brough[n]."

The spital upon Stanemore or Rerecross hospital was given to the nunnery of Maryke before 1171[o]. At the turnpike-house on Stanemore stands a cylindrical stone, which appears to have been a Roman milliary: all that remains of the inscription is COH V. *Roycross* stands within the remains of a large oblong irregular entrenchment with two openings on each of the four sides, exactly opposite to each other, ten paces wide, defended by a rampart of earth and a hill within like a prætorium. The turnpike road passes through one end of it. About 1067 William the Conqueror and Malcolm king of Scotland concluded a peace at Newcastle, on these conditions, that Malcolm should enjoy that part of Northumberland that lies between Tweed, Cumberland, and Stanemore, and do homage to the king of England for the same. In the midst of Stanemore was to be set up a cross with the king of England's image on one side and the king of Scotland on the other, to signify that one is marche to England and the other to Scotland. This cross was called the *Recrosse*, that is to say, the cross of the kings[p]. The modern annalist of Scotland has not noticed this circumstance, which if it happened at all must have happened five or six years later, when he dates the homage of Malcolm 1072[q].

Maiden castle is square with inner ramparts of stone and outer ones of earth, each side 40 paces in length. The ascent on the side opposite to Brough very steep for above a mile: on the south it is inaccessible by a precipice, and on the north the ground is every where rugged and mountainous[r]. Maiden *castle*.

The great landholders in this county, at the making of Domesday survey, were, besides the king and the archbishop and canons of York, the bishop of Durham, the abbot of York, earl Hugh,

[h] Lel. I. 94.
[i] Ib. V. 115.
[k] Tann. 677. Burt 135.
[l] We have another Caer Vorwyn among the Ordevices.
[m] Lel. V. 116.
[n] Ib. VIII. 70.
[o] Tann. 673.
[p] Hector Boetius, B. XII. p. 267. Holinsh. Chron. of Scot. 255.
[q] Dalrymple, Ann. of Scot. I. p. 13.
[r] Hutchinson, p. 19.

Robert earl of Moriton, earl Alan, Robert de Todeni, Berengar de Todeni, Ilbert de Laci, Roger de Buſli, Robert Malet, William de Warren, William de Perci, Drogo de Holderneſs, Ralph de Mortemer, Ralph Paganel, William Deincurt, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Tiſon, Hugh Fitz Baldric, Erneis de Brun, Oſbern de Arcis, Odo Baliſtarius, Richard Fitz Erſaſt, Goisfrid Alſelin, Alberic de Coci, Goſpatric, and the king's thanes, and Roger de Poitou. It was divided then, as now, into North, Eaſt, and Weſt Ridings: Richmondſhire is not diſtinguiſhed. Beſides the ſurvey we have at the end a liſt of claims, and their ſettlement by jury [s].

Earls and Dukes of Richmond.

James I. created Henry Lodowic duke of Lenox earl of Richmond October 6, 1613, and afterwards in 1623 earl of Newcaſtle on Tine and duke of Richmond. He died the ſame year. After him his nephew James Stewart, duke of Lenox and earl of March, was by Charles I. created duke of Richmond Auguſt 8, 1641, and ſucceeded 1655 by his ſon Eſme, who dying young 1660, was ſucceeded by Charles earl of Lichfield his couſin german. He died without iſſue 1672 [t]. Charles Lenox, natural ſon of Charles II. by Louiſa Querouaille, afterwards ducheſs of Portſmouth, was Auguſt 9, 1675, created baron of Setrington, earl of March, duke of Richmond, duke of Lenox, earl of Darnley, and baron Methuen of Torbolton in Scotland, and 168$\frac{3}{4}$ duke of Aubigne in France. He died 1723, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon and nameſake, who died 1749-50 at Godelming, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake, and he by his nephew Charles, the 4th and preſent duke.

[s] Clamores de Ervicſcire in Weſt, Eſt, & North Redinges, & concordia eorum per homines qui juraverunt.
[t] Dugd. Bar. II. 426.

Rare Plants found in Yorkſhire.

Acer *Pſeudoplatanus*. The Greater Maple or Sycamore tree; in hedges: not uncommon.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or Horned Fern; on *Ingleborough* mountain.

Actea *ſpicata*. Herb Chriſtopher, or Baneberries; in a glen called *Whitfell* Gill, or *Arthur foſs*, near *Aſkrig*, and elſewhere.

Agaricus *piperatus*. Pepper Agaric; in *Marton* wood near *Craven*.

Aira *aquatica*, β diſtans. A variety of Water Hair-Graſs; in ſandy places.

—— *montana*. Mountain Hair Graſs; on ſandy heaths.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in paſtures not uncommon.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; in *Giggleſwick Tarn*, plentifully.

Allium *arenarium*. Broad-leaved Mountain Garlic; in a paſture at the back of the *Dun horſe* at *Ingleton*.

—— *carinatum*. Mountain Garlic; among rocks at *Girling Trough*, near *Coniſtone*, *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; in the lanes about *Giggleſwick*, and in the road between *Settle* and *Ingleborough*.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary; on turfy bogs: near *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Anemone *Pulſatilla*. Paſque Flower; in mountainous paſtures: near *Pontefract*, and elſewhere.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros; in ſhady places in a lane a mile from *Heptonſtal*.

Aquilegia *alpina*. Mountain Columbine; on *Ingleborough*.

—— *vulgaris*. Columbines; near *Whitwell*.

Arenaria *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; on the mountains about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. Wall Rue, or White Maiden hair; on the rocks about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

—— *Scolopendrium*. Harts tongue; on mountains.

—— *Trichomanes*. Common Maidenhair; on ſtone walls and rocks common.

—— *viride*. Green Maidenhair; on wet rock.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort; in ſandy paſtures and meadows about *Doncaſter*, and elſewhere.

Athamanta *Meum*. Common Spingle Meum Bald or Bawd Money; on the banks of a moiſt meadow at *Scamonden*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade; in *Haſlewood*, and at *Knareſborough*, plentifully.

Bromus *giganteus*. Tall Brome Graſs; under the ſtone walls in the road from *Settle* to *Giggleſwick*, and elſewhere.

Bromus *nemoralis*. Hairy-ſtalked Brome Graſs; in woods and hedges.

Bryum *æſtivum*. Spring Bryum; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Bryum *extinctorium*. Extinguiſher Bryum;
——*paludoſum*. Dwarf Bryum; on ſandy and turfy bogs;
——*rigidum*. Rigid Bryum;
——*ſericeum*. Silky Bryum;
} on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Byſſus *ſaxatilis*. Rock Byſſus; on chalky rocks and ſtones.

Campanula *hederacea*. Ivy-leaved Bell flower; near *Halifax*, and about *Sheffield*.

—— *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs, or Codded Corn Violet; in corn fields.

—— *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; near *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Cardamine *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock; on *Giggleſwick Scar*, and elſewhere.

Carduus *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; in fields near *Giggleſwick*, in *Skirrith* wood, and elſewhere.

Carex *diſtans*. Looſe Carex; on boggy grounds not uncommon.

—— *limoſa*. Brown Carex; on turfy bogs.

—— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

—— *inflata*. Bottle Carex; on bogs.

—— *veſicaria*. Bladder Carex; on the ſides of ditches, not uncommon.

Carum *Carvi*. Carraways; in meadows and paſtures: about *Hull*, plentifully.

Chara *flexilis*. Smooth Chara; in a bog at *Knaresborough*.

—— *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara; in ditches and lakes.

Chryſoſplenium *alternifolium*. Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage; on bogs: near *Bingley*, and elſewhere.

—— *oppoſitifolium*. Round-leaved Golden Saxifrage; on banks of rivulets: on the north ſide of *Ingleborough*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; in watry places; at *Newſham Car*, near *Thirſk*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Jagged-leaved Fleabane; near the eaſt end of *Shirty* Pool near *Ruſhy* moor.

Cochlearia *officinalis* β Grœnlandica. A variety of Common

Common Scurvy Graſs; by the river *Ribble*, near *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in a paſture cloſe by *Milſeur Luſh* near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Marſh Cinquefoil; in *Giggleſwick Tarn*, near *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Conferva *ægagropila*. Globe Conferva, or Moor Balls; in *Walling fen* moor, 12 miles weſt of Hull, a lake of 1 or 200 acres, on a large common, ſubject to be overflowed by ſalt water from the Humber. This lake has been drained ſince theſe vegetable balls were deſcribed in Phil. Tranſ. XLVII. p. 498.

Conferva *nigra*. Black Conferva; on the ſea ſhore.

——— *fulva*. Short Conferva; } on the ſhore.
——— *paraſitica*. Winged Conferva; }

Convallaria *maialis*. Lilly Convally, or May Lilly; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

——— *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in lord *Fauconberg's* woods at *Newby*.

——— *polygonatum*. Sweet Solomon's Seal; in the rocky part of *Sykes* wood near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.

Cornus *herbacea*. Dwarf Honey Suckle; on *Pickering* moor, and near *Doncaſter*.

Cotyledon *lutea*. Yellow Navel-wort; on walls and wet rocks in the eaſt part of *Yorkſhire*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Beamtree; in woods.

Cynoſurus *cæruleus*. Blue Dog's-tail Graſs; on the rocks near *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Cypripedium *Calceolus*. Ladies Slipper; in *Helks* wood near *Ingleton*, and in the neighbourhood of *Kilnſay*.

Draba *muralis*. Speedwell leaved Whitlow Graſs; on *Arnber Scar* near *Arncliff* in *Littendale*; and in *Malham* Cove.

——— *incana*. Wreathed-podded Whitlow Graſs; on rocks about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Dryas *octopetala*. Mountain Dryas; on *Arn Cliff Cloud*, a mountain near *Arn Cliff* in *Littendale* near *Kilnſay*.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Crow or Crakeberries; on mountains: on the ſides of *Ingleborough*, plentifully.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe bay Willowherb; in *Graſswood* near *Kilnſay*: among the rocks and meadows near *Sheffield*, and elſewhere.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Single-headed Cotton Graſs; on peat bogs frequent; in the aſcent to *Ingleborough*.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; in ſea meadows, at *Millington*.

Feſtuca *elatior*. Tall Feſcue Graſs; on the ſides of the river *Ribble*, near *Settle*, plentifully.

——— *ovina* β vivipara. Viviparous Sheeps Feſcue Graſs; on the bogs near the ſummits of *Ingleborough*.

Fucus *confervoides*. Rough Fucus; } on ſubmarine rocks and
——— *dentatus*. Dentated Fucus; } ſtones at
——— *fibroſus*. Fibrous Fucus; } *Scarborough*.

Fucus *filum*. Thread Fucus; on the ſhore at *Whitby*.

——— *muſcoides*. Thorny Fucus; }
——— *ovalis*. Ovate Fucus; }
——— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus; } in the ſea at
——— *tamariſcifolius*. Tamariſk Fucus; } *Scarborough*.
——— *tomentoſus*. Woolly Fucus; }

Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. Nettle Hemp with a party-coloured flower; in corn fields near *Settle*.

——— *villoſa*. Hairy Dead Nettle; in ſandy corn fields.

Galium *boreale*. Croſs leaved Ladies Bedſtraw; on the hills between *Kilnſay* and *Graſswood*, and elſewhere.

Galium *montanum*. Mountain Ladies Bedſtraw; on the rocks common.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian; on limeſtone hills and paſtures.

Gentiana *pneumonanthe*. Calathian Violet; in *Tatterſhall* park, *Stockton moor*, &c.

Geranium *Columbinum*. Long-ſtalked Dovesfoot Cranesbill; in corn fields and mountainous meadows.

——— *lucidum*. Shining Dovesfoot Cranesbill; on ſtone fences about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Cranesbill, or Muſcovy; about *Craven*.

Geranium *phæum*. Spotted Cranesbill; in mountainous paſtures: at *Clapham*; in the weſt riding.

——— *pyrenaicum*. Mountain Cranesbill; in meadows and paſtures: between *Bingley* and *Kighley*.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Cranesbill; on rocks and mountains: about *Settle* and *Malham*.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Wood Cranesbill: in paſtures and woods about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in paſtures and woods not uncommon.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed, or Catsfoot; upon *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Helleborus *viridis*. Wild Black Hellebore; in *Keddal* lane near *Leeds*.

Hieracium *murorum*. Wall Hawkweed, or Golden Lungwort; on the rocks near the water-fall at *Ayſgarth* force.

——— *paludoſum*. Succory-leaved Hawkweed; in wet meadows: about *Craven* plentifully, and elſewhere.

——— *ſubaudum*. Shrubby Hawkweed; a variety with leaves ſpotted with red; on the rocks in *Graſs* wood, and at *Gordal*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch; on limeſtone rocks.

Hippophae *Rhamnoides*. Sea Buckthorn; on the ſea bank between *Whitby* and *Lyth*.

Hypericum *montanum*. Mountain St. John's Wort; in *Sykes* wood near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.

Jaſione *montana*. Sheeps Scabious; in meadows and on heaths: near *Ingleton*.

Juncus *ſylvaticus*. Great hairy Wood Ruſh; in *Whitfell Gill*, near *Aſkrig*, and elſewhere.

Jungermannia *ciliaris*. Fern Jungermannia; in wet woods, heaths, and banks of rivers.

——— *puſilla*. Dwarf Jungermannia; in *Graywood*, near *Caſtle Howard*.

——— *quinquedendata*. Toothed Lichenaſtrum; in wet woods and ſhady places.

——— *trichophylla*. Hairy Jungermannia; on turfy heaths near *North Bingley*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch; in wet meadows and paſtures.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Toothwort; in ſhady places and mountains; at *Newborough* and *Wetherley Grange* woods.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; on rubbiſh and hedges between *Tickhill* and *Workſop*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander, or Pepperwort; in the corn between *Beningborough* and *Millington*.

Lichen *apthoſus*. Thruſh Liverwort; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

——— *atrovirens*. Greeniſh Liverwort; on rocks.

——— *cæruleſcens*. Bluiſh Liverwort; on trees near *Bradford*.

——— *craſſus*. Thick Liverwort; on rocks and heaths near *Malham*.

——— *fluviatilis*. River Liverwort; in the river near *Malham* cove.

——— *gelidus*. Broad Lichen; on rocks and ſtones near *Malham* and *Ingleton*.

——— *herbaceus*. Green Liverwort; on ſtony rocks and trunks of trees.

——— *miniatus*. Cloudy Liverwort; on rocks and ſtones; at *Malham Cove* and *Knareſborough* rocks.

Liguſtrum *vulgare*. Privet; in *Graſſwood* near *Graſſington*, and elſewhere.

Licoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball; on banks under hedges; near *Doncaſter*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Mountain Club-moſs; ——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; ——— *ſelago*. Fir Club-moſs; } on the ſummits of *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Money Wort; on bogs.

——— *thyrſiflora*. Yellow Looſe-ſtriſe with a globular ſpike; in the *Eaſt Riding* in wet places.

Melampyrum *pratenſe*. Meadow Cow-wheat; in a wood at *North Bierley*.

Melica *montana*. Mountain Melic Graſs; in *Skirrith* wood near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.

Mentha *piperata*. Peppermint; on the right hand of the road leading from *Leeds* to *Holbeck*.

Myrica *Gale*. Gale or Sweet Willow; plentifully at *Arkham* bog.

Narciſſus *poeticus*. Common pale Daffodil or Primroſe Peerleſs; in meadows and paſtures, near *Halifax*.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; on bogs.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lilly; in rivers and ponds: at *Sandhutton Car*, and near *Yearſley* bridge.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; in meadows and ſides of fields, not uncommon.

Ophrys *Apifera*. Bee Orchis; in chalk meadows and paſtures.

——— *cordata*. Leaſt Twayblade; on heaths and moors as on *Blackey* moor.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; on the hilly limeſtone paſtures at *Stackhouſe* near *Settle*, and in *Skirrith* wood, and near *Ingleton*.

——— *Nidus avis*. Birds Neſt: in *Thorp-arch* woods.

——— *ovata*. Twayblade; in woods and ſhady damp places: at *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; in a field by *Ledſtone* hall, *Leeds*, and at *Sprotborough* and *Malton*.

Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; ——— *conopſea*. Sweet Orchis; } in hilly limeſtone paſtures as on *Mill Iſland* near *Settle*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; about *Doncaſter*, and elſewhere.

——— *umbellatum*. Common Star of Bethlehem; by *Ledſtone* hall, *Leeds*.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Stone Fern; among ſtones.

——— *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on *Mear* bank by *Sykes* wood, and elſewhere.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; on bogs, not uncommon.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True Love, or One Berry; in *Kelkoe* road near *Settle*, near *Stockeld* and *Buſby*, and elſewhere.

Phallus *impudicus*. Stinking Morel, or Stinkhorns; in woods at *Rotheram*.

Phaſcum *repens*. Creeping Phaſcum; on trees.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods.

——— *ſaxifraga*. Small Burnet Saxifrage; in the fiſſures of the limeſtone rocks about *Settle*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Common Butterwort; on bogs, common.

Plantago *maritima*. Sea Plantain; in the road leading from *Kilnſay* to *Arncliff*, and elſewhere on the ſides of mountains near *Settle*.

Polemonium *cæruleum*. Jacob's Ladder; at *Malham* or *Maum cove*; by the ſide of the rivulet and in *Coniſtone Dib*, in a low wood, alſo at *Arnber Scar*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Snake weed; in wet meadows.

——— *hydropiper* β minus. Small Creeping Arſmart; near the *Foſs*, *York*.

Polypodium *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; about *Kilnſay*, among limeſtones on the right-hand ſide of the *Girling Trough* near *Coniſton*.

——— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; common on rocks, caſtles, and walls.

——— *Phægopteris*. Wood Polypody; in wet ſhady fiſſures of rocks.

Potentilla *fruticoſa*. Shrub Cinquefoil; on the banks of the *Tees*, near *Thorp* and *Eggleſton* abbey.

——— *opaca*. Small rough Cinquefoil; in paſtures near *Kippax*.

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinquefoil; on a ſtone wall at *Carlow nick*, adjoining the weſt end of the *Cray* paſtures near *Carr-end*.

Primula *farinoſa*. Bird's eye; on bogs, common.

Prunus *padus*. Bird Cherry; in woods.

Pyrola *minor*. Leſſer Winter Green; in woods near *Clapham*.

—— *rotundifolia*. Common Winter Green; in *Hackfall* wood near *Grewelthorpe*, and elſewhere.

—— *ſecunda*. Dented-leaved Winter Green; in *Haſlewood*, near *Sir Walter Vavaſor's* park.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Great Spearwort; in marſhes and ditches near *Beverley*.

Rhamnus *frangula*. Black Berry bearing Alder; in *Thorp-arch* woods.

Rhodiola *roſea*. Roſewort; on mountains.

Ribes *alpinum*. Mountain Currants; in woods and hedges.

—— *rubrum*. Red Currants; on the edges of the wet ditches.

Roſa *villoſa*. Apple Roſe; in *Graſſwood*, near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Cloudberry; on the higheſt mountains about *Settle* and *Ingleton*.

—— *Idæus*. Raſpberry; in *Graſſwood*, near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

—— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; in mountainous woods about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Salix *arenaria*. Sand Willow; in ſandy paſtures between *Kinſay* and *Arncliff*.

—— *Helix*. Spurge-leaved Willow; in watery places, common.

—— *herbacea*. Herbaceous Willow; in damp ſituations on mountains.

—— *pentandra*. Sweet Willow; on mountains; about *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

—— *reticulata*. Round leaved Dwarf Willow; on the top of *Ingleborough*, and on a hill called *Whernſide*, near *Ingleborough*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Water Pimpernel; on bogs.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Great or Meadow Burnet; common in paſtures.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soap Wort; at *Merton* bridge, on the *Swale*.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Orchis; on the moiſt hilly paſtures about *Settle*.

—— *albidum*. White Satyrium; in wet meadows; about *Malham*.

Saxifraga *autumnalis*. Autumnal Saxifrage; on the moiſt rocks of *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

—— *hypnoides*. Ladies Cuſhion; on mountains.

—— *oppoſitifolia*. Purple Saxifrage; on *Ingleborough* and *Pennigent*.

Scabioſa *Columbaria*. Mountain Scabious; on limeſtone rocks.

Scandix *odorata*. Sweet Cicely; under the ſtone walls about *Settle*, at the entrance into *Kilnſay* and in *Whitfell Gill*, near *Aſkrig*.

Schœnus *compreſſus* Flat-headed Bog-ruſh; in wet boggy places about *Ingleton*.

—— *nigricans*. Black Bog-ruſh; on a bog in *Skirrith* wood, near *Ingleton*.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Leaſt upright Club Ruſh; on the edge of a rivulet, near *Giggleſwick Tarn*, which runs from the ebbing and flowing well.

Scirpus *cæſpitoſus*. Heath Club Ruſh; on moors.

Scrophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort; in hedges, near *Newborough*.

Senecio *ſaracenicus*. Broad-leaved Ragwort; in wet meadows and paſtures: about *Clapham*.

Sedum *anglicum*. Mountain Stonecrop; on rocks, *Ingleborough*, and *Clapham*.

—— *villoſum*. Marſh Stonecrop; on the ſides of *Ingleborough*.

Selinum *paluſtre*. Marſh Selinum; in marſhes near *Doncaſter*.

Serapius *latifolia* β. A variety of common Helleborine; in *Sykes* wood, and elſewhere.

—— γ *paluſtris*. Marſh Helleborine; in the boggy part of *Sykes* wood, alſo near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

—— *longifolia*. White-flowered Baſtard Hellebore; under *Brakenſtrow*, near *Ingleton*.

—— *longifolia* β. A variety of White-flowered Baſtard Hellebore; in woods and buſhy places about *Clapham* and *Ingleton*.

—— γ. Another variety.

Silene *noctiflora*. Nottingham Catchfly; in corn fields near *Wetherby*.

Siſon *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep; near the *Foſs* at *York*.

Solidago *Cambrica*. Welch Golden Rod; on mountains.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurry; on bogs about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Splachnum *vaſculoſum*. Orange Splachnum; on wet mountains and heaths.

Staphylæa *pinnata*. Bladder Nut Tree; in hedges near *Pontefract*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift Sea Gilly Flower; in *Bleaberry-gill*, at the head of *Stockdale field*, near *Settle*.

Stellaria *nemorum*. Broad-leaved Stitchwort; in wet woods and hedges.

Stratiotes *Aloides*. Freſh Water Soldier; in ſlow rivers and ponds; at *Stork*, near *Beverley*.

Taxus *baccata*. Eugh; on rocks at *Giggleſwick Scar*.

Thalictrum *minus*. Leſſer Meadow Rue; in *Skirrith* wood, near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.

Thlaſpi *montanum*. Mountain Mithridate Muſtard; in the mountainous paſtures in the road from *Settle* to *Malham*, and in the paſtures about the ebbing and flowing well a mile from *Settle* towards *Ingleborough*.

Trichomanes *tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; in fiſſures of wet rocks.

Trientalis *Europæa*. Chickweed Winter Green; in woods and on heaths: near *Bingley*, and elſewhere.

—— *Europæa* β. A variety of Winter-Green; near *Giſburgh* in *Cleveland*.

Trifolium *alpeſtre*. Long-leaved Clover; in *Skirrith* and other woods.

—— *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil; among the corn near *Tadcaſter*.

Triglochin

Triglochin *paluſtre.* Arrow-headed Graſs; common in marſhy places.

Triticum *caninum.* Bearded Wheat Graſs; on banks and highways, common.

——— *junceum.* See Wheat Graſs; on the ſea coaſt near *Hornſea.*

Trollius *Europæus.* Globe Flower or Locker Gowlons; in *Skirrith* wood, and elſewhere.

Turritis *hirſuta.* Hairy Tower Muſtard; on old walls and rocks.

Ulmus *campeſtris γ.* Wych Elm; in hedges and woods.

Ulva *pruniformis.* Plum Laver; in *Malham Tarn.*

Vaccinium *Myrtillus.* Bleaberry; on heaths, common.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccos.* Cranberry; on boggy places about *Settle,* and elſewhere.

——— *Vitis idæa.* Red Bilberry; on heaths.

Veronica *montana.* Mountain Speedwell; in *Stockeld* woods and *Eſcricke.*

——— *triphyllos.* Trifid-leaved Speedwell; in corn fields near *Roſſington.*

Vicia *bythynaca.* Rough Vetch; in hedges near *Doncaſter.*

——— *ſylvatica.* Wood Vetch; in *Skirrith* wood near *Ingleton.*

Viola *grandiflora.* Yellow Violet; in mountainous places frequent; about *Attarnire Cliff,* near *Settle.*

——— *paluſtris.* Marſh Violet; in *Giggleſwick Tarn,* and elſewhere.

A MAP of DURHAM

from the best

AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 20th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

NORTHUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND

WESTMORELAND

YORKSHIRE

WEARDALE FOREST

STANHOPE

WOLSINGHAM

BERNARD CASTLE

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of L

Longitude West from 55 London

NORTHUMBERLAND

CHESTER WARD

EASINGTON WARD

DARLINGTON WARD

STOCKTON WARD

GERMAN OCEAN

TYNE MOUTH

SOUTH SHIELDS

SUNDERLAND

NEWCASTLE

Gateshead

DURHAM

HARTLEPOOL

WEST AUCKLAND

BISHOP AUCKLAND

SEDGEFIELD

STOCKTON

DARLINGTON

YARM

Tyne River

Derwent River

Wear River

Tees River

TEES MOUTH

Watling Street

Roman Station

Meridian of Latitude.

5
LV
55
50
45
40
35

BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM.

THE biſhoprick of *Durham*, or *Dureſme*, bordering on Yorkſhire to the north, is of a triangular ſhape, the point being towards the weſt at the concurrence of the northern boundary and the ſources of the *Tees*. Towards the ſouth it is bounded throughout by the Tees; on the north firſt by a ſhort line from the point to the river Derwent, then by that river till it receives the little river *Chopwell*, and laſtly by the *Tine*. The baſe of the triangle towards the eaſt is formed by the ſea coaſt, which the German ocean laſhes furiouſly with a great noiſe.

Towards the point are open fields, thin woods, ſleek hills, with ſome veins of iron, and graſſy dales. The hills which I have called the Engliſh Apennines run acroſs this angle. Towards the eaſt or baſe of the triangle, as alſo on the ſides, the ſoil is very fit for cultivation, and repays the huſbandman's toil, being interſperſed with meadows, paſtures, cornfields, thick ſet with towns, and rich in pit coal, which we uſe for firing in many places. Some will have this coal to be black earthy bitumen, others jet, others the Thracian ſtone, which are all proved to be the ſame by that greateſt foſſiliſt George Agricola. Certain it is that this our coal is nothing but bitumen hardened and baked by heat under ground, for it has the ſmell of bitumen, and, if ſprinkled with water, burns fiercer and clearer: but whether it can be quenched with oil I have not tried. If the *lapis obſidianus* be found among us, I ſhould ſuppoſe that to be the ſame that is found in other parts of England, and is commonly called *Canole Coal*, being hard, ſhining, light, flaking off, and ſoon kindled to a flame. But theſe points I ſubmit to thoſe who are better acquainted with the ſecrets of Nature.

Sea Coal.

Lapis Obſidianus.

Canole Coal.

This whole tract, with others adjoining, is called by the Monks in their writings *St. Cuthbert's Land*, or *Patrimony*. They gave this name to all that belonged to the church of Durham, of which Cuthbert was accounted patron, who, being biſhop of Lindisfarn in the infancy of the Saxon church, led a life of ſuch ſanctity and purity as to be ranked among the ſaints. Our princes and nobility eſteeming him a tutelar ſaint againſt the Scots, not only paid frequent viſits of devotion to his body, which writers would perſuade us was preſerved whole and uncorrupt, but likewiſe gave him large eſtates, and granted many privileges. King Egfrid gave great revenues in York, with *Creke* beforementioned, and the city *Luguballia*, to Cuthbert himſelf in his life time, according to the hiſtory of Durham[a]. King Alfred and Guthrun the Dane[b], whom he made governor of Northumberland[c], afterwards, to uſe the words of an old book, "gave all the country be-"tween the rivers *Were* and *Tine* to Cuthbert, and "to the miniſters of his church for ever, for their "maintenance, that they might never want. They "alſo ordained that his church ſhould be a ſafe re-"fuge to all that fled to it, that whoſoever, for what-"ſoever cauſe, fled to his body, ſhould have peace "for 37 days without any pretence to the contrary." Kings Edward and Athelſtan, and Cnute or Canute the Dane, which laſt came barefoot to St. Cuthbert's ſhrine[d], not only confirmed but augmented theſe laws and privileges: nor was leſs favour ſhewn by William the Norman, from whoſe time it was declared a county palatine, and ſome of the biſhops like counts palatine engraved on their ſeal a knight armed at all points ſitting on a horſe with trappings, brandiſhing in one hand a ſword, and holding forth in the other the arms of the ſee. The biſhops had alſo their regalities, inſomuch that the effects of outlaws devolved to them and not to the king, and the common people, inſiſting on their privileges, refuſed to ſerve the king in Scotland, alleging, as the regiſter of Durham is my authority, "that they were "Haliwerke folkes, i. e. perſons inliſted in ſacred "ſervices, and held their lands to defend St. Cuth-"bert, and that they were not obliged to go out of "the biſhopric beyond Tine or Tees for king or "biſhop." But Edward I. firſt broke through theſe privileges. For, acting himſelf as honorary abitrator between biſhop Anthony Bec and the Prior, who warmly diſputed about their lands, and they not acquieſcing in his determination[e], "he ſeized, ſays "my author, the biſhop's liberties into his own "hands, and made ſtrict inquiry, and offered great "violence to privilege." The church, however, afterwards recovered her rights, and held them inviolate[f] to the time of Edward VI. to whom, on the diſſolution of the ſee, all its revenues and privileges were granted by parliament. Queen Mary ſoon after re-eſtabliſhed it with the ſame authority, and reinſtated the church in all the rights it now enjoys. For lately James Pilkington ſued queen Elizabeth for all the lands and chattels of Charles Nevill, carl of Weſtmoreland, and other outlaws in this county, who had waged war againſt their country,

St. Cuthbert's Patrimony.

[a] Biſhop Gibſon obſerves, his charter, whether genuine or ſpurious, mentions no ſuch thing. Simeon Dunelm. indeed, or rather abbot Turgot, ſay, that "Creke was given him by this king, that in his way he might have a manſion to reſt at," probably in his attendance on the court at York. G. But the charter mentions both Creeke and Luguballia. Smith's Bede, App. p. 782. and Sim. Dunelm. ed. Bedford, p. 47.

[b] Malmeſb. II. 23.

[c] Alfred and Guthrun, whom our hiſtorians call alſo Guthred, Cuthred, Goring, Gurmund, ſeem to have divided between them the whole kingdom and to have enacted laws jointly to be obſerved by the Engliſh and Danes. G.

[d] from a place called *Garmondway*, five miles from Durham. G.

[e] or, as others ſay, provoked at the biſhop's joining the earls Mareſchal and Hereford.

[f] except certain liberties taken away by ſtatute, and annexed to the crown. G.

and would have profecuted his claim, had not parliament interpofed, and for that time, as it is expreffed, awarded it to the queen, becaufe fhe had at her own great expence delivered both the bifhop and the fee from the rebels. But it is time to wave thefe matters, and return to the defcription of places.

Tees r. Teifis, Tuefis

The river which defends the fouth fide of this county is called in Latin *Teifis* and *Teifa*, in common language *Tees*, by Polydore Vergil, an Italian, who had his own *Athefis* or *Adige* in mind, without any reafon *Athefis*; and in Ptolemy it feems to have the name of ΤΟΥΑΣΙΣ and TVESIS, though by the fault of the tranfcribers its name is mifplaced. For that geographer having placed the TVESIS and TINA in the remote part of Britain, now inhabited by the Scots, and this county being inclofed between the *Tees* and *Tine*, if I might prefume to correct the old geographer, I fhould reftore thefe to their proper places, and that too I hope, with the leave of the Scots, who have no rivers for whom they can juftly claim thefe names. The *Tees* rifes in the wafte of Stanemore, and hurrying with it many brooks from all parts ruffhing over rocks, among which at *Egleſton.* *Egleſton* (where Conan, earl of Britanny and Richmond, found a monaftery[g]), they cut marble, firft *Bernard c.* arrives at *Bernard Caſtle*, built and named from *Bernard Balliol*, great-grandfather of John Balliol, king of Scotland. But this John Balliol, whom Edward I. had declared king of Scotland, loft this caftle with his other eftates in England for having broken his allegiance to Edward. At the fame time the king being difpleafed with Anthony bifhop of Durham "took from him this caftle, with its ap- "purtenances (as the regifter of Durham has it), "and beftowed it on the earl of Warwick, *Herks* "and *Hertnes* on Robert Clifford, *Kewerſton* on "Jeffrey de Hartlepool, which the bifhop had held "after the forfeiture of J. de Balliol, R. de Brus, "and Chriftopher de Seton." But a few years after bifhop Lewis de Bellomont of the blood royal of France, who is repreſented as totally void of learning, commenced a fuit for this caftle and the other eftates, and obtained his caufe, fentence being given in thefe words: "The bifhop of Durham ought to "have the forfeitures of war within the liberties of "his bifhoprick, as the king has them without." *Stretlham.* Near it is *Stretlham*, where long lived the famous and knightly family of *Bowes*, which often on emergent occafions did fingular fervice to their king and country. They derive their defcent from William *de Arcubus*, to whom, as I have read, Alan the Black, earl of Britanny and Richmond, granted for arms "the fhield of Britanny charged with three bows."

Not five miles hence, a little further from Tees is *Standrope.* *Standrope*, called alfo *Stainthorp*, or *the ſtony town*, a little market town, where was a collegiate church, the work and burial place of the *Nevilles*. Near *Raby* caſtle. this is *Rabye*, which Cnute, or Canute, king of Denmark, gave to the church of Durham[h], together with the country round it, "and Stanthorpe to hold "freely for ever. From which time (as my author "fays), the family of Neville, or de Nova Villa, "held Raby of the church, paying £. 4 and a "ftag yearly." They derive their defcent from Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, of whofe pofterity Robert, fon of *Maldred*, and lord of Raby, marrying the daughter of Jeffrey *Neville*, a Norman (whofe grandfather Gilbert Neville is reported to have been admiral to king William I.) his iffue took the name of Nevill, and grew up to a moft numerous and potent family, who built here a very fpacious caftle, which was their firft and principal feat. Thefe two places, Stainthorp and Raby, are feparated only by a fmall ſtream, which, after a courfe of a few miles, falls into the Tees near *Selaby*, where is *Selaby.* now the feat of the *Brackenbury* family, conſiderable both for their antiquity and intermarriages with the heireffes of *Denton* and *Wicliff*. *Family of Neville.*

Tees proceeding hence by *Sockburne*, the habi- *Sockburne.* tation of the antient and noble family of *Coigniers*, of which were the barons *Cogniers* of *Hornby* (whofe *Barons Cogniers.* eſtate greatly increaſed by marriage with the heireffes of *Darcy* of *Menill*, and William *Nevill*, earl of Kent, and lord *Fauconberg*, came in the laſt age to the *Atherſtons* and *Darcies)*, paſſes near *Derlington*[i], a *Derlington.* conſiderable market town, which *Seir*[k] *ſon of Ulphus*, a Saxon, with leave of king Etheldred, gave to the church of Durham, and Hugh *Pudſey* beautified with a church and buildings. In the country hereabouts[l] are three pits of a ſurprizing depth, commonly called *Hell Kettles*, from the water heated in *Hell Kettles.* them by the compreſſion[m] of the air. More ſenſible *Deep pits.* perſons, with great probability, ſuppoſe them to have ſunk in ſome earthquake. For we read in the Chronicle of Tinmouth that "A. D. 1179, on Chriſt- "mas day, at Oxenhall, in the territory of Darling- "ton, and biſhopric of Durham, the earth lifted "itſelf up like an high tower, and continued ſo that "day as it were immoveable till the evening, when "it fell down with a horrible noiſe, to the terror "of the whole neighbourhood, and the earth ſwal- "lowed it up, and formed there a deep pit, which "remains to this day in proof thereof." Biſhop Cuthbert Tunſtall firſt diſcovered that theſe pits had ſubterraneous paſſages and diſcharges, having found in the Tees a gooſe which he had marked and put into one of them for an experiment. After Darlington the Tees has no towns of more note on its banks *, but waſhes the edges of green fields and country villages with its winding ſtream, and at length throws itſelf at a wide mouth into the ſea, where it begins the baſe of the triangle on the coaſt.

Hence the ſhore runs northward, interſected by ſeveral little rivers near *Gretham*, where Robert *Gretham.* biſhop of Durham founded a handſome hoſpital, having obtained the manor of Peter lord de *Montfort*. Near this is *Claxton*, which gave name to a famous *Claxton.* family in theſe parts, which I the more willingly mention, becauſe of it was T. Claxton, a great admirer of venerable antiquity. After this the ſhore projects with one ſmall cape, ſcarce ſeven miles above the mouth of Tees, on which is *Hartlepole*, a *Hartlepool.* noted market town and ſecure harbour conveniently ſituated.

* The barons *(nobiles*, gentlemen. G.) named *Sur Teis* flouriſhed formerly on its banks at Dinſdale, a mile or two below Sockburn.
g Egleſton abbey belongs to Richmondſhire, where ſee it.
h Sim. Dun. p. 164.
i Mr. Camden here runs up the Tees. Darlington is a mile from the Tees at Blackwall, and that four miles above Sockburn.
k *Styr.* Sim. Dun. p. 29. G. Cod. Dun. ap. Lel. I. 52.
l *In hujus agro*, in a *field* belonging to this place. G.
m *Antiperiſtaſis.* Reverberation. G.

ſituated. Bede[n] ſeems to call it Heoꝛtu (which Huntingdon[o] tranſlates *Hart iſland)*, where he ſays Heiu[p], a religious woman, formerly founded a monaſtery; if *Heorteu* be not rather the name of that ſmall tract as the regiſter of Durham ſeems to inſinuate, and elſewhere calls *Heort-neſſe*, becauſe it runs a good way into the ſea. From this for 15 miles the ſhore, ſtraight and beſprinkled with towns, affords an agreeable proſpect from ſea, till it opens for the river VEDRA, as Ptolemy calls what Bede[q] calls *Wire*, the Saxons Ƿeoꝛȝ[r], and we *Were*. This riſes in the very point of the triangle or weſtern extremity of the county from two little rivers *Kell hop* and *Burn hop*, which uniting in one aſſume this name, and haſten eaſtward through vaſt heaths, large parks belonging to the biſhop, and by *Witton*, a caſtle of the lords *Evers*, an antient and noble family in this county, being deſcended from the lords of *Clavering* and *Warkworth*, and by daughters from the barons *Veſcy* and *Atton*, and illuſtrious for their military achievements, as Scotland can teſtify. For the little town of *Kettnes* in the further part of Scotland was given them for their ſervices by Edward I. and Henry VIII. in the laſt age conferred on them the title of baron. After this the Were, after a courſe of a few miles, receives the little river *Gaunleſſe* from the ſouth, where, at their confluence on higher ground, ſtands *Aukland*, ſo called from *Oaks*, (as *Sarron* in Greece) where it beholds the towered epiſcopal palace magnificently repaired by Anthony Bec, and the moſt beautiful bridge built about 1400 by biſhop Walter Skirlaw, who alſo enlarged this pariſh, and built a bridge over the Tees at *Yarum*. From hence the Were turns northward that it may the longer water this county, and preſently on the brow of a hill beholds the remains of an ancient city, not decaying, but actually long in decay, which Antoninus calls VINOVIVM, Ptolemy BINOVIVM: but in this laſt author it is ſo much miſplaced, and put as it were under another climate, that it would never have been diſcovered had not Antoninus pointed it out. We call it at preſent *Bincheſter*, and it conſiſts of not more than two houſes, but is remarkable for the ruins and traces of walls in its neighbourhood, and for the Roman coins frequently dug up called *Bincheſter pennies*, and for Roman inſcriptions, of which I lately lighted on the following on an altar:

A Promontory in our language is called *Neſſe*.

Vedra r.

Were r.

Witton.

Gaunleſſe r.

Aukland.

VINOVIUM.

BINOVIUM.

Bincheſter.

Concerning the Deæ Matres ſee in Lancaſhire A. D. 236.

Votum ſolvit lubens merito.

DEAB.
MATRIB. Q. LO..
..CL. QVIN
TIANVS....COS
V. S. L. M.

Another ſtone lately dug up here, much defaced, exhibits this inſcription on cloſe inſpection:

.....
.....
TRIB. COHOR. I.
CARTOV[s].....
MARTI VICTORI
GENIO LOCI
ET BONO
EVENTVI.

I find no more about this place than that an antient book ſays that the earls of Northumberland took this with other towns from the church, when that curſed thirſt for gold ſwallowed up even the ſacred poſſeſſions of the church.

Among riſing hills on the other ſide of the Were appears *Branſpeth* caſtle, built by the *Bulmers*, and by a daughter of Bernard[t] Bulmer, who married Geffrey[u] Nevill, conveyed with other conſiderable eſtates to the latter family. The Were afterwards ruſhes over numbers of large ſtones, which unleſs it is ſwoln by rain, are never covered with water, and upon which, if water be poured and ſtirred about, it imbibes a brackiſh taſte, which is not obſervable any where elſe. At the little village of *Butterby* alſo, when the river ſinks in ſummer time, a reddiſh ſalt water ſprings out of theſe ſtones, which, by the heat of the ſun, ſo whitens and concretes, that the people hereabouts make their ſalt of it.

Branſpeth c.

Salt ſtones.

The river now, as if intending to form an iſland, ſurrounds, almoſt on every ſide, the chief city of the county, ſituate on a hill, whence the Saxons gave it the name of Dunholme. For they called a hill *Dun*, and a river iſland Dolme, as we learn from Bede[x]. Of this Latin writers have made DVNELMVS, but the common people moſt corruptly call it *Durham*[y], or *Dureſme*. Its natural ſituation is high and ſtrong, of no great extent, and of an oval form, environed by the river on all ſides, except the north, and walled round. On the ſouth part, almoſt where the river contracts itſelf, the cathedral riſes with lofty ſpires and towers. In the centre is the caſtle, ſituate as it were between two ſtone bridges over the river on the eaſt and weſt. North of the caſtle is the market place and St. Nicholas' church, whence extends to the north a long ſuburb running round within the river, as alſo others on both ſides beyond the river leading to the bridges, and having each their reſpective churches. This city is of no great antiquity. For when the monks of Lindisfarn were harraſt by the Daniſh wars, and wandered about with the reliques of St. Cuthbert, not knowing where to ſettle, they at laſt, by divine admonition, if we may believe their ſtory, fixed here A. D. 995. But take the ſtory from my author of Durham[z]. "The crowd of people that accom-
"panied the moſt holy father Cuthbert's body came
"to Durham, a place of natural ſtrength, and not
"very fit for habitation, entirely ſurrounded on every
"ſide with thick woods, except a ſmall plain in the
"centre, which uſed to be ploughed and ſown,
"where biſhop Aldwin afterwards erected a large
"church of ſtone. The aforeſaid prelate, aſſiſted by
"all the people and by Uthred earl of Northumber-
"land, felled and cleared away all the wood, and
"ſoon rendered the place habitable. In ſhort, all
"the people from the river Coquet to the Teiſe chear-
"fully lent their aſſiſtance both to this work, and
"afterwards to build the church, never ceaſing their
"attendance till it was finiſhed. In this manner
"was the wood grubbed up, and dwellings allotted
"to every one. The aforeſaid prelate, from a fer-
"vent love to Chriſt and St. Cuthbert, began a

DVNELMVS

DURHAM.

[n] III. 24. IV. 23. [o] *Hertei*: i. e. *inſula ſervi*, III. f. 191. [p] or, as ſome copies, *St. Bega*. [q] Wire.
[r] pine. pina. [s] perhaps *Cornov.* Cornoviorum ala was at Pons Aelii. Horſley, p. 296.
[t] Bertram. G. [u] Robert G. [x] [y] from the Norman *Dureſme*. G.
[z] Simeon Dunelm. inter X. Script. p. 28.

"comely church of no ſmall dimenſions, and bent "his whole mind to finiſh it." Thus he.

Not many years after, thoſe Engliſh who could not ſubmit to the Norman government, truſting to the natural ſituation of the place, made it the ſeat of war, and gave William the Norman no little trouble. Gulielmus Gemiticenſis[a] writes, that "they retired "to a part of the country inacceſſible by wood and "water, and throwing up a ſtrong rampart, ſecured "the caſtle, which they called Dunholm, from "whence they made frequent ſallies and maintained "their ground there for ſome time waiting the arri- "val of Swene king of Denmark." But the event not anſwering their expectation, they ſecured themſelves by flight, and king William coming to Durham granted many privileges for the eſtabliſhment of the church's liberties, built the caſtle beforementioned on the top of the hill, which afterwards became the reſidence of the biſhops, and the keys of it, on a vacancy in the ſee, were by an antient cuſtom hung up on the ſhrine of St. Cuthbert.

When this caſtle was finiſhed William of Malmſbury, who lived about that time, gives this deſcription of the city[b]. "Durham is a hill riſing from a "level vale gradually and with a gentle aſcent to a "point, and, though its rugged and ſteep rocky "ſituation forbids all approaches of an enemy, yet "the moderns have erected a caſtle on the hill. At "the foot of the hill runs a river well ſtocked with "fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon." Nearly at the ſame time, as the antient book relates, biſhop William de Carilepho, who placed the monks here after the univerſal deſtruction of their houſes by the Danes, pulled down the church which Aldwin had built, and began another in a better ſtyle, which his ſucceſſor Ralph finiſhed, and biſhop Nicholas Fernham, and prior Thomas Melſcomb[c] added a new fabric A.D. 1242. A long time after biſhop W. Skirlaw added to the weſt end of the church a beautiful piece of building called the *Gallilee*, and removed into it venerable Bede's marble tomb. Hugh Pudſey had formerly begun a building here, into which, according to the old book, "women were allowed to enter, "who, being debarred perſonal acceſs to the more "retired receptacles of the bodies of the ſaints, "might receive comfort from the ſight of ſaints." This biſhop Ralph, as our hiſtorian relates, "levelled and opened an area between the church and "caſtle, which was covered with houſes, that no "pollution might accrue to the church or danger "from fire. Though the city was ſtrong by na- "ture, he made it ſtronger and more magnificent "by a wall which he drew from the choir of the "church to the keep of the caſtle lengthwiſe." This wall is now decaying by age, and without having ever felt the violence of enemies, as far as I can learn. For when David Brus, king of Scotland, ravaged the country with fire and ſword to *Beaupark*, or *Bereparke*, a park in the ſuburbs, while Edward III. was engaged at the ſiege of Calais, Henry Piercy, and William Zouch archbiſhop of York, with troops raiſed in haſte, met the Scots, and charged them ſo vigorouſly, that they almoſt totally cut off the two foremoſt ranks, made the king priſoner, and caſt ſuch an alarm on the third rank, that they fled without even ſtopping in the moſt inacceſſible places till they reached home. In this famous battle, and moſt memorable ſlaughter of the Scots, which our hiſtorians call the battle at *Neville's croſs*, the flower of their nobility was ſlain, their king taken, and they were forced to give up a conſiderable territory, and many caſtles on the borders. So much for Durham, of which I ſhall take my leave with this diſtich of Necham, and hexaſtich of Johnſton:

Battle at Neville's croſs.

Arte ſituque loci munita, Dunelmia, ſalve,
Qua floret ſanctæ religionis apex.

Hail, Durham, both by art and nature ſtrong,
To whom the glories of our faith belong.

Vedra ruens rapidis modo curſibus, agmine leni,
Seque minor celebres ſuſpicit urbe viros,
Quos dedit ipſa olim, quorum & tegit oſſa ſepulta,
Magnus ubi ſacro marmore BEDA *cubat.*
Se jactant aliæ vel religione vel armis,
Hæc armis cluit, hæc religione potens.

Here rapid Were retains its furious ſtream,
And ſhrunk below its wonted ſize beholds
A city that may glorious children claim,
Whoſe aſhes it with due reſpect infolds,
And far-fam'd BEDE in ſacred marble holds.
Others may ſeek renown in arms or faith,
The double praiſe this famous city hath.

I need not enlarge on the diſplacing of the monks, and ſettling in their ſtead 12 prebendaries and two archdeacons, and the changing the name of prior into the ſtyle of dean, theſe things being univerſally known[d]. This city is in 22° of longitude, and in latitude 54° 57″.

Gallilee.

Below Durham to the eaſt I muſt not forget to mention a handſome hoſpital founded by that wealthy prelate and momentary earl of Northumberland Hugh *Pudſey* "for lepers, as Neubrigenſis[e] remarks, "with a profuſe but not altogether reputable libe- "rality: by his power perverting the property of "other men to this religious work, while he grudged "ſo much of his own as would have been ſufficient "for it." He appointed, however, a revenue for 65 lepers beſides prieſts.

The Were proceding now with a ſtraighter courſe northward, paſſes by *Finchale*, where, in Henry II. Godric[f], a man of primitive and Chriſtian ſimplicity, totally devoted to God, led a ſolitary life to his death, and was buried on the ſpot, "where, as "William of Newburgh before cited has it[g], he uſed "to fall down on his knees at his devotion, or lie "down in his ſickneſs." By this holy ſimplicity he acquired ſuch veneration for his character that R. brother of that wealthy biſhop Hugh Pudſey honoured his memory with a ſmall church. Hence the Were flows by *Lumley* caſtle in the middle of a

Finchale.

1346.

Lumley c.

[a] VII. c. 40. [b] De geſt. Pontif. III. p. 157. b. [c] Melſamby. G.

[d] And unwilling I am to remember how this biſhopric was diſſolved by a private ſtatute, and all the poſſeſſions thereof given to Edward VI. when private greedineſs edged by churchmen did grinde the church and withdrew much from God, wherewith Chriſtian piety had formerly honoured God. But queen Mary repealed that ſtatute, and reſtored the ſaid biſhopric with all the poſſeſſions and franchiſes thereof, that God might enjoy his own. Holland.

[e] V. c. 10. [f] M. Par. p. 107—121. [g] II. 20.

park,

Barons *Lumley.*

park, the ancient ſeat of the *Lumleys*, who are deſcended from Liulphus, a conſiderable nobleman in theſe parts in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, who married Aldgitha, daughter of Aldred, earl of Northumberland. Of theſe Marmaduke bore the arms of his mother (in right of whom he came to the fine eſtate of the *Thwengs)*, Arg. a ſeſs G. between three Parrots Vert; the Lumleys having before borne ſix Parrots Arg. in a field G. For ſhe was eldeſt daughter of Marmaduke *Thweng*, lord of *Kilton*, and one of the heireſſes of Thomas Thweng her brother. Ralph, ſon of this Marmaduke, was created firſt baron Lumley by Richard II. which title is now enjoyed by John the 9th from him, a moſt reſpectable old man, of conſummate worth and unſpotted character, and adorned with all the characteriſtics of true nobility.

Cheſter on the Street. CONDERCUM

Oppoſite to it, on the other ſide of the river, ſtands *Cheſter upon the ſtreet*, called by the Saxons Conceaſtep, whence I ſhould ſuppoſe it CONDERCVM, where the Notitia informs us the firſt wing of the Aſtures were ſtationed in the Roman times *ad lineam valli*, as it is expreſſed, it being but a few miles from the wall to be hereaftermentioned. The biſhops of Lindisfarn ſheltered themſelves here with the body of Cuthbert during the Daniſh violences; in memory of which when Egelric, biſhop of Durham, laid the foundations of a new church there, he found ſuch a quantity of money buried[h] as enabled him to reſign his biſhoprick, and, returning to Peterborough, of which he was before abbot, he made roads through the fens, and executed other works at a greater expence. And, long after this, Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham[i], founded here a collegiate church for a dean and ſeven prebendaries, in which the aforementioned lord Lumley placed in proper order the monuments of his anceſtors in a regular ſucceſſion from Liulphus to our time, which he had collected out of the ruined monaſteries, or cauſed to be made anew. Further inland, almoſt in the middle of the triangle, is another ſmall village, lately remarkable for a college for a dean and prebendaries, founded by the ſame biſhop, and called *Lanchefter*, which I once thought LONGOVICVS.

Lanchefter. LONGOVICVS

Hilton caſtle.

But to return to the Were, which now turns eaſtward, and paſſing by *Hilton*, a caſtle of the Hiltons, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at *Wiran-muth*, as Bede calls it, now *Monks Weremouth*. Of this mouth William of Malmeſbury[k] writes thus: "Here "the Were falling into the ſea receives in the calm "boſom of its mouth the ſhips that come into it "with a gentle gale. Both ſides of it are decorated "with churches by Benedictus Biſcop, who built "there two monaſteries, one dedicated to St. Peter, "the other to St. Paul. The reader of his life will "admire his induſtry in bringing over numbers of "books, and firſt introducing into England builders "in ſtone and glaſs windows."

Monks Were-mouth.

Benedict Biſcop.

Glaziers firſt in England.

Five miles higher opens the mouth of the *Tine*, which I obſerved formed with the Derwent the north ſide of our triangle. On the Derwent, which riſes near the point of the triangle, nothing occurs remarkable but a village now called *Ebcheſter*, from Ebba a virgin of the blood royal of Northumberland[l], who had ſuch a character for ſanctity about the year 630, that ſhe was canonized, and has ſeveral other churches in this iſland dedicated to her, and commonly called *St. Tabbs*, for *St. Ebba's*.

Ebcheſter.

St. Tabbs.

On the Tine we muſt take notice of *Gateſhead*, Saxon Gaetſ heued, and in our hiſtorians *Goats head*, which means the ſame, a kind of ſuburb to New Caſtle, which ſtands on the other ſide of the Tine, to which it was annexed by Edward VI. on the diſſolution of the biſhopric, but preſently after reſtored to the ſee by queen Mary. The common people believe this to be much older than New Caſtle. As this place and New Caſtle ſeem formerly to have made one town divided only by the river, if I ſhould ſuppoſe it that ſtation on the borders called under the lower emperors GABROSENTVM, and defended by the 2d cohort of Thracians, and that it retained its antient name and meaning when New Caſtle ſeveral times aſſumed a new name, I hope the conjecture will not be deemed improbable: for the Britans uſe *Gaffr* for a goat, and *Hen* in compoſition for *Pen*, a head: and in almoſt the ſame ſenſe it is called by our old hiſtorians in Latin *Capræ Caput*, as *Brunduſium* in the language of the Meſſapians took its name from the head of a ſtag. I ſhould imagine this place had its name from ſome ſign of a goat's head, as in Antoninus, *Gallus Gallinaceus* in Africa, *Tres Sorores* in Spain, *Pirum* in Italy, which, as ſome learned men think, had their names from ſuch ſigns. Our hiſtorians almoſt unanimouſly call this *Capræ Caput*, when they relate that Walcher biſhop of Durham, whom William I. inveſted with the authority of earl of Northumberland, was ſlain here by the furious mob for his maladminiſtration.

Gateſhead.

Stat. 7 E.VI. c. 10.

GABROSENTUM.

1080.

Below this village, almoſt at the mouth of the Tine, one ſees *Girwy*, now *Jarrow*, the birth-place of venerable Bede, where was alſo antiently a ſmall monaſtery. Its founders and time of foundation we learn from this inſcription ſtill legible on the wall of the church:

Jarrow.

DEDICATIO BASILICAE
S. PAVLI VIII KL. MAII
ANNO XVI ECFRIDI REG.
CEOLFRIDI ABB. EIVSDEMQ.
ECCLES. DEO AVCTORE
CONDITORIS ANNO IIII.

It may not be amiſs to remark that the larger churches, upon the propagation of Chriſtianity, were called *Baſilicæ*, becauſe the Baſilicæ of the heathens, thoſe ſtately ſtructures where the magiſtrates adminiſtered juſtice, were converted into Chriſtian churches. Whence Auſonius ſays[m], "the Baſilicæ that was once "appropriated to buſineſs is now to devotion." Or becauſe they were built in an oblong form like Baſilicæ.

Baſilicæ.

Here our countryman Bede, the glory of Britain, whoſe piety and learning procured him the name of VENERABLE, applied himſelf, as himſelf tells us, to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and compoſed many

Bede.

[h] As it is thought by the Romans. Holland.
[i] and patriarch of Jeruſalem. Id.
[k] De geſt. reg. I. 11.
[l] She was daughter of Ethelfred, king of Bernicia. Lel. It. VIII. 96.
[m] Gratiarum actio: *prine.* This is not Auſonius' meaning, but that in return for the numerous favours conferred by Gratian, the forum and all other places of buſineſs reſounded with grateful prayers.

learned volumes amid the deluge of barbariſm. "With him, ſays Malmeſbury[n], was buried almoſt "all knowledge of tranſactions to this time. For "negligence ſucceeding negligence in proceſs of time "all taſte for learning declined in this iſland." The Danes ſo ravaged this ſacred place, that in the early Norman times, when ſome were reviving the monaſtic rule in theſe parts, and biſhop Walcher gave them this ſpot, there "ſtood, according to my author[o], "walls without roofs, retaining ſcarce any ſign of "of their antient nobility. On theſe, however, they "laid a roof of unhewn timbers, and on them ſtraw, "and ſo began to celebrate the divine offices."

Biſhops of *Durham.*

I need not here enumerate the biſhops of Durham, who are likewiſe counts palatine. Suffice it to obſerve that from the firſt founding of the ſee here, A. D. 995, to the preſent time, there have been 35 biſhops. Of theſe four were moſt famous: Hugh Pudſey, who, for a ſum of ready money, purchaſed of king Richard I. the earldom of Northumberland for his life, and *Sathbrege* for ever[p] for his ſucceſſors, and founded the beautiful hoſpital abovementioned, and had a warm diſpute with the archbiſhop[q], "the latter contending for pre-"eminence, the former for independence, and nei-"ther for any good purpoſe," as a certain writer obſerves. Anthony Bec, patriarch of Jeruſalem, who threw away immenſe ſums on extravagant buildings and ſtate. Cardinal Thomas Wolſey, who wanted nothing to complete his happineſs but moderation. But his ſtory is well known. And, laſtly, Cuthbert Tunſtall, who died when I was a boy, and, if I may be allowed to ſay, rivalled them all in polite learning and ſtrictneſs of life[r], and was a great ornament to this kingdom.

In this county and Northumberland are 118 pariſh churches, beſides many chapels.

[n] De geſt. reg. I. p. 12. [o] [p] both for 11000l. [q] of York.

[r] and great wiſdom approved in domeſtical and foreign employments. Holland.

Since the year 1607 (wherein Mr. Camden publiſhed the laſt edition of his Britannia), there have been five biſhops of this ſee: and ſince biſhop Gibſon made this remark in 1695, there have been five more.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Durham is 35 miles long and 30 broad, and about 107 in circuit, divided into four *wards* inſtead of hundreds, has one city, eight market towns, and 80 pariſhes, contains 610,000 acres, 15,980 houſes, and 96,980 inhabitants, and ſends only four members to parliament [a].

The palatine right of the biſhops of Durham is founded on immemoriai preſcription, there being no record of its being granted by any princes, before or ſince the Conqueſt, wherein it is not ſuppoſed to have been granted alſo by their predeceſſors. It proceeded at firſt from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he ſhould hold with the ſame freedom that the princes who gave them held the reſt of their eſtates. But this piety to the ſaint was not without its prudential purpoſes, both for the ſervice of the crown in the wars againſt Scotland, and of the county becauſe of its diſtance from the courts above. It conſiſted of all manner of royal juriſdiction both civil and military by land and ſea. For the exerciſe thereof the biſhops had their proper courts of all ſorts held in their name, and by their authority; their chancery, exchequer, and court of pleas, as well of the crown as of the county, and all other pleas and aſſizes, certifications, and juries whatſoever, and all officers belonging to them, as chancellors, juſtices, highſheriff, coroners, eſcheator, and other miniſters, as well ſuch as kings have been wont to have elſewhere in the ſaid kingdom, as ſuch as the ſaid kings have been wont to depute according to the exigency of emergent caſes, or for the ſpecial execution of acts of parliament. Thus by themſelves and their officers they did juſtice to all perſons in all caſes without the king or any of his officers interfering ordinarily in any thing. The king's writs did not run in this county, but were directed to the biſhop, or in the vacancy of the ſee to the chancellor of the palatinate. When Henry II. ſent his juſtices of aſſize hither on an extraordinary occaſion of murder and robbery, he declared by his charter that he did it by licence of the biſhop and *pro hac vice* only, and that it ſhould not be drawn into cuſtom either in his time, or in the time of his heirs, not being done but upon abſolute neceſſity, and that he would nevertheleſs have the land of St. Cuthbert to enjoy its liberties and antient cuſtoms as amply as ever. By virtue of theſe privileges there iſſue out of the biſhop's courts all ſorts of writs, original, judicial, and common, writs of proclamations upon the exigent on outlawries from ſix weeks to ſix weeks, and letters of peace on the returns and appearance of the perſons, and writs *de excommunicato capiendo* on certificates directed from the biſhop's ſpiritual chancellor to his temporal. As all writs went out in his name, he had a regiſter of writs of as much authority as that in the king's courts, and all recogniſances entered upon his cloſe rolls in his chancery, and made to him, or in his name, were as valid in this county as thoſe made to the king out of it. But now the act 27 Henry VIII. for the recontinuing of certain liberties taken from the crown directs that all writs, indictments, and all manner of proceſs in counties palatine ſhall be made only in the king's name, ſince which time all the difference in the ſtyle of proceedings in this county from other is that the *teſte* of the writ is in the name of the biſhop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual juſtice of peace within his territories (and can ſit only as ſuch), as is alſo his temporal chancellor, becauſe the chief acts of the exempt juriſdiction uſed to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of aſſize themſelves, have ſtill their antient ſalaries or ſomething analogous from the biſhop, and all the ſtanding officers of the courts are conſtituted by his patents. When he comes in perſon to any of the courts of judicature he ſits chief in them, thoſe of aſſize not excepted, and even when judgment of blood is given, though the canons forbid any clergyman to be preſent, the biſhops of Durham did and may ſit in their purple robes on the ſentence of death, whence it uſed to be ſaid *ſolum Dunelmenſe ſtola jus dicit & enſe.* All dues, amercements, and forfeited recogniſances in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands belong to the biſhop. If any forfeits are made either of war, or by treaſon, outlawry, or felony, even though the ſoil be the king's, they fall to the biſhop here, as to the king in other places. And, though the firſt great wound that the palatinate received was given by the alienation of Bernard caſtle and Hartlepool on the forfeitures of Baliol and Bruce, yet the biſhop's right to them was declared on full hearing; and though the poſſeſſion of them could not be retrieved, they ſtill reſort to the courts at Durham as other parts of the county do. Lands were held under the biſhop *per forinſecum ſervitium*, which is defined by Bracton to be a badge of regal right, and was a ſervice only belonging to the crown. The tenure *in capite* was common under a ſubject. The former occurs very often in the records. Indeed all the tenures of land here originate from the biſhop as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and incorporations, markets and fairs, incloſing foreſts, chaces, and warrens: licences to embattle caſtles, build

[a] Mag. Brit. I. 606.

chapels,

chapels, found chantries, and hoſpitals, and diſpenſations with the ſtatute of Mortmain. All incloſed eſtates, as well as moors, or waſtes, to which no title can be made, eſcheat to him. He grants the cuſtody of ideots and lunatics, and had the cuſtody of minors while the cuſtom of wards and liveries ſubſiſted. Beſides the dependance of leaſehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence they were obliged to ſue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for ſuch licences belongs to him. In the article of military power the biſhop of Durham had antiently his Thanes[b], and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knights' ſervice as the reſt of the *Haliwerk folk* held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms he convened them as a parliament, with advice to aſſiſt with their perſons, dependents, and money for the public ſervice at home and abroad, and all levies of men or money were made by the biſhop's commiſſion, or by writs in his name out of the Chancery at Durham; for he had power both to coin money, and levy taxes, and raiſe and arm ſoldiers in the biſhopric from 16 to 60 years old. According as he found their ſtrength he had power to march againſt the Scots, or to conclude a truce with them. One of the biſhops built a ſtrong caſtle in his territory on the border to defend it againſt them: though no other perſon could have done this without his leave, nor the greateſt perſon in the palatinate could embattle his manſion. As the people depended on him in theſe matters, they were free from every body elſe, and when the lord warden of the marches would have ſummoned ſome of the biſhop's men to his courts, a letter was ſent from the king to forbid him under pain of forfeiting £.1000. But now the militia of this county has been long on the ſame footing with the reſt of the kingdom, under the lord lieutenant. The only difference here is that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the biſhop. The admiralty juriſdiction in this county belongs alſo to the biſhop, who holds the proper courts by his judges, and appoints by his patents a vice-admiral, regiſter, and marſhal or waterbailiff, and other officers, and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits incident to this power, as royal fiſhes, ſea wrecks, duties for ſhips arriving in his ports, anchorage, beaconage, wharfage, moorage, butlerage, ulnage, &c. keys for goods or ballaſt, ferry boats, fiſhings, and weares, houſes and ſhops to the midſtream bordering on the ſouth ſide of Tine bridge. To him alſo belongs the conſervancy of waters within his diſtrict, in purſuance of which he uſed to iſſue commiſſions for prohibiting, limiting, or reducing weares or other erections in prejudice of his rivers. All ſhips of war were arrayed within the county palatine by his commiſſion and writs to his ſheriff; and when the king iſſued out writs from his admiralty the ſheriffs of other maritime counties, he addreſſed a particular letter to the biſhop here for his concurrence, who gave commiſſions to his own ſheriff, with expreſs command, that nothing ſhould be done by the king's commiſſions without him. It is but lately that any inſtance has been known of the admiralty being ſeparated from the biſhopric, and it is now reſtored, though with ſome diminution in the honour. If the rights of this ſee, as above ſtated, have been formerly or of late conteſted, or abridged, or given, or taken away, or altered, by violence, authority, or time, it is not to be wondered at, conſidering the changes not only in the tenures of the ſubjects, but even in the royalties of this kingdom[1].

The great privileges of this church in temporal juriſdiction lead one to imagine that its ſpiritual immunities were equally extraordinary. After Paulinus departed from York, the biſhops who reſtored Chriſtianity in Northumberland placed their ſee at Lindisfarn, though not with the title of metropolitan, yet with all the eccleſiaſtical power that was then in thoſe counties. This occaſioned a great veneration for their ſucceſſors among the Saxons, beſides the particular reverence paid to St. Cuthbert. When the ſee was eſtabliſhed at Durham in the time of the Conqueror, Thomas the elder archbiſhop of York having been miraculouſly recovered of a fever at the ſhrine of the ſaint, granted to this church ſeveral immunities relating to juriſdiction, viſitations, &c. which, being confirmed by the king and parliament, and the Pope, and by ſeveral ſucceeding kings, could never be recalled, notwithſtanding the many ſtruggles and conteſts[2].

Ptolomy's *Tueſis*, or *Tuaeſis*, is to be ſought for in Scotland about Nairne[c]. *Tueſis fl.*

" The limits of Dirhamſhire is *Teſe* river. Tine river ontil he receive Darwent water[d]." *Tees r.*

" *Yade* more hath the head of Teſe, then it takith a courſe among rocks, and, receiving divers other ſmall hopes, or bekkes, cometh much by wild ground for eight or ten miles to *Egleſton* bridge, well arched, then to Barnard caſtle bridge, very fair, of three arches, then to Perſe bridge, ſumtime of five arches, but a late made new of three arches[e]."

Harriſon's deſcriptions of the Tees and Were are very exact, and take in every ſmall brook.

" The Theſe, a river that beareth and feedeth an excellent ſamon, riſeth in the *Black lowes*, above two miles flat weſt of the ſoutherlie head of Were called *Burdop*, and ſouth of the head of Weſt Alen, and thence runneth through *Tildale* foreſt; and taking in the *Langdon* water from north-weſt it runneth to *Durlpitt* chapel, to *Newbiggen*, and ſo to *Middleton*, receiving by weſt of each of theſe a rill coming from by north (of which the laſt is called *Hude)*, and likewiſe the *Lune* afterward by ſouth-weſt that riſith at three ſeveral places, and running together in one bottom to Lathkirk bridge, then into the Teſe, which runneth to *Mickleton*, and there taking in the *Skirkwith* water goeth to *Rombaldkirk* (croſſing there alſo one rill, and the *Bauder* brooke by ſouth-weſt), and then goeth to *Morewood hag*, and *Morewood*

[b] We find no mention of *Thanes* but in the records of Norham. Thomas Gray Chiv. 25 Hatfield, died ſeiſed of two parts of the manor of Kyley, held of the biſhop in *thanage* Domania Regis & Thanagia idem ſignificant. We do not find the name any where applied in this county as lords or counſellors of the court in the kind of acceptation the appellation has in Scotland. In the Regiam Majeſtatem, Edinb. 1609, there is a full expoſition of that term, deriving it from the Dutch word *Teneir*, a ſervant. W. H.

[1] G. [2] G. [c] Horſley, p. 364. 377. [d] Lel. VII. I. 65. [e] Lel. I. 93.

park

park, till it come to *Bernard's* caſtle. Here alſo it receiveth the *Thurſgill water* coming eaſt of Rere-croſſe in Yorkſhire, from the ſpittle in Stanemore by Crag almoſt ſouth-weſt, and being united with Theſe it goeth by *Stratford*, *Egleſdon*, *Rokeſbie*, *Thorpe*, *Wickliffe*, *Ovington*, *Winſton*, and between *Barfurth* and *Gainfurth* meeteth with another rill from Langley fort between Rabe caſtle, and Standorpe, of whoſe name I have no knowledge. Theſe being paſt Rainforth runneth between *Perſore* and *Cliffe*, and in the way to Croft's bridge taketh in the *Skerne*, a pretty water which - - - falleth in the Theſe beneath Stapleton before it come at Croft's bridge, and as it ſhould ſeem is the ſame which Leland calleth *Gretteie*, or *Grettie*. From thence it runneth to *Sockburne*, *Nether Dunſleie*, *Middleton row*, *Newſhan*, *Yarne*, croſſing a brook from Leven-bridge, called *Leven*, whoſe crinkling courſe is notable, and the ſtream of ſome called *Thorpe* . . . . After this confluence Theſe haſteth on to *Barwyc*, *Preſton*, *Thorne* abbie, and *Arſham*, which ſtandeth on the ſouth-eaſt of the river, almoſt between the falles of two waters, whereof one deſcendeth from Weſt Hartburne by Long Newton, Elton, and Stockton; the other from Stillington, or Stullington, by Whitton, Thorpe, Blakeſtone, Billingham, and Norton. From Arſham finallie it goeth to *Bellaſis*, *Middleburgh*, and ſo into the ſea [e]."

It riſes in *Croſsfell*, on the very point of Cumberland, dividing the biſhopric firſt from Weſtmoreland, then from Yorkſhire [3]. "The limite of Rich-"mondſhire here by north is *pene a fontibus*, and ſo "coming down by gueſs 18 miles *ripa citeriori*, di-"videth Richmondſhire from the biſhopric [f]." Antiently in the upper parts of this river the biſhop's royalty extended three miles beyond it to the ſouth, and ſix miles to the weſt. Among the rocks at the bottom of *Teeſdale*, or *Langden foreſt*, near the chapel of *Dirtpeth*, now totally gone (in a moſt dreary mountainous tract), is a remarkable cataract called the *Highforce*, over which the river falls (above 80 feet) 23 yards into a circular baſon, and, about two miles lower, forms a narrow lake, about half a mile long, called by the old Saxon name the *Weel* (Væl, Well), and noted for plenty of trouts [4]. Lower down in this river is a leſſer caſcade called the *Caldron ſnoot*, from its being the mouth of that lake. Below Highforce the river is contracted by rocky precipices, 60 feet high, over which horrible chaſm is fixed a narrow wooden bridge ſuſpended on two iron chains near 70 feet long, guarded by a ſmall hand rail; the planks riſe and fall like an equilibrium on the wire. This is called *Wynch bridge* [g]. Such is the riſe of this river when ſwoln by inundations from the mountains where it has its ſource, that the pariſh and late vicar of Gainsforth expended ſeveral hundred pounds in embanking to ſave the church-yard. The greateſt flood ever known in the Tees was in 1772. The river *Bauder* [h] is one of thoſe that falls into the Tees, above which, about Midſummer, 1689, happened an eruption of water on the moſſes. The ground broken by it was computed to be about 190 yards long by 60 and 80 wide, and about ſix or ſeven deep, which great quantity being carried down by the flood into a neighbouring brook, and ſo into the river Bauder did great damage by overflowing the meads, and leaving behind it vaſt quantities of mud, which the inhabitants were forced to dig up, and throw into the river. It poiſoned all the fiſh in the brook, the Bauder, and the Tees, for many miles [5].

Dirthpeth.

Highforce fall of Tees.

"*Barnardes Caſtle*, a metely pretty town, having "a good market, and meatly well builded. The "town itſelf is but a part of *Gaineford* pariſh, "where the head church is ſix miles lower on Teſe "and in the biſhopric. The caſtle of Barnard "ſtandeth ſtately upon Tees. The firſt area hath "no very notable thing in it but the fair chapel, "where be two cantuaries. In the midle of the "body of this chapel is a fair marble tomb, with an "image and an inſcription about it in French. "Another in the ſouth wall of the body of the cha-"pel of freeſtone, with an image of the ſame. Some "ſay that they were of the Bailliolles. The inner "area is very large, and partly moted and well fur-"niſhed with towres of great logging. There be-"long two parks to this caſtle, the one called *Mar-"wood*, and thereby is a chace called alſo Marwood "that goeth on Tees ripe up to Teſedale [i]." The caſtle ſtands on a high ridge of rocks on the north ſide the river, and occupied a large extent of ground. At preſent only one round and ſeveral ſquare towers and ruined walls remain. It belongs now to Henry earl of Darlington, whoſe grandfather Henry, grandſon of ſir Henry who was beheaded at the Reſtoration, was created viſcount Barnard of Barnard Caſtle. In the rebellion of the earl of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland againſt queen Elizabeth ſir George Bowes, and his brother, bravely held it out for eleven days, and at laſt ſurrendered on very honourable terms. The inner caſtle was defended by a deep moat cut out of the rock and ſtrong walls; in the end of which have been found wooden planks in tiers to bind the walls together. The old part built by the Balliols now almoſt ruined ſtood oppoſite the bridge defended by an half moon. The part weſtward pointing to the river ſhews the remains of the college of more modern architecture, with pointed arches. Here were the principal and more modern rooms of the caſtle, in a bow window of which, and in many other parts, is carved in relief the boar. The weſt round tower is large and built of fine aſhler ſtone, on a cliff above 100 feet perpendicular over the river. In the church is a figure of Robert de Morton vicar of Gaynsford. The font is octagon charged with merchants marks and the capitals A. E. M. T. [k] From the caſtle is a beautiful view of the Tees croſſed here by a ſtrong bridge of two arches. Near the caſtle is a large entrenchment, which from its name of *Evers* is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the troops of lord Evers of Witton, on the ſiege or ſome other occaſion [l].

Barnard *caſtle*

[e] Harriſon's deſcription of Britain, prefixed to Holinſhed's Chron. [3] G. [f] Lel. V. 116.
[4] G. [g] Hutchinſon, 330. [h] *Baul.* Map. [5] G. [i] Lel. I. 93.
[k] Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the Lakes, 366—9. [l] Ib. 359.

Barnard Balliol created burgeſſes in this town with the ſame freedom as thoſe of Richmond[6]. John Balliol was born here, and founded an hoſpital dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, 14 Henry III. valued at £.5 9s. *per ann.* and yet in being[m], maintaining ſcantily three old women: the maſterſhip is in the chancellor's gift: ſome conſiderable lands are held for lives under it; for which the maſter receives a handſome *douceur* on renewal. Richard duke of Glouceſter, afterwards king Richard III. obtained licence 14 Edward IV. to found in the caſtle a college for a dean and 12 ſecular prieſts[n]. The boar, his cognizance, is in ſeveral parts of the town[7] and caſtle, and St. Anthony ſupported by two pigs is at the corner of a ſtreet. Many figures in relief of boars paſſant taken from the caſtle are fixed in the houſes. The friars hermits of St. Auſtin obtained leave of archbiſhop Nevill, 1381, to found a friary and chapel in this town or pariſh[o]. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, well built and paved, on the ſlope of a very ſteep hill: the market place of ſtone in the middle, built by one Breaks, a great nuiſance obſtructing the way and ruinous; and a church deprived of its lofty ſpire ſtands on the eaſt ſide. It is a very populous town, has a great corn market, and a great woollen manunfactory of ſtockings.

It is believed that part of the ground within the county of the preſent town of Bernard Caſtle was called *Marwood.* The caſtle, parks, and demeſne lands are at this day parcel of the townſhip of Marwood, and not of the townſhip of Bernard Caſtle, though ſurrounded and interſected by the latter. A ruined chapel north of Bernard Caſtle about 500 yards, called the *Bede kirk*, tradition ſays, belonged to Marwood, but we find no records, nor is there a veſtige remaining of a town of that name.

Marwood.

Others ſay that *Streatlan* came to the Bowes' by marrying the heireſs of ſir J. Trayne, who had it with the heireſs of Ralph de la Hay lord Percy of Stainton le Street, to whom Bernard Baliol gave it with his niece[s]. The heireſs of Bowes ſettled the vaſt family eſtate on John earl of Strathmore, to whom ſhe was married in February, 1767, and by whom ſhe had iſſue two ſons. The name of this place and *Weſt Stainton* or *Stainton on the hill*, on the *cragges* or on the *kerrs*, about half a mile off in the road to Bernard Caſtle, anſwering to *Stretford* on the other ſide the Tees, points out a branch of the Roman road, which from Gretabridge, Bowes, and Brough meeting at Stratford, and paſſing the river at Bernard Caſile, runs by Stainton, Streetlan, and Stanthorp to Bincheſter. It is diſtinctly ſeen on lord Darlington's paſture called the *Flatts* oppoſite to Stratford, and is found below *Paddockmire*, alſo where it joins the Pierſbridge road at the foot of Bilderſhaw. At Bincheſter it meets the other Roman road that goes to Lancheſter on the left hand; but there probably ran another way directly forward by Sunderland bridge and Cheſter in the Street to GABROSENTUM or Newcaſtle. CONDERCUM has been placed by a very great antiquary[p] at *Sunderland:* and as for *Cheſter* the very name of *Street* meeting it there again, and ſeveral coins found there, ſhew it to be Roman, whatever was its antient name. As Streetlam anſwers this paſſage of the Tees at Barnard Caſtle, ſo *Stratwick* or *Hope houſe* anſwers another paſſage above at Egleſton from Weſtmorland to Newcaſile by Wolſingham and Lancheſter. There meeting the Roman way again it turned on the left hand to Ebcheſter and Corbridge, or went forward by Wrecanſdike to Gateſide, and ſo on to Shields. About four miles below Barnard Caſtle ſtands *Winſton*, where Dr. Gale[q] places another paſſage of the Roman road from Caterick to Bincheſter[9].

Streatlan.

Stratwick.

Winſton.

"*Stanthorp*, a ſmall market town, is about half a mile from Raby. Here is a collegiate church having now a body and two iſles. In the ſouth iſle were buried the grandfather and grandmother of Rafe Raby, and they made a cantuary there. In the wall of this iſle appear the tombs and images of three ladies, whereof one hath a crounet, and a tomb of a man child, and a flat tomb *varii marmoris*. There is a flat tomb with a plain image of braſs and a ſcripture, wher is buried Richard ſon and heir to Edward lord of Bergavenny. Ralph Neville firſt earl of Weſtmorland of that name, is buried in a right ſtately tomb of alabaſter in the quier, and Margaret his firſt wife on his left hand, and on his right lies the image of Joan his 2d wife, but ſhe is buried at Lincoln by his mother Catherine Swineford ducheſs of Lancaſter. This Johan erected the very houſe of the college of Stanthorp. It is ſet on the north ſide of the collegiate church, and is ſtrongly build all of ſtone[r]." The laſt of theſe monuments remains. Margaret was buried at Brancepeth[s]. Ralph Nevill died 4 Henry VI.[t] Below this is a wooden table monument and figures of Henry earl of Weſtmorland, who died 1560, 2 Eliz. and his three wives[u]. In the ſouth aile wall are three empty arches, a 4th contains a knight and lady; a 5th is round with a prieſt; and a ſmaller rude figure thrown about. Some of theſe may be thoſe above deſcribed by Leland, but that with the coronet is gone. The college, founded by Ralph Nevill, in Henry IV. was valued at £.126 *per annum.*[x]

Stanthorp.

"There runneth by the north ſide of the college a bek called *Langley bek*. It riſeth five miles of by W. in the pariſh of Midleton, and coming through *Langley* taketh name of it, and a mile or more beneth goith into Teeſe lower than *Salaby*, Mr. Brakenbyri's place[y]."

Langley.

Salaby.

"The king has a park at *Midleton* eight miles weſt from Raby[z]."

Midleton.

Middleton was under the forfeiture of the Nevills; and the advowſon not being ground out on the ſale of the eſtates continues to be preſented to by the crown. In ſome of the antient regiſters it appears that St. Mary's abbey at York preſented on

[6] G. [m] G. Tan. 117. [n] Tan. Ib. [7] G. [o] Tan. 116.
[s] G. [p] [q] P. 10. [9] G. [r] Lel. I. 92, 93.
[s] Dugd. Bar. I. 298. [t] Ib. 301. [u] This is wretchedly repreſented in the Antiq. Repert. I. p. 246.
[x] Tan. 116. [y] Lel. I. 93. [z] Lel. I. 92.

the

the nomination of the Baliols; whether this was on ſome ſpecial turn only is not eaſy now to diſcover, or when the advowſon of Gainsford was given to Trinity college, Cambridge, whether Middleton, if ever dependant, was ſpecifically reſerved. It is obſervable, that Middleton remains with all rectorial rights, and Gainsford, a vicarage, diveſted of all great tythes, which the college lets out on leaſe [a].

Gainford. Below the fall of Langley into the Tees lies *Gainford*, an antient and extenſive manor, mentioned by old hiſtorians as taking up all that ſide of the county. The Danes firſt, then the earl of Northumberland, and afterwards William Rufus ſeized it. The latter diſpleaſed with William de Carilepho, biſhop of Durham, gave the foreſt of Teſedale and Marwood with the manors of Middleton and Gainsford to Guy Balliol: and though on John Balliol's forfeiture, the biſhop's right after much oppoſition was formally allowed, the ſettled poſſeſſion could never be obtained. The church of Gainford is ſtill the mother to Bernard Caſtle, and was originally ſo to Middleton, but that rectory was given by Guy Baliol to St. Mary's abbey, York, and now belongs to Trinity college, Cambridge [10].

Gainford gave birth to ſir Samuel Garth; ſome of whoſe family have monuments in the church. In the road between this place and Piers bridge is a ſtone deep buried in the earth, of a form very like a Roman altar, called the *White croſs*, and uſed as a ſtone to reſt corpſes on at a funeral, and alſo as a pariſh boundary.

In opening the ground on Gainford green many human ſculls were diſcovered, but no other bones. The antient owners had the right of execution, and perhaps theſe are the remains of ſome poor Scots who ſuffered decapitation under the machine [b].

Piers bridge. Next to Gainsford on the ſame river lies *Piers bridge*, or as the old maps of the North Riding of Yorkſhire have it *Preſbrigge*, and according to tradition *Prieſt bridge*, from two neighbouring prieſts who rebuilt it of ſtone, or from the chapel, built by John Balliol king of Scots [c], whoſe ruins remain near this as well as Catterick and other bridges [11]. It conſiſted at firſt of five, but was of late in Leland's time made new of three arches. Here at

Cunſcliffe. *Oumby* or *Cunſcliffe* above the river to the north not far from the Roman road was found an altar inſcribed,

D. M.
CONDATI
ATTONIVS
QVINTIANVS
MEN EXCC IMP.
EX IV.S.SOL. A.

from which Gale [d] and Thoreſby [e], in whoſe hands it was, have fixed the Roman ſtation CONDATE here, not aware that from the uſual ſtyle of ſuch inſcription *Condatus* muſt be the name of a perſon [f] to whom the monument was erected by *Attonius Quintianus*, &c. the reſt of the name being obſcure in the 3d line, unleſs we ſuppoſe MEN a 3d name of the ſame perſon. Mr. Ward reads the reſt *ex chariſſimæ conjugis impenſis*, or *contubernalium*, and on the baſe *Ex iuſſu ſuſceptum ſolvit libente animo* [g]. Quintianus occurs on a Bincheſter altar, Horſley Durh. xxviii. Gale in his MS. notes on Antoninus read it *Monumentum erexit novum ex communi conſenſu Imperator' or ex civium Condatenſium impenſis.* Dr. Hunter had an onyx with Pſyche, found at Piers bridge [h].

At this place has been a conſiderable ſtation as the remains ſtill ſhew. An aquæduct has gone juſt through the preſent town, and traces of foundations appear every where. Plenty of coins are ſtill found after rain. Numbers were found after the great flood in 1772, which waſhed down the bank of the Tees. Mr. Allan has about twenty of them; and a few years before a fine ſilver Otho was found here, which is now in the Pembroke collection, where one was wanting. A large ſtone coffin with a ſkeleton in a field adjoining to the chapel, and other antiquities have been dug up. A garden with ſome trees in it occupies the ſite of the Prætorium. The ſtation and town have been on the north ſide of the river, and the outworks eſpecially to the north are ſtill extremely fair, and the road through it traceable, and near the conflux of a ſmaller river on the north; a tumulus a mile from the town on the left, another near the entrance to the river. The mili-

tary way by the name of the *Broad way* from Bincheſter is very viſible near the town pointing to the *Tofts*, a field occupying the ſite of the ſtation, and the houſes there are called the *Bury* or *Carlebury*, perhaps *Caſtlebury*. Here Horſley places the MAGÆ of the Notitia, where the *Pacenſis* were ſtationed [i].

The Roman road comes immediately to the river a little lower than the preſent bridge, broad, ſtrait and hard, the great original ſtone bridge not yet worn out; ſeveral mile-ſtones by the way. A branch runs over the moors north-weſt to Bowes and towards Carliſle.

Cunſcliffe church ſtands on a bold cliff of limeſtone, where great quantities are burnt, and eſteemed the beſt lime in the North for building.

Raby c. "*Raby* is the largeſt caſtle of logginges in all "the north country, and is of a ſtrong building, but "not ſet other on hill or very ſtrong ground. As "I entred by a cauſey into it there was a little ſtagne "on the right hand, and in the firſt area were but "two towers, one at each end as entres, and no "other builded: in the 2d area as in entring was a "great gate of iron with a tower and two or three "more on the right hand. Then were all the chief "towers of the 3d court as in the heart of the "caſtle. The hall and all the houſes of offices be "large and ſtately, and in the hall I ſaw an incre-"dible great beam of an hart: the great chamber "was exceeding large, but now it is falſe roofed and "divided into two or three parts. I ſaw there a little "chamber wherein was in windows of colored glaſs

[a] See Drake's Ebor. p. 590. [10] G. Stainton in the Street was given to that abbey in the ſame deed.
[b] W. H. [c] Lel. I. 93. [11] G. [d] Ant. 50. [e] Phil. Tranſ.
[f] So Gale MS. n. in Ant. penes me, where he makes *Condatus* the name of a perſon.
[g] Horſl. 296. [h] Stuk. II. 71. [i] 486. G.

"all

" all the pedigree of the Nevilles, but it is now " taken down, and glaſid with clear glaſs. There " is a tower in the caſtle having the mark of two " capital B's from Bertram Bulmer. Another bear- " ing the name of Jane, baſtard ſiſter to Henry IV. " and wife to Ralph Neville firſt earl of Weſtmor- " land. There long three parks to Raby, whereof " two be pleniſhid with deer, and the midle park " has a lodge in it[k]." The ſtag uſed to be preſented annually, till conteſts ariſing the monks choſe to forego the preſents[l]. Lord Darlington to this day pays to the chapter of Durham the £.4 in lieu of the ſtag.

This caſtle was built ſoon after 1378 by John de Neville by licence from biſhop Hatfield[m]. It is an irregular but magnificent and extenſive pile. All the towers are ſquare: that great one called *Bulmer's* is detached, and had on it a bull in relief holding a flag, and over him a ſhield. This bull, well delineated in Buck's view, has been removed many years, and is now placed over the gateway into the farm-houſe, built by the preſent lord Darlington on the hill weſt of the caſtle. The founder has alſo marked this tower with a great b. Bulmer's tower is now detached, but originally joined to the caſtle before the apartments between them were burnt down. There is a large tower to the north called *Cliffords*, but on what account is not known. The grand entrance to the caſtle is on the eaſt leading through the great hall ſupported by ſix pillars, and ſo goes through an arch to the weſt. From this a ſtair-caſe leads into an upper hall 90 feet by 36 and 34 high, with a flat timber roof. Here aſſembled in the time of the Nevilles 700 knights who held of that family. Some of the lower apartments have receſſes for windows, beds, &c. in the thickneſs of the wall, which is 9 feet. The oven is at leaſt 15 feet diameter, now converted into a wine cellar, divided into 10 parts, each holding a hogſhead in bottles. The kitchen is a magnificent and lofty ſquare with three chimneys, an arched roof lighted by a ſmall cupola in the centre. On the ſides are five windows with a gallery paſſing all round before them, and four ſteps from each into the kitchen, but ending a great height from the floor. The ſtaircaſe of communication from the kitchen to the great hall is ſlight. A terrace nearly circular ſurrounds the caſtle[n]. It was forfeited for treaſon 1570. Sir Henry Vane purchaſed it of the crown 1632, and here entertained Charles I. next year in his way from Scotland, and again 1639 when he commanded a regiment of 1000 men. He died here 1654. This caſtle ever ſince the reign of Charles I. has belonged to the antient family of the Vanes before mentioned, and gave title of baron to Thomas Wentworth earl of Strafford 15 Charles I. to the no little jealouſy of ſir Henry its owner[o].

Lord Darlington's eſtate, all of freehold tenure, begins at Pierſbridge and runs to the head of Tees with only the intervention of Egleſton which was part of the eſtate of the Nevilles, now belongs to Timothy Hutchinſon, eſq. and joins the boundary of Wolſingham.

North from Pierſbridge is *Heighington*, where Eli- Heighington
zabeth Jeniſon, 43 Eliz. founded a ſchool, to which Mr. Edward Kirby, vicar, left a handſome legacy[12]. Between this place and Pierſbridge is *Walworth*, an- Walworth.
tiently a ſeat of the Nevilles, from whom it paſſed by marriage of an heireſs to the Hanſards, one of the baron-families of the biſhopric; from them in like manner to the Ayſcoughs, and ſeveral other great families, ſome of whom built here a good houſe, which afterwards belonged to the Jeniſons[13], who ſold it to Matthew Stephenſon, eſq. and he to John Harriſon, eſq. In the windows of the old gallery are painted the arms of the knights of the garter in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Tees next receives the rivulet *Skerne*, famous Skerne.
for its pikes: and near its head is *Fiſhburn*, part of Fiſhburn.
the antient eſtate of the Claxtons: and not far from thence is *Midleham*, formerly a manor-houſe of the Midleham.
biſhops, built chiefly by Richard Kellow and Lewis Beaumont[14].

At ſome diſtance from the river is *Sedgefield*, a Sedgefield.
market town by grant from biſhop Kellow 1312, with a five days fair on the eve and day of Edmund archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was ſome time neglected but now revived. Here is a good almſ-houſe well endowed for ten poor people[15]. The rectory is worth £.1200 *per ann.*

At *Ackley*, *Schole Ackley*, or *High Aicliffe* Spelman[p] Ackley.
inclines to place the Council which Hoveden[q] and Florence of Worceſter, &c. ſay was held 781 or 788 "apud *Acleam*," or as a Cambridge MS. at *Aclech*, or as the Saxon Chronicle which Dr. Wilkins follows 785[r]. The church is dedicated to St. Acca.

Ale or *Acliff* probably takes its name from Acca biſhop of Haguſtald, and bears evident marks of the dreadful devaſtation by the Conqueror. About a mile from the village after the graſs is cut the foundations of a conſiderable town with a large church in form of a croſs are very conſpicuous[s].

Haughton, a good rectory, worth £.800 *per ann.* Haughton.
is the mother church to Sadberg, which notwithſtanding the old general grants was withheld from the church till biſhop Hugh Pudſey purchaſed it of Richard I. in exchange for other manors in Lincolnſhire. Hence it is diſtinctly named with Durham in the title of a county palatine as a ſeparate wapentake, which formerly comprehended moſt of the eaſt ſide of the county[16] to the head of the county northweſtward till it joined Bernard caſtle, and ſometimes Bernard caſtle appears in the inquiſitions taken by the eſcheator and ſheriff of Sadberge. The inquiſitions are ſeparate from thoſe of the ſheriff and eſcheator of Durham in diſtant antiquity, and they have diſtinct officers. The ſtyle of the inquiſitions are "*in com.* Sadberg *cor.* A. B. *Eſc. in co.* Sadberg, & *cor. Vic. in com.* Sadburg[t]. *Sadberge* gives the Sadberge.
biſhop of Durham the title of earl.

"*Sokburn*, where is the eldeſt houſe of the Co- Sockburn.

[k] Lel. I. 91.
[l] G. See a long account of the ſtag offering in Dugd. Bar. I. 293.
[m] Groſe.
[n] Pennant in Groſe.
[o] Clarendon, I. 150, 151.
[12] G.
[13] G.
[14] G.
[15] G.
[p] P. 305.
[q] Hiſt. lib. iv. Hunting. iv. but by miſtake A. D. 765.
[r] Conc. I. 153.
[s] Mr. Cade in Archæol. VII. 77. note *b*.
[16] G.
[t] W. H.

" niers

" niers with the demains about it of a mile in compaſs " of exceeding pleaſant ground is almoſt made an " iſle as Teſe river windeth about it. In the pariſh " church is the tomb of ſir John Coniers that mar- " ried Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of Bromflet lord " St. John. The houſe and land of Sokburn hath " been of antient time the very inheritance of the " Coniers[u]."

When a new biſhop firſt comes into this county the lord of *Stockburn* at the head of the gentry ſteps forward on the middle of Croftbridge over the Tees at the ford of Neſham a little above the lordſhip when the river Tees is low, but if the water be high it is done three miles above, and preſents his falchion to the biſhop, who returns it to him again, and is conducted on. This weapon, which has on its hilt the arms of England in the reign of John and O. an eagle S. thoſe of Morcar earl of Northumberland, was painted in a window of the church, and is carved on a marble monument of the great anceſtor of the Coigniers family croſs-legged, holding a ſword in his right hand, and on his left arm a plain ſhield, a dog and a winged-dragon at his feet, the latter biting the dog's back, and ſaid to have been killed by the knight[x] at Greyſtone, according to the family hiſtory or tradition[y]; though I rather ſuſpect the ſtory founded on the figure common at the feet of ſtatues on tombs, eſpecially as the ſame tale is told of one Pollard, whoſe lands at Biſhop's Aukland are held and ſword preſented on the ſame occaſion[z]. Several others of the Coniers were buried in this church with braſs plates of the 14th and 15th century. They were barons of the palatinate and lords of Sockburn from and before the Conqueſt till the inheritance was lately carried by marriage of the heireſs into the earl of Shrewſbury's family. From her daughter the manors of Sockburn, Girſby, and Biſhopton, paſſed by ſale to ſir William Blacket, bart. whoſe deſcendant ſir Edward now enjoys them[17]. Cuthbert, 2d ſon of the laſt ſir John Conyers, purchaſed not Sedgefield but Horden, where the Sockburn family have for ſome deſcents been ſeated; from which houſe the preſent ſir Blakeſton Conyers is deſcended.

Darlington. " *Darlington* is the beſt market town in the bi- " ſhopric ſaving Dureſme. The biſhop of Durham " hath a pretty place in this town. There is a dean " and .. prebendaries longing to this college[a]," which was valued at £.51 *per ann.*[b] Mr. Allan could never find more than three ſtalls in this church, though in an old valor of biſhop Tunſtall's time he finds *four* ſpecifically named, viz. Preſtgate, Newton, Cokerton, and Blackwell. The 2d at this day and ever was called *archdeacon* Newton. Darlington is a neat town with a good ſtone bridge over the Skern, and the church large with a lofty ſpire, and a freeſchool founded by queen Elizabeth out of certain chantry lands. It is one of the four ward towns in this county, and the church one of the three appointed to receive the ſecular prieſts when the monks took their places in the church of Durham. It was alienated in Edward VI. and a ſmall penſion reſerved to the miniſter, who is put in by lord Vane. Here are ſome remains of the biſhop's palace built by biſhop Pudſey, now uſed as a poor-houſe; and the deanry[c]. Leland celebrates the long and fair altar-ſtone of ſpeckled marble in this church. Darlington is famous for the manufactory of table-linen called *huckabacks*; and alſo a great woollen manufactory. It is a borough town under the biſhop of Durham, and ſaid to contain 1200 dwellings and near 6000 ſouls. The manufactory of ſmall wares hath been lately ſet at work here. Here is a mill for grinding optic glaſſes to the greateſt perfection, invented and eſtabliſhed by John Kendrew, a ſelf-taught mechanic of the town. Hugh prior of Durham 1258—1289, a great benefactor to the cathedral, was a native of Darlington, as was alſo John of Darlington archbiſhop of Dublin.

To Mr. George Allan, of this town, and Mr. William Hutchinſon of Bernard's Caſtle, by whom a hiſtory of the county, city, and ſee, was publiſhed, I have great obligations in this edition.

The following account of *Hell kettles* was com- *Hell kettles.*
municated to biſhop Gibſon by Dr. Kay: " Accord- " ing to the promiſe which I made I went to ſound " Hell kettles near Darlington. The name of bot- " tomleſs pits made me provide myſelf with a line " above 200 fathoms long, and a lead weight pro- " portionable. But much ſmaller preparations would " have ſerved. For the deepeſt of them took but " 15 fathom or 30 yards of our line. I cannot " imagine what theſe kettles have been, nor upon " what grounds the people of the country have ſup- " poſed them to be bottomleſs. They look like ſome " of our old wrought coal-pits that are drowned, " but I cannot learn that any coal or other mineral " has ever been found thereabouts. They are full " of water (cold, and not hot as has been affirmed) " to the very brim, and almoſt the ſame level with " the Tees which runs near them; ſo that they may " have ſome ſubterraneous communication with the " river. But the water in the kettles, as I was in- " formed, is of a different kind from the river water, " for it curdles milk and will not bear ſoap. But " this I did not try[18]." They are in a field on the eaſt ſide of the road, the ſmalleſt ſeparated from the road only by a hedge: the other two about 200 yards from it, which are ſurrounded by aſh trees, and both much overgrown with weeds: the 3d or leaſt almoſt grown up with reeds and graſs. The tradition of biſhop Tunſtall's gooſe ſtill remains, though biſhop Gibſon affirms it does not, for I heard it from ſeveral perſons, nor is it yet worn out. Mr. Allan and Mr. Groſe meaſured theſe pits October 18, 1774, and found the diameter of the two largeſt about 30

[u] Lel. I. 77.
[x] There is a large ſtone in a field adjoining the church called *Greyſtone*, where tradition ſays the dragon lay. It is more probable the ſtone gave name to the place from its colour, as the *Grey weathers* on Marlboro' downs.
[y] Pennant. I have not ſeen the Coigniers monument, but ſhrewdly ſuſpect the monſtrous worm or ſerpent is no other than the dragon repreſented biting the ſhield on the monuments of Malbyſſe at Acaſter Malbyſſe, Fitz Alan at Bedal, Neville at Coverham, and in other churches in the north part of Yorkſhire.
[z] which ſee in Pennant, II. 1772, p. 337. from Harl. MS. 2118. p. 39. Beckwith's ed. of Blount's tenures, p. 190.
[a] Lel. I. 78. [b] Tan. 114. [c] G. Lel. VIII. 52. b. [17] G. [18] G.

yards each, and one of them 19 feet and an half, and the other 17 feet deep: the ſmall are next the hedge 25 yards diameter, and five feet and an half deep[d].

It was propoſed to make the Were navigable from Biddockford to Durham, and in 1767 a navigable canal was projected from Stockton by Darlington to Winſton, and from thence to the collieries near Aukland.

Croft. At *Croft*, three miles from Darlington, a bridge over the Tees joins the two counties, where is the antient ſeat of the Clarvauxs, and now of their deſcendant William Chaytor, eſq. is a ſulphurous ſpa, which has done ſeveral cures by bathing and drinking[e].

Neſham. *Neſham* or *Neſſeham* Benedictine nunnery which Tanner miſplaces in Northumberland[f] at *Newſham*, or as Leland[g] writes it *Niſeham*, is on the river Tees two miles from Sockburn, ſome ruined walls appear, where a farm-houſe called the abbey is built on the ſite. Mr. Allan has a copy of the ſurrender from Johanna Lawſon, laſt prioreſs, in Henry VIII. At this ford the biſhop's ſervice above-mentioned is performed.

Stockton. The Tees runs by *Stockton*, one of the four ward towns: a river-port and corporation governed by a mayor and aldermen, of late years much increaſed in inhabitants and trade, which made it neceſſary to ſeparate it from Norton pariſh and erect a new church 12 George I. inſtead of the ſmall antient chapel. It is alſo an epiſcopal borough, and here was formerly a houſe of the biſhop's[19]. It has a handſome ſtone bridge of five arches, begun in 1754, finiſhed April 1771, at the expence of £.8000. In 1792, in digging for a foundation of a houſe between the ſite of the caſtle (which was demoliſhed in 1652) was found a piece of ſtained glaſs and an antique ornamented ſpur. And on the 8th Auguſt in the ſame year ſome workmen pulling down an old houſe, belonging to Mr. Crowe, diſcovered a bag containing a great quantity of ſilver coins in fine preſervation: there is a regular ſeries from Edward III. to James II. About the year 1788 William Sutton, eſq. in digging for the foundation of a quay in the part where the caſtle wall joins the river, found a coin of Nero in good preſervation, now in the poſſeſſion of George Sutton, eſq. of Preſton[h], inſcription NERO, CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. PMTRPIM. PP. Reverſe VICTORIA AVGVSTI. S. C. around a winged figure of Victory with a flowing veſt.

At the village of Hartburn, in a farm-yard belonging to Mr. Sutton, are preſerved in a wall the figures of two lions couchant, cut on one ſtone. An inſcription on a ſtone near them informs us they were brought from Stockton caſtle.

Norton. At *Norton* near Stockton a collegiate church, valued at £.34[i].

Warham bridge. "*Warham* [Yarm] bridge is two [five] miles above "it, made by Walter Skirlaw biſhop of Durham[k]." "He made alſo the gate houſe at Aukland and "*Finkley* [Skinley] bridge of Were of 2 arches or "that other one arched with a pillar in the middle "of it was made by Skirlaw. It was thrown down "two or three years ſins for lak of reparation in "time." This bridge, which is called *Skinkliffe*, was again deſtroyed by a violent flood after a thaw February 17, 1755.

Greatham hoſpital. "The lands, where now *Greatham* hoſpital is by "Hertelpole, was longing to Peter Mountefort of the "earldom of Leirceſter, and being attainted the king "entred on the land. Then the biſhop of Dureſme "made ſuit to the king ſaying, that attainted land "in the biſhopric ſhould be his, and proving that to "be true he had the land, and made there an hoſ-"pital, and endowed it with the ſame[l]." It was founded by biſhop Stichill 1262, valued at £.97, eſcaped the diſſolution, and is yet ſubſiſting as a lay foundation, being refounded by James I. 1610, and for a maſter, 15 prieſts, and 40 of the moſt indigent poor of the dioceſe[m]. There is much confuſion in the annals how the biſhop came by theſe lands, whether by forfeiture or purchaſe.

Claxton. The family who took their name from *Claxton* are of great renown in theſe parts. Leland[n] mentions "*Burnham Claxton's* houſe, on a hill near *Burne* "[now called *Browney*] brook, which runs into the "Were not far from Sunderland, two miles and an "half from Durham. Burnham is a man of 100 "mark land by the year." A branch of this family ſettled at Claxton in Laddon hundred, Norfolk, ſo early as Henry III.[o] I dwell more on this article becauſe from one of theſe families is deſcended my friend John Claxton, eſq. of Shirley near Croydon, a worthy man and a brother antiquary. Branches of this family were ſettled at Whinyard, Woolly, Watherhouſe, Eaſt Thickley, Aldparke, &c.

Hartlepool. "*Hertilpole* a market[p]." It is an antient corporation, now much fallen to decay, ſubſiſting only by fiſhery[20]. Here was an houſe of Grey friars, founded before 1275[q].

Eaſington. Along the ſhore are *Eaſington*, a ward town and

Horden. capital manor of the biſhop: *Horden*, antiently a

Dalden. ſeat of the Claxtons, but ſince for ſeveral deſcents of the Coniers, now totally in ruin, as is alſo *Dalden*, belonging to a family of that name, but ſince of the

Wardenlaw. Milbanks: *Wardenlaw* which St. Cuthbert's legend has celebrated for detaining his body till a ſpecial revelation from heaven declared the bringing it to Durham[21]. It does not, however, in ſituation correſpond with the deſcription given of the reſting-place of St. Cuthbert, but moſt probably derived its name from being the ſtation of the warden of the marches on ſome particular occaſion; no remains are to be found of the *camera* ſaid to be built there by the convent, and afterwards deſtroyed by the Scots[r].

Were r. "Ptolomie, writing of the Were, calleth it *Vedra*, a river well known unto Beda the famous prieſt, who was brought up in a monaſtery that ſtood upon the bankes thereof. It riſeth of three heads in *Kelloppeſlaw* hill, whereof the moſt ſoutherly is called *Burdop*, the middlemoſt *Wallop*, and the northerlieſt

[d] See Brompton's Chron. A. D. 1179. Leland Collect. II. 307. Append. to lord Lyttelton's Hiſt. of Henry II. p. 24.
[e] Dr. Willan's pamphlet on it, 1782, 8vo. [f] Tan. 394. [g] I. 78. [19] G.
[h] Brewſter's Stockton, p. 5. [i] Tan. 115. [k] Lel. VIII. 52. [l] Ib.
[m] Tan. 116. See Mr. Allan's Hiſt. of this hoſpital. [n] I. 91. [o] Blomefield, V. 415.
[p] Lel. VII. 63. [20] G. [q] Tan. 116. [21] G. [r] W. H.

Kellop,

Kellop, which uniting themſelves about *St. John's* chapel, or a little by weſt thereof, their confluence runneth through Stanhope park by Eaſt *Yare*, and ſo to *Froſterlie*. But ere it come there it receiveth three rills from the north in Weredale, whereof one cometh in by Stanhope, another weſt of *Woodcroft* hall, and the third at Froſterlie aforementioned. And a little beneath theſe I find yet a fourth on the ſouth ſide, which deſcendeth from ſouth-weſt by *Bolliop*, *Biſhops-lece*, *Milhouſes*, and *Landew*, as I have been informed. Being therefore all united with the Were, the ſtream goith on to *Walſingham*, beſides another at *Bradleie*, the third at *Harpleie* hall (and theſe on the north ſide), and the fourth between *Witton* and *Witton* caſtle, called *Bedburne*, coming by *Hamſterley*, where by this river doith now wax very great. Going therefore from hence it haſteth by to *Biſhop's Akeland*, and beneath it receiveth the *Garondleſſe*, which (as Leland ſaith) riſith ſix miles by weſt of Akeland caſtle, and running ſouth thereof, and paſſing by *Weſt Akeland*, *St. Helen's Akeland*, *St. Andrew's Akeland*, and *Biſhop's Akeland*, and then into the Were, which goeth to *Newfield* and *Willington*. Near unto this place alſo, and ſomewhat beneath Sunderland, the Were croſſeth one brook from ſouth-eaſt by *Het*, *Croxſeie*, *Cronefurth*, *Turſdale*, and *Coxdale*, and two other from north-weſt in one bottom, whereof the firſt cometh from above *Aſh* by *Langley*, the other called *Cove* from above *Kinchleie* by *Newbiggin*, *Lancheſter*, *North Langleie*, and through *Beareparke*, and ſo meeting beneth *Kelleie* or *Hedleie* with the other, they fall both as one into the Were between S. Sunderland and Burnall. From hence our river goeth on to *Howghwell*, *Shirkeleie*, *Old Dureſme* (and there taking in the *Piddingbrook* by north-eaſt) it goeth to *Dureſme*, *Finkeleie*, *Harbarhouſe*, *Lumleie* caſtle (where it meteth with the *Pilis*, whoſe heads are united between *Pelton* and *Whitwell*, and after called *Hedlin)*, and from thence to *Lampton*, *Hanoton*, the *Bedikes*, *Ufferton*, *Hilton* park, *Biſhops Weremouth*, and ſo into the ſea, between *North Sunderland* and *North Weremouth* town, which now is called *Monk Weremouth*, of the monaſtery ſometime ſtanding there, wherein Beda read and wrote many of his books, as to the world appeareth. This mouth of Were is eight miles from Durham, and ſix from Newcaſtle. Being thus paſt the Were, and entered into the biſhopric, ere we come at the mouth of the Theſe, almoſt by two miles overpaſſing a rill that runneth by caſtle *Eden* and *Hardwic*, and likewiſe *Hartlepool* town, which lieth over into the ſea in manner of a byland or peninſula, we meet with a pretty fall which groweth by a river that is increaſed with two waters, whereof one riſith by north-weſt, about *Moretons*, and goeth by *Stotfield* and *Claxton:* the other at *Dalton* going by *Brereton*, *Owtham*, and *Gretham*, finallie joining within two miles of the ſea, they make a pretty portlet, but I know not of what ſecuritie[r]."

Were[r].

"The river of Were riſith a 8 miles above Stanope or more. The very head of Were riſith of two ſmall waters Burnhop and Kelope. Burnhop comith by ſouth and Kelop by north, the two joining make Were[s]. The water of Were is always of a troubled colour as coming through mooriſh and oariſh ſoils. Little or no fiſh is taken but eels in the upper part, for fiſh cannot there well live in it[t]."

"*Weredale* lying as piece of the weſt marches of the biſhopric towards Weſtmoreland is well wooded, and, though the upper part be not very fertile of corne, yet is there very fine graſſe in the dale ſelf where the river paſſith. There reſort many redde deer ſtraglers to the mountains of Weredale[u]. Ther is both iron and lead ore, and alſo coals in Weredale[x]." Weredale.

"On the ſide of Were river is *Stanop* the head pariſh in Weredale[y]." "As far as Stanhope men of knowledge ſay that there never was a market[z];" one was however granted by biſhop Langley, and two fairs 1421; and in 1669 another charter was obtained by Dr. Baſire. This town, a rich rectory worth £. 900 *per ann.* with Wolſingham and Aukland were held of the biſhop by foreſt ſervices beſides demeſnes and other tenures. Particularly on his great huntings the tenants were bound to ſet up for him a field houſe or tabernacle with a chapel and all manner of rooms and offices, alſo to furniſh him with horſes and dogs, and to carry his proviſions and attend him during his ſtay for the ſupply of all conveniencies. Here was the antient ſeat of the family of Featherſtonhaugh for many generations: the laſt of them was killed at the battle of Hockſtet, and the eſtate purchaſed by the earl of Carliſle[22]. Stanhope.

On the moors near Stanhope, in Weredale, was found about 1750, an altar, now or lately in the rector of Stanhope's garden, with the following inſcription:

SILVANO INVICTO SACRVM
C TETIVS VETVRIVS MICIA
NVS PRAEF AIAE SEBOSIAA
NAE OB APRAM EXIMIAE
FORMAE CAPTVM QVEM
MVLTI ANTECESSO
RES EIVS PRAEDARI
NON POTVERVNT VSLP.

Silvano invicto ſacrum
C. Tetius Veturius Micianus, Præf. Alæ Seboſianæ, ob aprum eximiæ formæ captum quem multi anteceſſores ejus prædari non potuerunt votum ſolvens lubens poſuit.

thus explained by Dr. Taylor in Phil. Tranſ. N° 486, p. 173[a].

[r] Harriſon's deſcription of England. [s] Lel. I. 79. [t] Ib. VIII. 52. [u] Ib. I. 79.
[x] Ib. VIII. 52. [y] Ib. I. 79. [z] Ib. VIII. 52. [22] G.
[a] See alſo Gent. Mag. XIX. 449. Mr. Drake communicated it to the Society of Antiquaries 1751, with ſome little variations of no conſequence.

"The

Weſtgate. "The biſhop of Durham had a pretty ſquare pile "on the north ſide of Were river called the Weſt- "gate, and thereby a park rudely encompaſſed with "ſtone 12 or 14 miles in compaſs and 12 miles up "in Weredale from Aukland[b]."

Wolſingham. *Wolſingham* market was decayed in Leland's time[c]. It is ſtill a market town little reſorted to: Bradley *hall.* the country thinly inhabited. Near it is *Bradley hall*, a ſeat of the Eures, ſince of the Bowes, for embatling which licence was obtained of the biſhop of Durham 1421[23].

Whitton. Sir Ralph Eure had a pardon from Langly, biſhop of Durham 1410, for beginning to fortify his houſe at *Whitton* without licence. Sir Ralph Eure in Henry VIII. was lord warden of the Marches, and for his ſervices againſt the Scots in Tiviotdale had a grant of as much land as he could win from them: but making his inroad was ſlain with many other perſons of note at Hallingdown field. The title ended with the laſt lord after 1674. In the civil war this caſtle was in the hands of ſir William Darcy, from whom it was taken by ſiege, but not deſtroyed till 1689, when James lord Darcy of Havar in Ireland, took away the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces to Sadbury in the county of York, the ſeat of ſir Robert Hildyard, deſcended from the Darcies near Gathuler's moor, Yorkſhire, on the road from Piers bridge to Catteric, to build another houſe, which not anſwering, they were ſold for loſs. It belongs now to the heir of John Cuthbert, eſq. a ſon of Ralph Hopper, eſq. who married his ſiſter.

Gaundeleſs[r]. "*Gaundeleſſe* a pretty river riſing ſix miles off "by weſt, and running by the ſouth ſide of Ake- "land caſtle, under a bridge of one great arch, "goes a little beneath it to the great ſtream of "Were[e]."

Evenwood. At its head is *Evenwood*, a barony and capital manor of the biſhop, under whom it was held by the Haunſards, who had one of their chief ſeats here. It was purchaſed by biſhop Bek, who annexed it to the poſſeſſions of this ſee. The foundations of the caſtle, a ſquare pile moated round, remain with a lofty mount to the ſouth of it in the village. It runs W. Aukland. by *W. Aukland*, formerly the ſeat of the Daltons, now by marriage of the Edens in Elizabeth, and of ſir John Eden, bart. where is alſo another ſeat of the Fenwicks, the preſent owner John Fenwick Wilſon, of Borough-hall, Weſtmorland; by *St. Helen Aukland*, two parts of which manor belong to the Carrs, by purchaſe of the Williamſons, who have a houſe there, the other to ſir John Eden, bart.; by St. *Andrew Aukland*, and by biſhop *Aukland*[24]. Weſt Aukland gives title of baron to William Eden, ſon of ſir John Eden, bart. ſo created May 18, 1793.

"The quarters of Akeland be well woodid, for "by the name it appeareth to have been full of "oaks[f]."

"The town of *Akeland* is of no eſtimation, yet is Biſhops Auk- "there a pretty market of corn. It ſtandeth on a land. "pretty hill between two rivers, Were and Gaun- "deleſs, which meet a bow ſhot or more below, "and, making one ſtream, run to the eaſt, and each "of theſe rivers has an hill by it: ſo that the Biſhop's "caſtle at *Akeland* ſtands on a little hill between "two great ones. Here was a very antient manor "place belonging to the biſhops of Durham. An- "tonius de Beke began firſt to encaſtellate it. He "made the great hall, where be divers pillars of "black marble ſpeckled with white, and the ex- "ceeding fair great chamber with other there: alſo "an exceeding goodly chapel of ſtone, well ſquared, "and a college with dean and prebends in it, and "a quadrant on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the caſtle for "miniſters of the college. Biſhop Skirlaw made "the goodly gate-houſe at entering into the caſtle. "There is a fair park by the caſtle[g]." The caſtle ſtands in a beautiful park full of vaſt alders, many large oaks, and fine riſing plantations that ſkirt the park, and watered by the Gaunleſs. It was rebuilt by ſir Arthur Haſelrig, to whom the parliament gave it. At the Reſtoration biſhop Coſins, becauſe it had been built ſacrilegiouſly with the materials of the old chapel, pulled it down, and built other apartments to what remained of the old, and the chapel as at preſent 14 feet by 48, the wooden roof ſupported by two rows of pillars, each conſiſting of four round columns of freeſtone and marble alternately. He was buried under a ſtone on the floor, 1671. The old hall, 75 feet by 32, and 35 high, remains, and other good rooms; a ſuit built by biſhop Trevor, as was the gateway, from a deſign of ſir Thomas Robinſon[h]. The church of St. Andrew, the mother church of the whole diſtrict, which goes under the name of *Auklandſhire*, was Auklandſhire made collegiate by biſhop Bec for a dean and 12 prebends, afterwards reduced by him 1292 to 9. Biſhop Langley, 1428, made ſome alteration, making the revenues of the dean and prebendaries equal, as I underſtand it. Biſhop Gibſon ſays it was antiently collegiate under the vicar, whom biſhop Bek made a dean. The deanry houſe remains. In the church is a croſs-legged figure of one of the Pollards. At the diſſolution here was a dean and 11 prebends, and their joint revenue was valued at £.180 *per annum*[i]. Biſhop Coſin founded an hoſpital for two men and two women[25].

"*Bincheſter*, now a poor village, ſtandith on the Bincheſter. "brow of a hill, and there I ſaw as I rode on the "ſouth ſide a little foſſe and *indicia* of old buildings. "In the ploughid fields hard by this village hath "and be found Roman coines, and other tokens of "antiquity[k]" Mr. Charles Wren, former owner of the ſite, in a careful ſearching found a cornelian, and in another part a fair urn incloſed in a round wall, and within it a veſſel of wood[26]. Mr. Scot was informed by his brother Mr. John Whitting, ſugar-

[b] Lel. I. 79. [c] Ib. and VIII. 52. [23] G. [d] Groſe. W. H.
[e] Lel. I. 78. [24] G. W. H. [f] Lel. I. 79. [g] Lel. I. 78.
[h] Pennant, II. 1772, 339. G. Mr. Pennant, 342, diſtinguiſhes St. Andrew's Aukland church from that of Biſhop's Aukland, whereas there is no church at Biſhop's Aukland, only a chapel lately erected.
[i] Tan. 116. [25] G. [k] Lel. I. 79. [26] G.

baker

Fig. 1. p. 365.

DEAB
MRBQLO
ECLQW
TINS BCS
VSLM

Fig. 2. p. 366.

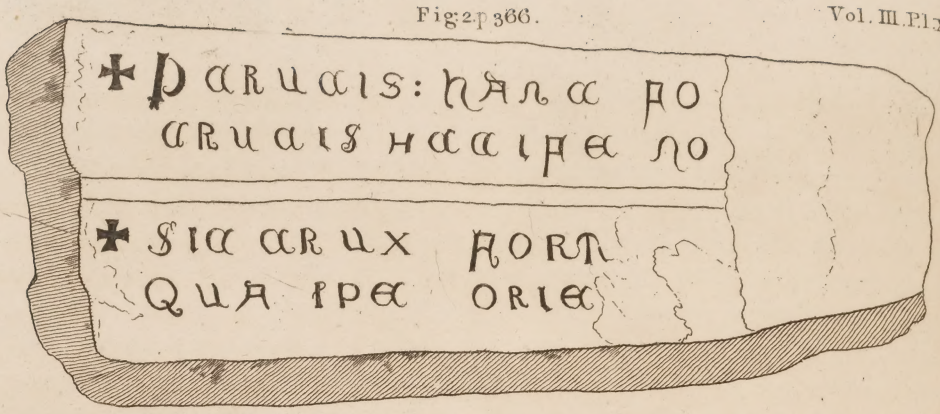


Fig. 3. p. 369.

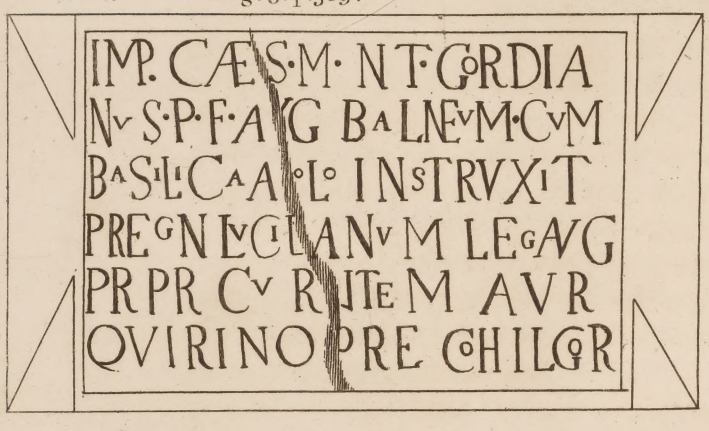

IMP. CÆS. M. NT. GORDIA
NVS. P. F. AVG. BALNEVM. CVM
BASILICAA. L. INSTRVXIT
PRE. GN. EVCLIANVM LEGAVG
PR PR CVRANTE M AVR
QVIRINO PRE. CHILGR

Fig. 4. p. 369.

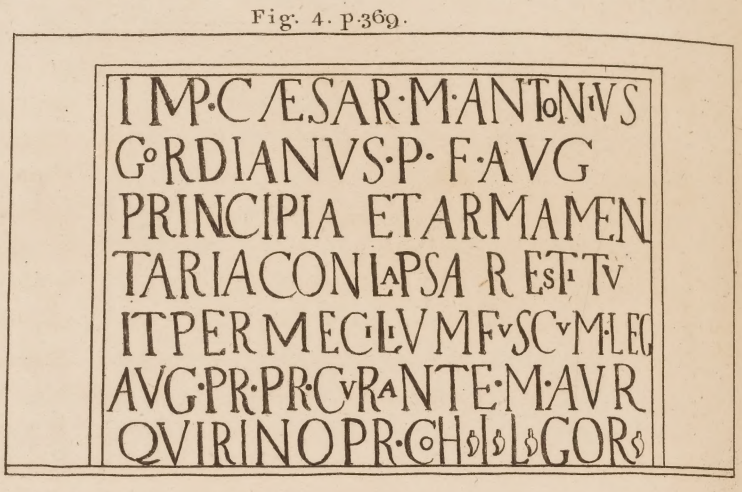

IMP. CÆSAR. M. ANTONIVS
GORDIANVS. P. F. AVG
PRINCIPIA ET ARMAMEN
TARIA CONLAPSA RESTITV
IT PER MEC. LVM. FVSC. VM. LEG.
AVG. PR. PR. CVRANTE. M. AVR
QVIRINO PR. CHILGOR

Fig. 5. p. 369.

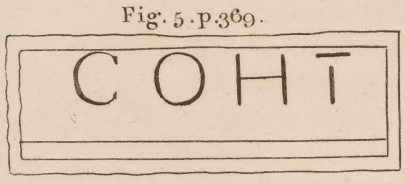


Fig. 6.

p. 369.

Fig. 7. p. 369.

Fig. 8. p. 369.

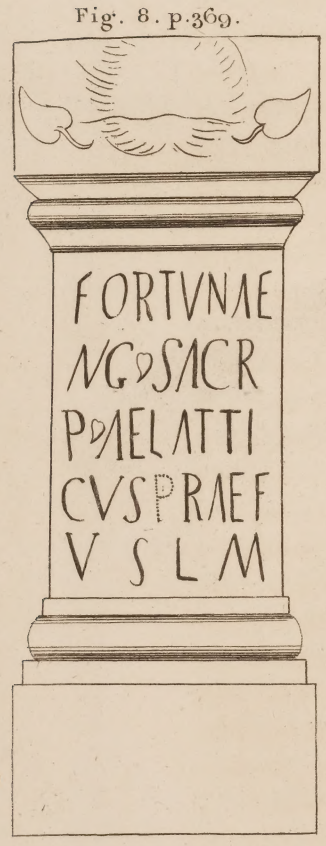


Fig. 9. p. 369.

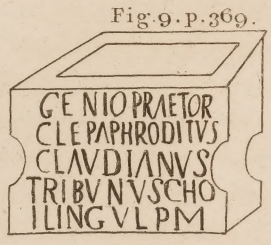
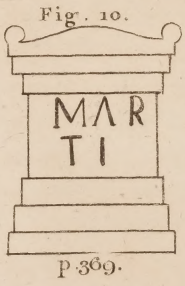
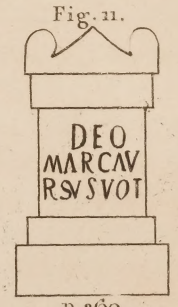


Fig. 10.



p. 369.

Fig. 11.



p. 369.

Fig. 12

p. 369.

Fig. 13. p. 371.

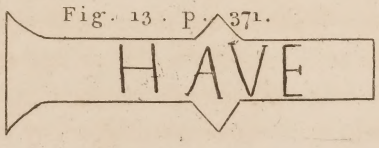
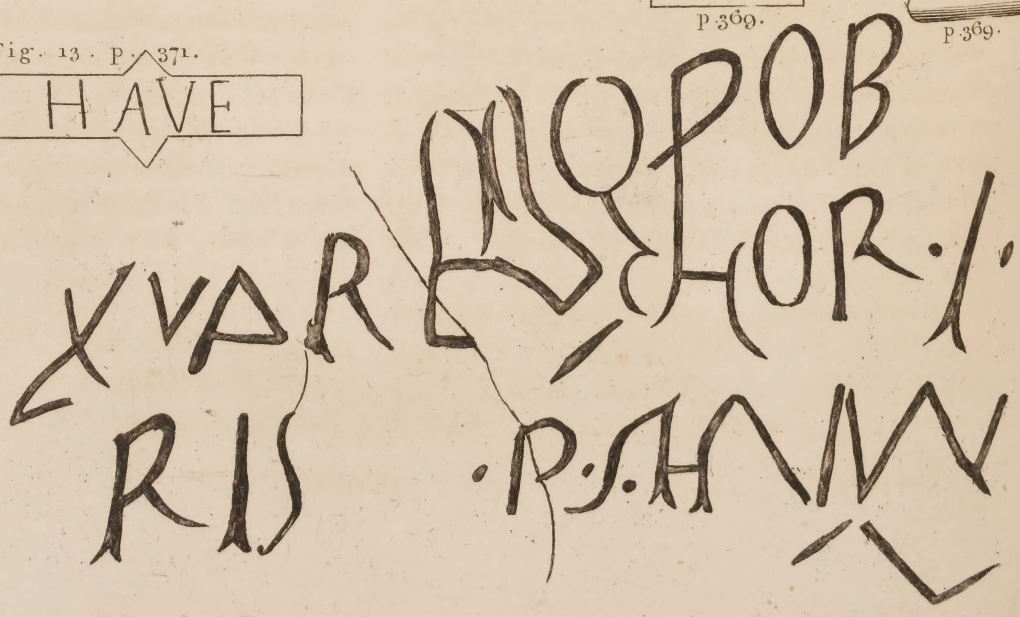


Fig. 14.

p. 371.



F. Cary sculp.

baker near Ratcliff Croſs, a man of great veracity, that the preſent owner of Binchester, Farrer Wren, eſq. barriſter at law, ſome years ago loſt this ring; a poor man found it [l], and ſold it to one Mr. Bacon, who reſtored it to its original owner upon his paying what he gave the aforeſaid perſon for it. After this, adds Mr. Scot, ſince my brother's acquaintance with Mr. Wren, he has loſt it again, and has never found it. Mr. Surtees, however, told Mr. Cade that he ſaw a cornelian of a Bacchus with a thyrſus in Mr. Wren's collection.

The firſt altar given by Mr. Camden now built up in the wall of the court of the manor houſe near the gate on the right hand at entering is thus given by Mr. Gale (p. 11) and Mr. Horſley Durham XXVIII. and is to be read

Quintianus occurs on the Condate inſcription before, p. 113.

Deabus
Matribus Quintus Lucius Quinti
filius Claudia [tribu] *Quin-*
tianus beneficiarius conſulis
votum ſolvit libens merito.

See Pl. XX. fig. 1. His other is now loſt, or defaced, and ſet in the wall with another plain one.

Since his time have been found another altar inſcribed to the *Deæ Matres:*

MAT
.SAC.
GEME
LLVS
VSLM.

another on which only VSLM [m].

Another portable altar exactly like that in Gordon's Itin. Sept. Pl. XV. but uninſcribed, has ſince been found here, and a large bas-relief of a faun with a hare leaping before him, with an altar, but the inſcription hitherto illegible. Mr. Wren has ſome elegant intaglios, coins both of the upper and lower empire, varieties of Priapi in bronze, and ſpecimens of the moſt beautiful pottery, and different compoſitions, ſome reſembling terra cotta, and others of glaſs. Dr. Hunter had ſeveral fragments of pottery, one inſcribed AMANDVS. The ſtation comprizes about 29 acres [n].

Hanwick. On the other ſide the Were is *Hanwick*, much reſorted to for its wells both ſulphureous and ſweet [27].

Branſpeth. "The village and caſtle of *Branſpeth* ſtandeth on "a rock among hilles higher than it. The caſtle "is ſtrongly ſet and builded, and has two courts of "high building. There is a litle mote that hemmith "a great piece of the firſt court. In this court be "three towers of logging, and three ſmall *ad orna-*"*mentum.* The pleaſure of the caſtle is in the "ſecond court, and entering into it by a great tower "I ſaw in ſcotcheon in front of it a lion rampant. "Some ſay that Ralph Nevile, firſt earl of Weſt-"moreland, buildid much of this houſe. The earl "that now is hath ſet a new piece of work to it [o]." The caſtle was forfeited by the rebellion of the laſt earl againſt Elizabeth [p], bought of the Londoners, and ſince ſold to ſir Henry Bellaſis [28]. "Aſketill "Bulmer had a ſon called *Berthram*, and they were "lords of Branſpeth. Berthram had a daughter and "heir married to the heir of the Nevills, and ſo "came Branſpeth to the Nevills [q]. In the pariſh "church of St. Brandon at Branſpeth be divers "tombs of the Nevills. In the choir a high tomb "of one of them pourtured with his wife. In a "chapel on the ſouth ſide of the choir a counteſs "of Weſtmoreland, ſiſter to Booth, archbiſhop of "York, alſo lord Neville, father to the earl that is "now, the elder brother, and four children of the "preſent earl [r]." In this pariſh lies *Haireholm*, whi- Haireholm.
ther it is reported ſome of the murtherers of T. Becket fled, and built a chapel to his memory [29]. Not far from it on the other ſide of the river is *Whitworth*, an antient manor of the family of that name, now the ſeat of the Shaftes, and below it *Crokeſtell*, or *Croxdale*, where the antient family of the Salvins have been ſettled for many deſcents [30]. Whitworth. Croxdale.

The brackiſhneſs in the rocks under the Were at Salt-water-haugh near Butterby is originally in the ſpring, which riſes equally ſo after the former water has been completely emptied, and the rock out of which it riſes is a ſalt rock of a ſparkling ſubſtance. It tinges the ſtones of a reddiſh colour, and imparts its taſte to the river for a hundred yards below, and is ſaid in boiling to yield a great quantity of bay ſalt [s]. On the other ſide of the Were is a ſtrong ſulphureous ſpring, and above it towards Durham a mineral water treated of by Dr. Wilſon in his "Spadacrene "Dunelmenſis Lond. 1675," 12mo.

On the ſame river is *Old Durham*, from the name of which one would conjecture that there was a town prior to the preſent city [31]. It lies within half a mile of the preſent city, and is of an oblong form, meaſuring, according to Dr. Stukeley [t], about 500 feet in length, very ſteep on three ſides, encompaſſed by a rivulet falling into the river from the eaſt: the neck is guarded by a rampart, and without, at ſome little diſtance, by a ditch. This place is now called *Maiden caſtle*, Mr. Cade [u] ſuppoſes it a winter ſtation of the Romans much larger than the Dr. imagined. It ſuſtained a memorable ſiege in favour of Athelſtan againſt the Scots and Danes, A. D. 930 [x], 60 years before the foundations of Durham were laid, but was deſtroyed in the dreadful devaſtation made by the Conqueror between York and this place. The piers of a bridge are obvious in the bed of the river in dry weather, and Roman coins have been found here. It has a better claim to be conſidered as *Condercum*, from which it is about two miles Old Durham.

[l] In Biſhop Aukland, between Newgate and the Market Place.
[m] Horſl. 295, 296. Durh. xxix. xxx.
[n] Mr. Cade, Archæol. VII. 160—162. Stukely It. II. 72.
[o] Lel. I. 80.
[p] Pennant, II. 339.
[q] Lel. I. 90.
[r] Lel. I. 80.
[s] Todd. in Phil. Tranſ. 163.
[t] Itin. Cur. II. 70.
[u] Archæol. VII. 77, 78.
[x] Mr. Hutchinſon ſays this ſiege was laid to *York*. See Rapin, I. p. 100. & aut. ibi citati.
[27] G.
[28] G.
[29] G.
[30] G.
[31] G.

diſtant, than the camp at Sunderland bridge, which is evidently of Daniſh conſtruction. Old Durham Mr. Hutchinſon conceives to be the place where the company ſate down with St. Cuthbert's remains, when they had revealed to them the Zion where he was to reſt for ever. The *Vetus Burgus* noted in the records is applicable to this idea. The foundations and piles diſcovered in the river are perhaps of the ſame antiquity. Others ſay theſe piers are a mile from Old Durham, near a place called Kipier.

Mainsforth *caſtle.*

About eight miles ſouth from old Durham, near a rivulet called the *Little Skern*, which has been converted into a deep foſſe, is *Mainsforth caſtle*, a circular camp of great height, occupied if not formed into its preſent ſhape by Gormund the Dane, whoſe name is retained in the hamlet of *Garmundſway*, three miles north from it. Great quantities of human bones have been diſcovered near it in making the roads, and in the adjacent fields. It is now the property of Robert Surtees, eſq. and planted with trees. Athelſtan, probably in his victorious expedition againſt the Danes, A. D. 937, encamped near *Bradbury*, half a mile north from Nun Stainton, where are ſome tumuli by the road ſides, and about two miles diſtant from the camp at Mainsforth, from which it is ſeparated by a very extenſive moraſs. The ſituation agrees with the accounts of this battle, eſpecially if we ſubſtitute *Bradbury* for *Brimeſbury*. On the ſummit of Mainsforth is a large cavity called *Danes hole*, and out of a pond on Mr. Surtees' eſtate at Mainsforth was lately digged up a very large pair of mooſe deer's horns, probably brought from Ireland by Anlaf.

DURHAM. "The town of *Dureſme* ſtandith on a rokky hill, "and as men come from the ſouth country on the "ripe of Were, the which water ſo with his courſe "naturale in a bottom windeth about, that from "Elvet a great ſtone bridge of 14 arches it crepeth "about the town to Framagate bridge of three "arches, alſo on Were, that between theſe two "bridges, or a little lower at St. Nicholas the town, "except the length of an arrow ſhot, is brought *in* "*inſulam*. The cloſe itſelf of the minſtre on the "higheſt part of the hill is well walled, and hath "divers fair gates. The church and cloiſter be "very ſtrong and fair, and at the very eaſt end of "the church is a croſs iſle by ſide the middle croſs "iſle of the minſter church. The caſtle ſtandith "ſtately on the north-eaſt ſide of the minſter, and "Were runnith under it. The kepe ſtandith aloft, "and is ſtately builded of eight ſquare faſhion and "four heights of lodggings. Biſhop Fox did much "reparation of this dungeon, and he made beſide in "the caſtle a new kitchen, with the offices and many "pretty chambers. Tunſtall hath alſo done coſt on "the dungeon and other places of the caſtle, and "hath buildid a goodly new galery and a ſtately "ſtair to it, and made an exceeding ſtrong gate of "iron to the caſtle. In that part of Dureſme town "that is almoſt incloſed with Were be three pariſh "churches and a chapel. St. Oſwald's is counted "to be antient. There be three pariſh churches "more in the ſuburbs. The greateſt ſuburb is by "Elvet bridge, and hath certain ſmall ſtreets. The "ſuburb over Framagate bridge has three parts. "The building of Dureſme town is metely ſtrong, "but it is neither high nor of coſtly work. There "appear ſome pieces of walls of the town joining "to a gate of the palace wall: but the town itſelf "within the peninſula is but a ſmall thing in reſpect "of cumpace of all the ſtately cloſe, ſo that it "alone may be called the walled town of Dureſme. "In the ſanctuary, or holy church-yard, on the "ſouth ſide of the minſter, be many very antient "tombs, and at the head of one of them is a croſs "ſeven feet long that hath had an inſcription of "divers rows in it; but the ſcripture cannot be read. "Some ſay that this croſs was brought out of the "holy church-yard of Lindisfarn iſle[y]."

In repairing the cathedral at Durham, 1779, a ſtone ſpout was thrown from the battlements, on the underſide of which was the inſcription engraved Pl. XX. fig. 2. The upper ſide is hollowed, and by being bedded in the lime, the characters have been well preſerved. They agree with the time of St. Ethelwold, and encourage the idea, that this is the remains of his croſs. There has been a raiſed rib upon the centre of the ſtone, which the workmen had chiſſelled down. Dean Whittingham made great havoc in works of this kind, and carried his acts of profanation to ſo great a height as to diſturb the aſhes of the priors, and move their tombſtones to flag his houſe.

"*Crux lapidea in cæmiterio Dunelmenſi delata erat* "*a Lindisfarn, cum corpore St. Cuthberti, in quo* "*ſculptum erat nomen Epiſcopi facientis illam St. Ethel-* "*woldi. Prius erat fracta a paganis, ſed poſtea* "*plumbo artificioſe partes erant reunita*[z]."

"*Fecerat iſte de lapide crucem artificis opere expoliri* "*et in ſui memoriam in ea nomen ſuum exarari, cujus* "*ſummitatem multo poſt tempore dum ipſam eccleſiam* "*Lindisfarn pagani devaſtarent fregerunt. Sed poſtea* "*artificis ingenio reliquæ parti infuſo plumbo, ipſa frac-* "*tura eſt adjuncta: ſemperque deinceps cum corpore St.* "*Cutheberti crux ipſa circumferri ſolebat, et a populo* "*Northanhumbr. propter utrumque ſanctum in honore* "*haberi, quæ etiam uſque hodie in Dunelmenſis eccleſie* "*cæmiterio ſtans ſublimis utrorumque pontificum intu-* "*entibus exhibet monumentum*[a]."

Mr. Pegge is of opinion, that the two upper lines make clearly a Leonine verſe, and afford a full ſenſe:

Per crucis hanc formam
Sanctæ crucis accipe normam.

Certainly, ſome ſpondee, as *ſanctæ*, *veræ*, or other proper word, is to be ſupplied to complete the metre. *Norma crucis* perhaps may mean ſome particular order of the holy croſs, and not our Chriſtian profeſſion in general; ſince, to judge from the character, which is not Saxon, but of a modern kind, ſeveral were probably by this time inſtituted, or it may refer only to the Chriſtian doctrine in general. The other two lines formed a verſe, no doubt, and a full ſenſe; but the *data* are not ſufficient for one to gueſs how to fill them up.

[y] Lel. I. 81, 82, 83. [z] Ex antiquo Codice Dunelmenſi, cited by Leland, It. I. 52. b. [a] Lel. Coll. I. 370.

The

The workmanſhip, as well as bold ſituation of the church on the weſt, is much admired. The ſtyle of the whole building is of the Saxon or early Norman: the pillars of the nave maſſive and wrought with various flutings. It was begun by biſhop Carileph 1093, and finiſhed for the moſt part by his immediate ſucceſſor Flambard. The coarſe red grit ſtone, of which it is built, has ſuffered much by weather, and acquired a diſagreeable exterior. The church has been repairing at a great expence, for ſome years paſt, by the dean and chapter. When completed according to the deſign approved by them it will be a laſting monument of the abilities of the architect Mr. George Nicholſon, who likewiſe built the new bridge. The length of the nave from eaſt to weſt is 411 feet, the breadth, from north to ſouth 80, of the tranſepts 170, length of the Galilee 100, the Sanctum Sanctorum 130, height of the great tower 212. Women were not admitted into the church beyond a line now remaining on the pavement near the front. In the Galilee, or Lady chapel, built by biſhop Pudſey, which was appropriated to them, and formed the moſt weſtern end, conſiſting of five ailes ſupported by handſome pillars, was a chantry founded, as appears by his arms Paly of 6, a mullet for difference, by biſhop Langley, who was buried here 1437; with three altars to the Virgin Mary and Bede. Before the laſt lies the tomb of this venerable man, the light of learning in darkeſt times, the firſt and laſt among the monks[b], over whom lies a ſlab without any inſcription, though one was formerly hung up againſt the wall. By it another for Richard de Barnardi Caſtro, who made his ſhrine 1370. Sir George Wheler the traveller, prebendary of this church, and rector of Houghton, has a monument within the church juſt behind Bede. In the nave are altar tombs with mangled figures of Ralph and John Neville, earls of Weſtmoreland, father and ſon, who died 1361 and 1389, and a braſsleſs large ſlab of biſhop Neville, 1457. The earls were the firſt laymen ever buried in the church, but their monuments did not originally ſtand where now placed. In the choir under the biſhop's throne is the monument of biſhop Hatfield, who died 1381, having founded Durham college, Oxford, and built Durham houſe, London. A beautiful light ſtone ſcreen, called in the hiſtory of the church the *Lardoſe*, divides the altar from the eaſt aile above the chancel, behind which was the magnificent ſhrine of St. Cuthbert, of green marble, adorned with gems and precious ſtones, under which the body was depoſited at the diſſolution. His altar was againſt the eaſt wall ſided by eight more under as many lancet windows, which contained the figure and hiſtory of each. In the veſtry are kept the rich copes, which have been quite diſuſed above 30 years. At the eaſt end without was the centry garth, wherein ſome of the biſhops were buried, none preſuming till biſhop Bek to lie under the ſame roof with St. Cuthbert. Dean Whittingham deſtroyed all the monuments, and levelled the incloſure at the Reformation. The names of 14 biſhops are cut in old letters on flat ſtones in the chapter houſe. In the minſter yard were ſeveral old figures of knights and ladies, and Dr. Stukeley ſaw a Roman altar uſed as a graveſtone, and a Roman buſt in a wall. Some of the monaſtic apartments and offices remain in the prebendal houſes, which are all very good. The deanry was the prior's houſe, moſtly in its original ſtate, the prior's apartment adorned with chained white harts, probably the device of Richard II. The ſtone kitchen is a curious piece of geometry, like that at Glaſtonbury. The large and handſome cloiſters were built by biſhop Skirlaw in Richard II. Prior Foſſor painted the north aile and other windows. The library, fitted up out of the old fratry by dean Sudbury at the Reſtoration, contains, beſides a good collection of books, a number of volumes of materials collected by Dr. Hunter[c] for the hiſtory of the city and county, a numerous collection of charters and records, the original MS. of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and a Pſalter written by him; ſir George Wheler's collection of coins made in his travels, now lying in confuſion, and many Roman inſcriptions. The cloſe is an irregular ſquare, entered by a large old gate, another ſerving as the county gaol, and behind it a terrace overhanging the river, and coming by a new bridge of three arches in the room of the old one built by the convent, adorned with romantic walks along the oppoſite ſide of the river. In the palace green are the ſeſſions houſe and exchequer, built by biſhop Neville, a grammar ſchool founded by biſhop Langley, rebuilt by biſhop Coſin. The palace is the caſtle built round a quadrangle entered by a turreted gate: the chapel and gallery built by biſhop Tunſtall: the tower on the keep repaired by biſhop Crewe is now a ſhell. At the eaſt end of the cathedral is a church entirely rebuilt, called *Bough* church, being raiſed on the ſpot where St. Cuthbert's body, on its tranſlation from Lindisfarn, was depoſited under a temporary chapel of boughs, *facta citiſſime de virgis eccleſiola*, by biſhop Aldhun[d]. In the market place, which is nothing extraordinary, is the church of St. Nicholas, where the mayor and corporation attend ſervice, and a work-houſe made out of a palace of the earls of Weſtmoreland. A cradle of that family in Elizabeth, made of oak[e], was in the hands of the late Mr. Richardſon, alderman and bookſeller, from whom I received particular civilities in my firſt viſit to this Engliſh Zion.

[b] Stuk. II. 70.

[c] Dr. Chriſtopher Hunter was born 1675 at *Medomſley* in this county, educated at the freeſchool at Houghton le Spring founded by the famous Bernard Gilpin and John Heath, eſq. admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, about 1692. He firſt practiſed phyſic at Stockton, afterwards at Durham, from whence he retired 1757 to an eſtate of his wife's at Shotley in Northumberland, where he died and was buried July 12th in that year, in the 83d year of his age. The greateſt part of his large and valuable library was purchaſed by Mr. Richardſon, bookſeller, of Durham, for 350*l.* and his MSS. and coins, by the dean and chapter of Durham, for 40*l.* Another of his MSS. are in other hands, and ſeveral in Mr. Allan's. He wrote a remarkable neat hand. He is acknowledged by Mr. Horſley and Mr. Gordon to be very exact and maſterly in the knowledge of antiquities, and Dr. Wilkins expreſſes his obligations to him in his edition of the Councils. His elder brother John married Margaret ſiſter of the celebrated Mr. Thomas Baker. Brit. Top. I. 330, 331.

[d] Sim. Dun. c. 36, p. 142.

[e] This cradle is ſtill preſerved. It is of oak, of the modern ſhape, inlaid with gilt moſaic, adorned with the creſt of Neville and Howard, and at the head the arms of Charles Neville earl of Weſtmoreland, attainted 1570, impaling Howard, he having married Anne daughter of Henry Howard earl of Surrey.

Cromwell converted the prebendal houſes into a univerſity 1657, which ſunk ſoon after his death[f]. Biſhop Carileph turned out the provoſt and ſeculars ſettled here by Aldwin, and ſubſtituted Benedictines who continued till the diſſolution, when the biſhopric was valued at £.2821 clear, and the revenue of the church at 1366. Henry VIII. refounded and amply endowed it for a dean, 12 prebends, 12 minor canons, 16 lay ſinging men, &c.[g] A large woollen manufactory is carried on in this city, which is ſuppoſed to contain above 7000 ſouls.

Nevilles croſs.

Near Durham on the weſt in a bivium on the right hand of the road ſtood *Nevilles croſs*, erected in memory of the ſignal victory over David Bruce of Scotland, gained by the Engliſh commanded by two archbiſhops and three ſuffragans, and ſome noble lay officers, when the king of Scotland was taken priſoner by an Engliſhman of the name of Copeland, who refuſed to deliver him to queen Philippa till commanded by Edward I. to whom he repaired at Calais, and who juſtified his refuſal. This croſs had ſeven ſteps about it every way four ſquared to the ſocket, wherein the ſtalks of the croſs did ſtand, which ſocket was faſtened to a ſquare broad ſtone a yard and a half thick, making the 8th ſtep, to which the ſocket was faſtened with iron and lead, being $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard deep and 1-$\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard ſquare. The erected ſtalk [or ſhaft] of the croſs was 3 yards and an half long to the boſs, 8 ſquare, all of one piece from the ſocket to the boſs, into which boſs the ſtalk was deep ſoldered with lead and ſolder. In the midſt of the ſtalk in every other ſquare was the Nevile ſaltire in a ſhield finely carved. At every corner of the ſocket was a figure of one of the four Evangeliſts carved in ſtone. The boſs at the top of the ſtalk was an 8 ſquare ſtone, finely cut and bordered and curiouſly wrought, and in the ſquares of the ſides alternately carved in ſtone, the Neville arms in a ſhield and the creſt a bull's head without a ſhield. On the top of the boſs was a ſtalk of ſtone, being a croſs a little higher than the reſt, ſoldered with lead into a hole in the boſs, whereon was finely carved out of one ſtone a crucifix with the Virgin and St. John ſtanding on each ſide under ſtone canopies, ſome parts thereof thorough-carved work, both on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the croſs; the whole ſtone out of which they were cut covered with lead. In the year 1589 this monument was broken down and defaced in the night[h]. There are ſtill ſome remains of it.

In the *Red hills* north of Nevill's croſs, a little diſtant from a piece of ground called the *Flaſſe*, above a cloſe lying hard by *North Chilton pool*, and on the north ſide of the hedge where the *Maid's Bower*, a ſmall mount with a platform round it, had wont to be where the prior and monks kneeled with the reliques of St. Cuthbert to pray during the battle in a ſituation conſpicuous to the people who ſtood at the foot of the mount, they erected a fair wooden croſs two yards high, in memory of that relique by them carried to the ſaid battle, which was alſo thrown down about the ſame time[i]. This place lies in a very deep vale on the edge of *Shaw wood*, concealed from every point of view but the church. A ſignal from thence gave notice to the eccleſiaſtics to aſcend the top of the great tower to announce the victory to the city by ſinging Te Deum, &c. This cuſtom was obſerved on the anniverſary, till in the confuſion of the 17th century it was diſcontinued, but was revived again on the Reſtoration day, an occaſion of infinite joy to this church; and an anthem is ſtill ſung on the top of the great tower on that day, by all the choriſters and ſingers, facing about to every ſide of the tower progreſſively, that they may be heard all around.

Beaurepair, vulgarly called *Bear park* for *Bew* or *Beau park*, two miles north of Durham, was a houſe of the priors of Durham, built by prior Bertram: prior Hugh of Darlington incloſed the park. David, king of Scotland, lay here when he invaded England, and was defeated at Nevilles croſs. Prior Foſſar repaired the damages then done to it. It ſeems to have continued pretty intire to 1684, and is now reduced to the ſhell of the chapel, hall, and ſome other rooms[k]. Beaurepair.

Shirburne hoſpital, three miles eaſt from Durham, for 65 lepers, under a maſter and ſeveral prieſts, was valued at £.135 *per annum*. It was reduced 1434 to four prieſts, four deacons, and two children, to keep daily ſervice, with 16 poor, and two lepers, "becauſe there could not be ſo many laiſeris as the original number found in England." In 1501 theſe poor were utterly expelled. Queen Elizabeth, 1585, incorporated it for a miniſter and 30 poor brethren, in which form it ſtill ſubſiſts[l]. This was the greateſt undertaking of its founder biſhop Hugh de Pudſey, and redounded moſt to his honour; for the outlines of his character drawn by his contemporaries are ambition, avarice, and luſt. Shirburne.

Kepier hoſpital near Durham, founded by biſhop Flambard 1112, was valued at £.186[m]. The fine gateway is ſtill remaining. Kepier.

"Henry de Puteaco, brother to Hugh Puteaco, "was founder of Finkeſhall priory, on Were, two "miles below Durham, and there he is buried, and "alſo Godelak the hermit[n]. Finkelo upon Were a "cell of 13 monks longing to Durham[o]." Finchale.

The hermitage at *Finchale* was given 1128 by biſhop Flambard to the monks of Durham, and by them to Godric who died 1170. Biſhop Pudſey or his ſon Henry incorporated the revenues, and ſettled a Benedictine priory here, valued at £.122[p]. Part of the ruins were converted to a farm houſe, which the late Mr. Spence, to whoſe prebend it belonged, made his retreat. A council was held here 788[q], according to the Saxon Chronicle, where, and by Florence of Worceſter, it is called Pincanheal, by Hoveden[r] *Phincanhal*, and *Wincamheale*; by Huntindon *Wincenhale*, by Stubbes *Pinchamhalch*, and by Matthew of Weſtminſter *Finchale*, who dates it 792[s].

[f] Peck's appendix to his life of Cromwell, N° 20. Gray's examination of Neal's hiſtory of the Puritans, IV. app. 111, and p. 109, and the petition of the univerſity of Cambridge againſt it.
[g] Tan. 111.
[h] Antiq. of Durham abbey, p. 34—37.
[i] Ib.
[k] Groſe and Hutchinſon.
[l] Tan. 114. G. Mr. Allan's account of this hoſpital.
[m] Tan. 114.
[n] Lel. VIII. 52,
[o] Lel. VII. 64.
[p] Tan. 114.
[q] Sax. Chron. p. 64.
[r] I. 406.
[s] Wilkins, Con. I. 153.

All

All theſe names are ſo many miſtakes of the Saxon Ƿ (which is now F) for a P. Another council was held here A. D. 798[t].

Lumley c. "*Lomley* caſtle not far from Cheſtre[u], upon a hill, "having pretty wood about it[x]." The title of baron Lumley expiring with John, Mr. Camden's contemporary, was revived 1681, 32 Charles II. in Richard earl of Scarborough, lineal deſcendant from Richard 5th lord Lumley, who was created viſcount Lumley 1689, 1 William and Mary, and 1690 earl of Scarborough, which titles are enjoyed by his great grandſon George Auguſta Lumley Saunderſon, the 5th and preſent earl. Lumley caſtle is ſaid to have been built in the reign of Edward I. by ſir Robert de Lumley, and enlarged by his ſon ſir Marmaduke. Others ſay by ſir Ralph Lumley, a firm adherent to that unfortunate king, in whoſe cauſe he loſt his life. On one of the towers is IL 1570. Lumley houſe was firſt made a caſtle in Richard II. and a garriſon for the king in the late civil wars, and was greatly improved by the firſt earl[31]. All the furniture but the family pictures, which were bought in by the preſent earl and remain there[y], was ſold by auction Aug. 8, 1785, to ſatisfy the creditors of the late earl. The firſt reſidence of the family was at *Lumley* village, a mile ſouth of the caſtle, where are remains of a very old houſe[z]. In the town is an hoſpital founded by ſir John Duck, bart. for 12 poor women and a chaplain[32].

Coken. On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Finchale, is *Coken*, a romantic ſituation, now the ſeat of Robert Carr, eſq.

Cheſter le ſtreet. "The town of Cheſter is chiefly one ſtreet of very "mean building in length. Ther is beſide a ſmall "ſtreet or two about the church that is collegiated, "and hath a dean and prebendaries, but is of very "mean building; and in the body of the church is "a tomb with the image of a biſhop in token that "St. Cuthbert was once buried or remained in his "feretre there. At the end of the town I paſſed over "*Conebrooke*, and there is a fair ſtone bridge of three "arches over it[a]." Though this town of Cheſter diſcovers itſelf to ſtand on a Roman road, its antient name is not yet diſcovered, CONDERCUM being aſſigned to *Benwell* in Northumberland, and CONCAVATA (Bede's *Conc-ah)* to *Stanwix* in Cumberland. Gale[b] conjectured the firſt might be Lancheſter, becauſe Simeon Dunelm. places *Cuncacheſter* between Durham and Exteldſham. The rivulet north of the tewn is called *Conkburn*, and Roman coins are ſtill found here[33]. Biſhop Beck's foundation here was valued at £.77 *per ann.*[c] The church is filled with 15 monuments of the Lumley family with figures, ſome antient in armour, others in a more modern ſtyle. Theſe are 1. Liulphus, 2. Uchtred his ſon, 3. William, 4. William, 5. William, 6. Roger, 7. Robert, 8. Marmaduke Lumleys, 9. Lord Ralph and his two ſons John and Thomas, 10. Ralph 1ſt lord, 11. his ſon John, 12. George 2d, 13. ſir Thomas his ſon, 14. Richard 3d lord, and 15. lord John. In the hall of Lumley caſtle is a tablet with the hiſtory of Liulphus and his progeny, and round the room 17 portraits of his deſcendants to John lord Lumley[d].

Fatfield. At *Fatfield*, near this place, a colliery took fire 1708, and killed 69 perſons[e].

Lancheſter. *Lancheſter* ſtands on the Watling ſtreet which runs on to Binchester. Here has been a very large Roman ſtation and town. Mr. Gale[f] calls it the *caſtra ſtativa* where the troops were quartered in time of peace. Mr. Horſley places here GLANNIBANTA of the Notitia, removing LONGOVICUS to *Lancaſter*. The ſtation is an oblong ſquare with obtuſe angles, 174 paces from north to ſouth, and 160 from eaſt to weſt. The wall in ſome places 12 feet high, of maſonry nine feet thick, a gate in the centre of each ſide, and a ditch on the weſt ſide only, the other defended by the ſlope[g]. A great many inſcriptions, coins, and other antiquities, have been found here. The following are ſtill preſerved in the library at Durham. Horſley's XI. XII. preſerve the name of two proprætors under the emperor Gordian, Gneius Lucilianus and Mæcilius. A cohort of the 1ſt legion Gordiana repaired a bath with a *baſilica*, a kind of exchange and court of juſtice, the *principia*, which are the quarters of the legionary ſoldiers called *principes* or the place where the enſigns were kept and the *armamentaria* or arſenal[h]. Horſley XIII. has only COH I. XIV.[i] an altar to Fortune, found at the eaſt end of a ſquare room within the ſtation. XV. a ſquare pedeſtal with a cavity in the top, inſcribed either to the genius of the prætor or to a prætor of the name of *Genius* (which name is frequent in Gruter), by Claudius Epaphroditus tribune of the 2d cohort of Lingones. XVI. a civic crown ſupported by two Victories; the boar may imply ſome victory over the Caledonians by the XXth Legion. XVI$_\alpha$. a very thin plate of gold weighing juſt two guineas, found 1716 in a heap of rubbiſh caſt out to clear an old foundation without the fortification a little ſouth from the bath[k]: compare this with the Barkway ſilver plates before-mentioned, vol. I. p. 341. XVII. XVIII. two rude altars to Mars, and XIX. one to the local god Vitires. XX. three altars from Gordon's It. Sept. p. 94. pl. XL. one of them has a relief of the Deæ matres. XXI. an altar with a boar, probably to Vitires who has ſuch a ſymbol on one N° VI. XX$^{a\beta}$. a figure of Fortune and a head of Mercury. Theſe are all in Durham library. There are ſtill on the ſpot XXII. a large ſtone like a mortar, whether a Roman or Chriſtian vaſe uncertain, moſt probably a font. XXIII. a relief of a genius in the veſtry wall. XXIV. a ſmall altar to Mars,

Pl. XX. 3, 4.

Fig. 5, 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

DEO M
ARTI ACI
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

which Mr. Horſley got, as he did the next altar XXV. with a Greek inſcription on one ſide and a Latin one on the other,

[t] Wilkins, Ib. I. 161. [u] Lel. VII. 64. [x] Ib. I. 83.
[31] G. [y] See an account of them in Pennant's Tour. [z] Pennant, 319—326. [32] G.
[a] Lel. I. 83. [b] MS. n. [33] G. [c] Tan. 111.
[d] Pennant, ubi ſup. [e] Phil. Tranſ. N° 318. p. 215. [f] Phil. Tranſ. 357.
[g] Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the Lakes, 316—324. [h] Horſl. 289, 290. Hunter in Phil. Tranſ. 266. 354.
[i] Engraved alſo by Dr. Stukeley. [k] Hutchinſon, 291.

...COI
....ΦΛΛΟΥ
..ITIANO
...λIAP.
PIO
T. FL. TITAINVS
TRIB.
V.S.L.L.M.

copies of each other, and perhaps beginning *Æſculapio* and υπερ σωτηρειας, erected by T. Flavius Titianus, which was the name of a procurator of Alexandria under Caracalla mentioned by Dio lxxvii. 879. and XXVI. another to Jupiter by the cohort of *Varduli* horſe:

O. M.
III. ATICOH
VARDVLOR
CREQ⋈
VSLLM.

CR may be *civium Roman.* Horſley read it *Varduli Cranei*, but Mela calls the Varduli *gens una.* Mr. Gale[l] took it for the *Vardæi* of Dalmatia, whom Pliny III. 22. calls *Italiae populatores.* Mr. Ward in his MS. notes inclines to explain it *civium Romanor'* or *cohortis Romanæ mille equitum.* Titianus, who in the Greek inſcription is ſtyled χιλιαρχος, may have been their commander. An inſcription found at Riecheſter has ARDVI CR. EOM. which Dr. Taylor[m] read *Vardu*lorum *civium Romanorum equitum milliaria.* XXVII. a vaſe on a ſquare ſtone[n]. Biſhop Bek's college was valued at £. 49[o]. The preſent communion cup was found 1571 near this ſtation[p], and exactly reſembles that uſed at Wigmore c. Hereford, which has on it the date 1571.

Lancheſter gave birth 1656 to the rev. and learned Mr. Thomas Baker, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he loſt his fellowſhip by refuſing to take the oaths to king George I. for which reaſon he alſo quitted the rectory of Long Newton in this county 1689. He always wrote his name at the bottom of the title-page of his books, "Thomas Baker *ſocius ejectus.*" He continued, however, to reſide in his college as commoner-maſter till his death, June 2, 1740, of a paralytic ſtroke, being found on the floor of his chamber, at the age of 84. All that he printed were "Reflections on learning," but his collections for an hiſtory of his own college and the Univerſity of Cambridge are as voluminous as they are valuable. Twenty-three folio volumes which he preſented to lord Oxford are in the Britiſh Muſeum. Sixteen in folio and three in quarto, which he bequeathed to the Univerſity of Cambridge, are in their public library; and this unfortunate diviſion of his collections may contribute to retard their appearance in print, if there be found in the preſent day an antiquary capable of ſuch an undertaking[q].

At *Langley* hall, in this pariſh, is this inſcription in capitals on a ſtone mantle piece:

Joers ge ſui - - - noan
Henricus Scrope miles - - - ila uxor ejus
xis dominus de Bolto - - -daei et graiſtoke.

relating to Henry lord Scrope, of Bolton in Yorkſhire, who married Maud, daughter of Thomas lord Dacre, of Gilleſland. In the centre is a ſaltire engrailed, the arms of Tiptoft, his great-grandfather Roger having married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert lord Tiptoft[r].

The *Hiltons* were an antient family, who, to the laſt, preſerved the title of the biſhop's barons. At the caſtle ſtill remains the gatehouſe, with the chapel, a fine ſtructure, the family burying-place[34]. John Hilton of Hilton, the laſt male of this family, died 1746, and always was called baron Hilton. The eſtates deſcended to ſir Richard Muſgrave, bart. his nephew, who took the name of Hilton, and ſold the caſtle and other eſtates to the widow of the late George Bowes, eſq. mother of the late lady Strathmore, in which family it ſtill remains. But the caſtle is neglected and haſtening to decay. Hilton c.

Malmeſbury confounds the church of St. Paul at Jarrow with that which he calls of St. Paul at *Monks Weremouth*, where was only St. Peter's[35]. This miſtake is occaſioned by St. Bede's ſaying[s] that Ceolfrid was abbot of the monaſtery of St. Peter and Paul at the mouth of the Were near the Tine. The monaſtery founded here by Benedict Biſcopus 674, was burnt by the Danes and by Malcolm king of Scotland 1074, rebuilt by biſhop Walcher, whoſe ſucceſſor Carileph removed the monks to Durham, to which it became a cell of three or four Benedictine monks, valued at £. 25[t]. Monks Weremouth.

On *Fullwell* hills near Monk Weremouth in the middle of the limeſtone quarries within a mile of the ſea was found a human ſkeleton nine feet ſix inches long, the tibia two feet three inches: the head lay to the weſt defended by four large flat ſtones, and ſome Roman coins on the ſouth ſide near the right hand[u]. Fullwell hills.

Dr. Hunter ſhewed Dr. Stukeley what he calls a *recipient* celt, which I take to be the ſame as Mr. Bartlett engraved in Archæol. V. Pl. VII. found with ſome other, and an additional piece of caſt braſs at Weremouth by the ſea ſide. The edge of the celt is turned up at both ends. It was three inches long, much worn, but yet ſharp[x].

On the ſouth ſide of the Were is *Sunderland*, a handſome populous town, built in the laſt age, and much enriched by the coal trade. If the harbour were deep enough to receive ſhips of the ſame burden as the river does it would prejudice Newcaſtle. Bede[y] tells us he was born in the territory of the monaſtery at Weremouth and Ingyrvum (Jarrow), or as the Saxon tranſlations have it on ƿunðoƿlande ðær ylcan mynſterer, where ſome MSS. read ƿumoƿlande, which word means a tract or diſtrict poſſeſſed of certain privileges[z]. Sunderland was chartered by biſhop Pudſey 1154, under the name of *Weremue*, and this charter is addreſſed "*Burgenſibus noſtris de* Weremue," ſo that it was a borough of greater antiquity, holding privileges probably by preſcription. It is not noted by Leland or Camden, becauſe the name *Sunderland* was involved in that of Sunderland.

[l] MS. letter.
[m] Phil. Tranſ. XLVI. N° 482. p. 344.
[n] Hutchinſon, 289.
[o] Tan. 116.
[p] Hutchinſon, 318.
[q] Brit. Top. I. 219, 220.
[r] Antiq. Rep. I. 285.
[s] V. 21.
[t] Tan. 111.
[u] P. Collinſon in Gent. Mag. XXXIII. p. 492.
[x] It. Cur. II. 72.
[y] Concl. of his Eccl. Hiſt.
[z] G. Lye.
[34] G.
[35] G.

Weremouth.

Weremouth. It is ſaid, with the two adjoining villages, to contain about 30,000 ſouls, and has an elegant new chapel built by John Thornhill, eſq. Symeon Dunelmenſis relates that Malcolm, king of Scots, ravaging this country, found on board ſhips at the mouth of the river Wear, Edgar Atheling, his mother and ſiſters, Siward, &c. and on his return married Edgar's ſiſter Margaret.

In 1796 an iron bridge was finiſhed over the Wear, which has been of great utility to the town of Sunderland and the adjacent country. This amazing ſtructure meaſures, in the ſpan of the arch, 236 feet, in height 100 feet, the ſpring is only 33, forming but a ſmall ſegment of a circle. The two piers which ſupport the iron work are ſo high that ſhips may paſs under the bridge without lowering their maſts, and you paſs over on a level with the ground on each ſide. It contains about 250 tons of iron, 200 tons caſt, and the remainder wrought. Many of the pieces of ſtone of which the pier is built weigh ſeven or eight tons. The foundation was laid on the 24th Sept. 1793. The artiſts for the iron part were Meſſrs. Walker of Rotheram, who obtained a patent for conſtructing bridges on this principle. It was erected under the auſpices, and chiefly by the munificence, of Rowland Burdon, eſq. M. P. for the county of Durham. It was opened for public uſe on Tueſday Aug. 9, 1796, with a proceſſion arranged by a committee of the Grand Lodge of Freemaſons for the county of Durham, in which his highneſs prince William (now duke) of Glouceſter walked between Mr. Burdon and Mr. alderman Finch of Durham.

The port of Sunderland has of late been much improved by the erection of a pier and lighthouſe.

Sunderland gave title of earl 3 Charles I. to Emanuel lord Scrope of Bolton, who dying without iſſue Henry lord Spencer of Wormleighton was honoured with the title, and being killed in the firſt battle of Newbury was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, and he 1702 by his brother Charles who married Anne daughter of the great duke of Marlborough, whoſe ſon Charles became duke of Marlborough.

Houghton le ſpring.

Between Sunderland and Durham is *Houghton le ſpring*, a rich rectory of £.1200 a year, rendered famous for the hoſpitality and exemplary life of its primitive rector, Bernard Gilpin; whoſe memory is ſtill preſerved in the place, where is a good free-ſchool and hoſpital of his foundation.

Whitburn.

At *Whitburn* on the coaſt to the north of Sunderland were found a number of copper coins of Conſtantine, Maxentius, Licinius, and Maximian[36].

Ebcheſter.

At *Ebcheſter* is a Roman ſtation 200 yards ſquare, with large ſuburbs and the following monuments: an altar without inſcription; a ſepulchral monument with a buſt; another inſcribed HAVE for AVE[a]; a ſmall altar to Vitires[b], having on one ſide a toad, and on the other a boar; a fragment in a garden wall, with an imperfect inſcription[c], and ſome centurial and other ſtones[d], and an urn of an uncommon

Plate XX. fig. 13, 14.

ſhape, near a yard high, and not above ſeven inches wide, with a little cup in the centre as a lachrymatory or patera[37]. All theſe are in the library at Durham. The Roman road from Lancheſter and Corbridge leads to Ebcheſter, and here Gale[e] places Ptolemy's EPIACUM, which Horſley places at *Hexam.*

Derwent is ſided all the way by mills, forges, and furnaces for melting lead and ſilver, and for manufacturing iron and ſteel[38]. Mr. Hutchinſon obſerves the Roman road is more perfect here than in any place he has viſited: a centre road in width 42 feet with a narrow road on each ſide 12 feet wide: a narrow ditch between the ſide roads and centre, and the outſides a deep ditch; and three roads nearly level. Thus the cavalry and baggage could travel flanked by the baggage. A new altar has been diſcovered here lately inſcribed,

DEO
VERNO
STONO
COCID
OVIRII
CERVSI[f].

Horſley[g] fixes GABROSENTUM at *Drumburgh*; for as there was a ſtation at *Newcaſtle* on the north ſide of the river, it is not likely there ſhould be another juſt on the ſouth ſide at *Gateſhead.* Here was a monaſtery, whereof Uttan was abbot before 653[h]. "Whereas the hoſpital is now of St. Edmund at *Gete-*"*ſted* in Wyrale, was ſometime a monaſtery, as I "have heard, and by likelihood the ſame that Bede "ſpeketh of[i]." Mr. Riddle of Newcaſtle built a houſe on the ſite[k]. This is now in ruins, approached by a low ſquare ſtone gate, and belongs to Ralph Clavering, eſq. Near the road ſtands the chapel with an ornamented weſt front; the windows arched round within and pointed without. The ſteps of the altar remain, and a grave-ſtone with a croſs and ledge. It was burnt about 1745 being then uſed by the Roman Catholics[l]. Here was alſo an hoſpital in Henry III.[m] founded about 1247 by biſhop Farnham, valued at £.109[n], and refounded by James I. 1610.

GABROSENTUM.

Gateſhead.

Jarrow or *Gyrwi* was alſo founded by Benedict about 684, and had the ſame fate as Weremouth, and was valued at £.38[o]. It ſtands on an eminence on the ſouth ſide of the Tine about five miles eaſt of Newcaſtle, having a large marſh on the ſouth, and when the tide is out a ſtinking oozy creek. The chapel is now the pariſh church with one aile, the weſt door had a plain round arch, and on its jamb an antient croſs ornamented in the Saxon ſtyle. On the north wall within is the inſcription mentioned by Mr. Camden, blacked in a late whitewaſhing; between the third and fourth lines a rough ſpace like a razure. Here are two oaken reading deſks, each having four ſeats to them. In the veſtry is carefully locked up a rude oaken chair called Bede's[p]. The whole church has been lately rebuilt.

Jarrow.

[36] G. [a] in Durham, lib. V. [b] Ib. VI. [c] Ib. VII.
[d] VIII. IX. X. 286—9. Hunter in Phil. Tranſ. [37] G. [e] Q. Hunter. [38] G.
[f] Mr. Swinburne, in Gent. Mag. LIV. 1784, Sup. p. 974. [g] 109. 157. [h] Bede III. 21. Tan. 110.
[i] Lel. VII. 1. 7, 8. [k] Bourne's Newcaſtle, 166, [l] Groſe.
[m] Tan. 115. He makes two diſtinct hoſpitals. [n] Ib. [o] Tan. 111. [p] Groſe.

At

S. Shields. At *South Shields*, at the mouth of the Tine, was found the altar[q] now in Durham library, and another[r] to the Deæ Matres, with Dr. Liſter's account of the laſt of which[s] biſhop Gibſon has filled two pages, which ſerves only to ſhew how much better theſe things are now underſtood. It was ſent to Norwich, and is now ſuppoſed to be loſt. Horſley has not determined the emperor mentioned in it, though he gives a different reading from Liſter[t], viz. *Dis matribus pro ſalute imperatoris* Marci *Aurelii Antonini Auguſti pii felicis* . . . . . *lubens merito ob reditum*. Here is a manufactory of ſalt in about 200 pans. Along the Tine are ſeveral glaſs houſes, and another on the Were. The firſt workmen were foreigners, but knew not whence they came; only they have a tradition of their being Normans and coming from Sturbridge hither in the reign of Edward VI. or Elizabeth[39].

Mr. Cade[u] has traced the Rycknield ſtreet from Derby and Cheſterfield to Tadcaſter and York, thence to Thornton le ſtreet near Thirſk, where it ſeparated from a road leading to Catteric bridge, and ſtretching in a direct line northwards croſs the Tees at Sockburn entered the central parts of this county, Sadberg, Stainton le ſtreet, Bradbury, Mainsforth, Old Durham, Cheſter, and Gateſhead, to Shields and Tinmouth.

Dr. Hunter in a letter to Mr. Gale 1735[x], has the following obſervations on the ſtation near S. Shields at the entrance of the Tine into the ocean: It cannot but have flouriſhed till the Daniſh invaſions as Leland, Coll. IV. 43: "E regione Tinmuthæ fuit "urbs vaſtata a Danis *Urfa* nomine, ubi natus erat "Oſwius rex." Its communication with Bincheſter is viſible in many places, as is the angle where the paved way goes off from the military way leading to Lancheſter about three miles north of Bincheſter and paſſes to the north-eaſt through Branſpeth park, thence a little ſouth of Brandon, and is loſt in the cultivated grounds, but appears upon Durham moor in the ſame direction again paſſing by Flaghouſe, and below on Harbraſs moor is very viſible running paſt Lumley caſtle in a direct line towards S. Shields paſſing about a mile eaſt of Cheſter in the ſtreet without any ſigns of communication therewith. Two elevated pavements in the river Tine, the one at the weſt end of S. Shields, the other on the north ſide of the river near the end of the Roman wall, proper for their ſafe landing at different times of the flowing and ebbing tide, fully ſhew its neceſſary correſpondence with *Segedunum* the firſt ſtation on the wall. But another military way called *Wreken dyke* paſſing from this ſtation to the weſt has hitherto fruſtrated the enquiries of our late antiquaries. Mr. Horſley himſelf pointed out its track very juſtly over Gateſidefell, where it paſſed the public road a little to the weſt, the Roman way going to the ſouth from Newcaſtle to Cheſter le ſtreet, and afterwards running through Lameſly and Kibbleſworth fields advances ſouth-weſt over Blackburn moor, and through Hedley townſhip. It comes next to Cauſey, a village which owes its name to it, and thence aſcends a high hill, and terminates at a ſquare fortification on its top at Stanley or Stella, the ſeat of the late ſir Nicholas Tempeſt, bart. who has ſeveral Roman coins found there. This place, though not above three miles from Cheſter le ſtreet and four from Lancheſter, ſeems to have had no immediate communication with either, no veſtiges appear on the adjoining moors, and being ſituated as Cheſter itſelf at the termination of a military way gives me convincing reaſon to believe the uſe of each has been the ſame, to guard herds of cattle at graſs for the garriſons of S. Shields and *Pons Ælii*, and for victualling the ſhips at the former: whereas had the elevated ſituation been intended for a caſtrum exploratorem, it would have required paved ways to the next ſtations for conveying intelligence. Though this laſt military way bears the name of Wreken dyke, I am apt to believe that name is rather due to the way leading from Bincheſter to S. Shields from the authority of R. Higden, who ſays the Wreken dyke or Reken dyke paſſed from the Weſt of England, and ended at Tinmouth. I dare not affix a Roman name to this ſtation without the authority of inſcriptions."

To this ſtation is probably to be referred the inſcription found 1783, in digging up the foundations under the ſurface in Tinmouth caſtle on the oppoſite ſide of the Tyne, of which hereafter in its proper place.

[q] Horſley, Durh. I. This by miſtake has been engraved in Pl. II. of our ſecond volume in Cheſhire.
[r] Ib. II. [s] Phil. Tranſ. 146. [t] P. 287. [39] G. [u] Archæol. VII. 76. 81.
[x] Printed in Mr. Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of Northumb. I. p. 361.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Durham.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; in *Hill-cloſe-car* about two miles weſt from *Darlington*.

Anthemis *tinctoria*. Common Ox-eye; on a bank near the river *Tees*, not far from *Sockburn*.

Aſplenium *Marinum*. Sea Maidenhair; common on the rocks near *Eſington*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort; in ſandy and chalky meadows and paſtures: near *Seaton*.

——— *glycyphyllus*. Liquorice Vetch; in meadows, paſtures, and hedges in a lime-ſtone ſoil: below *Low Conniſcliff*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; by the *Were* at *Durham*.

Carex *dioica*. Small Carex; in turfy bogs: about *Darlington*.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Corn Mouſe-ear or Chickweed; in ſandy corn-fields, meadows and paſtures: about *Darlington*.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; in *Hell-kettles* near *Darlington*.

Convallaria *magalis*. Lily of the Valley; in woods and on heaths: in *Caſtle Edendene*.

Cypripedium *calceolus*. Ladies Slipper; in woods and amongſt buſhes: in *Caſtle Edendene*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail, or Shave-graſs; in marſhy and watery places: in *Caſtle Edendene*.

Geranium *ſylvaticum*. Mountain Cranes-bill; in the wood near the new bridge at *Durham*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mares-tail; in the *Skern* at *Darlington*.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad; by the *Were*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; in meadows and paſtures: near *Seaton* and by the river *Were* near *Durham* abbey.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial Blue Flax; in meadows and paſtures of a lime-ſtone ſoil: near *Darlington*.

Lyſimachia *vulgaris*. Yellow Willow-herb; by the *Skern* near *Darlington*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; by the *Tees* below *Stockton*.

Papaver *dubium*. Long ſmooth-headed Poppy; in corn-fields: about *Darlington*.

Potamogeton *murinum*. Sea Pond-weed; in the *Skern* near *Darlington*.

Potentilla *fruticoſa*. Shrub Cinquefoil; in ſeveral places.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Greater Spearwort; in wet paſtures and at the edges of lakes: about *Darlington*.

Ribes *rubrum*. Red Currants; in the woods.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round-leaved Water Pimpernel; in marſhes and moiſt meadows: about *Darlington*.

Schœnus *compreſſus*. Compreſt Baſtard Cyperus; in bog about *Darlington*.

——— *mariſcus*. Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; by *Hell-kettles* near *Darlington*.

Scirpus *fluitans*. Floating Club-ruſh; in ditches and bogs: near *Darlington*.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus; in watery places and in damp woods; by the *Skern* near *Darlington*.

Veronica *montana*. Mountain Speedwell; in *Dinſdale* wood near *Darlington*.

Veronica *ſcutellata*. Narrow-leaved Speedwell; in marſhes: about *Darlington*.

CAMDEN'S

BRITANNIA.

BY RICHARD GOUGH

A NEW EDITION.

VOLUME III. PART IV.

CONTENTS OF VOL. III. PART IV.

BRIGANTES continued	375	Lancaſhire	375.
		Weſtmoreland . . .	399.
		Cumberland . . .	421.
		Picts Wall . . .	467.
OTTADINI	489	Northumberland . .	489.

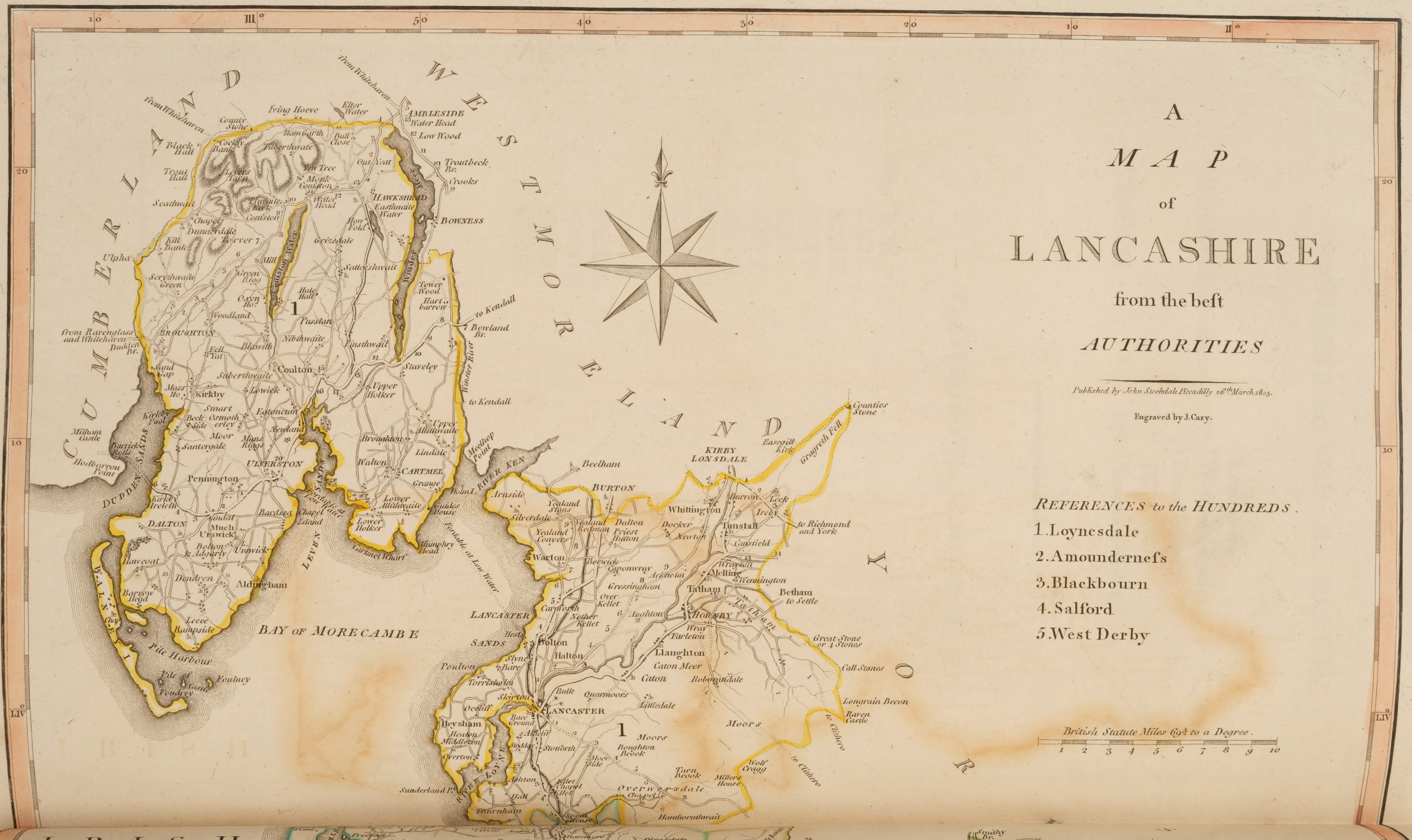
PLATES IN VOL. III. PART IV.

Plate XXI.	p. 422.
XXII.	437.
XXIII.	439.
XXIV.	448.
XXV.	449.
XXVI.	455.
XXVII.	459.
XXVIII.	460.
XXIX.	503.
XXX.	504.
XXXI.	504.
XXXII.	505.
XXXIII.	505.
XXXIV.	507.
XXXV.	509.

MAPS.

Lancaſhire	to face p. 375.
Weſtmoreland	399.
Cumberland	421.
Picts Wall	486.
Northumberland	489.

Printed by T. Benſley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.


A
MAP
of
LANCASHIRE
from the beft
AUTHORITIES
Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.
Engraved by J. Cary.
REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS.
1. Loynesdale
2. Amoundernefs
3. Blackbourn
4. Salford
5. West Derby
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORELAND
YORKSHIRE
AMBLESIDE
HAWKSHEAD
BOWNESS
BROUGHTON
ULVERSTON
CARTMEL
KIRBY LONSDALE
DALTON
LANCASTER
BURTON
HORNBY
Tatham
BAY OF MORECAMBE
DUDDEN SANDS
LEVEN SANDS
LANCASTER SANDS
Pile Harbour
Foulney
Aldingham
Dendron
Rampside
Barrow Head
Leece
Penningtown
Kirkby
Ireleth
Urswick
Bardsea
Muchland
Mansriggs
Ulpha
Seathwaite
Dunnerdale
Coniston Water
Windermere
Grizedale
Satterthwaite
Nibthwaite
Blawith
Woodland
Pustan
Staveley
Upper Holker
Lower Holker
Lindale
Walton
Grange
Carmel Wharf
Humphrey Head
Meathop
Arnside
Silverdale
Yealand Conyers
Yealand Redman
Yealand Storrs
Dalton
Priest Hutton
Warton
Borwick
Capernwray
Gressingham
Over Kellet
Nether Kellet
Carnforth
Hest Bank
Bolton
Halton
Slyne
Bare
Poulton
Torrisholme
Skerton
Ocelli
Heysham
Heaton
Middleton
Overton
Sunderland Pt.
Ashton
Bulk
Quarmoors
Littledale
Moors
Caton
Caton Moor
Roeburndale
Aughton
Wray
Tarleton
Llanghton
Whittington
Docker
Newton
Burrow
Lock
Tunstall
Gaisfield
Wrayton
Melling
Wennington
Tatham
Tatham Fells
Hornby
Betham
to Settle
Great Stone or 4 Stones
Call Stones
Longrain Becon
Raven Castle
to Clitheroe
Wolf Cragg
Millers House
Tarn Brook
Overwersdale Chapel
Hauthornthwait
Burnham
Hall
Chapel
Beetham
Meathop Point
Humphrey Head
Carmel Wharf
Counties Stone
Easegill Kirk
Grayreth Fell
to Richmond and York
to Kendall
Bowland Br.
Winster River
Troutbeck Br.
Crooks
Water Head
Low Wood
Easthwaite Water
Tower Wood
Hartsbarrow
Upper Hindwaite
Lower Hindwaite
Cakes House
Holm I.
Foundable at Low Water
Mill
Hall
Chapel Island
Mansriggs
Kirkby Pool
Beck Side
Ormoth
Moor
Santerdale
Eatoneum
Kentland
Lowick
Saberthwaite
Mass Ho.
Sand Gap
Fell Yat
Blawith
Nibthwaite
Easthwait
Hall Bank
Mill
Kiren Rigg
Oxen Ho.
Hall
Tower Wood
Hartsbarrow
Dunnerdale Forrer
Kirk
Chapel
Coniston
Water Head
Monk Coniston
Yew Tree
Out Rat
Bull Close
Ham Garth
Tilberthwaite
Cocky Bank
Black Hall
Trout Hall
Lowes Tarn
Seathwaite
Ulpha
Kirkby Ireleth
Muchland
Urswick
Bolton Adgarly
Urswick
Dendron
Barrow Head
Leece
Rampside
Pile of Foudrey
Foulney
Millom Castle
Hodbarrow Point
Duddon Br.
from Ravenglass and Whitehaven
from Whitehaven
from Whitehaven
Iving Hoeve
Elter Water
County Stone
Black Hall
Cocky Bank
Tilberthwaite
Yew Tree
Monk Coniston
Out Rat
Bull Close
Ham Garth
Troutbeck Br.
Crooks
Water Head
Low Wood
Easthwaite Water
Tower Wood
Hartsbarrow
Bowland Br.
to Kendall
to Kendall
Winster River
Windermere
Coniston Water
Grizedale
Satterthwait
Hall
Mill
Kiren Rigg
Oxen Ho.
Hall
Pustan
Nibthwaite
Blawith
Woodland
Fell Yat
Sand Gap
Saberthwaite
Mass Ho.
Kirkby
Lowick
Eatoneum
Smart
Ormoth
Beck Side
erley
Moor
Kentland
Mans Riggs
Santerdale
Kirkby Pool
Millom Castle
Hodbarrow Point
Duddon Br.
Dunnerdale Forrer
Kirk
Chapel
Coniston
Seathwaite
Ulpha
Dunnerdale
Kill Bank
Chapel
Coniston
Water Head
Monk Coniston
Yew Tree
Out Rat
Bull Close
Ham Garth
Tilberthwaite
Cocky Bank
Black Hall
Trout Hall
Lowes Tarn
Troutbeck Br.
Crooks
Water Head
Low Wood
Easthwaite Water
Tower Wood
Hartsbarrow
Bowland Br.
to Kendall
to Kendall
Winster River
Windermere
Coniston Water
Grizedale
Satterthwait
Hall
Mill
Kiren Rigg
Oxen Ho.
Hall
Pustan
Nibthwaite
Blawith
Woodland
Fell Yat
Sand Gap
Saberthwaite
Mass Ho.
Kirkby
Lowick
Eatoneum
Smart
Ormoth
Beck Side
erley
Moor
Kentland
Mans Riggs
Santerdale
Kirkby Pool
Millom Castle
Hodbarrow Point
Duddon Br.
from Ravenglass and Whitehaven
from Whitehaven
from Whitehaven
Iving Hoeve
Elter Water
County Stone
Black Hall
Cocky Bank
Tilberthwaite
Yew Tree
Monk Coniston
Out Rat
Bull Close
Ham Garth
Troutbeck Br.
Crooks
Water Head
Low Wood
Easthwaite Water
Tower Wood
Hartsbarrow
Bowland Br.
to Kendall
to Kendall
Winster River
Windermere
Coniston Water
Grizedale
Satterthwait
Hall
Mill
Kiren Rigg
Oxen Ho.
Hall
Pustan
Nibthwaite
Blawith
Woodland
Fell Yat
Sand Gap
Saberthwaite
Mass Ho.
Kirkby
Lowick
Eatoneum
Smart
Ormoth
Beck Side
erley
Moor
Kentland
Mans Riggs
Santerdale
Kirkby Pool
Millom Castle
Hodbarrow Point
Duddon Br.
from Ravenglass and Whitehaven
from Whitehaven
from Whitehaven
Iving Hoeve
Elter Water
County Stone
Black Hall
Cocky Bank
Tilberthwaite
Yew Tree
Monk Coniston
Out Rat
Bull Close
Ham Garth
Troutbeck Br.
Crooks
Water Head
Low Wood
Easthwaite Water
Tower Wood
Hartsbarrow
Bowland Br.
to Kendall
to Kendall
Winster River
Windermere
Coniston Water
Grizedale
Satterthwait
Hall
Mill
Kiren Rigg
Oxen Ho.
Hall
Pustan
Nibthwaite
Blawith
Woodland
Fell Yat
Sand Gap
Saberthwaite
Mass Ho.
Kirkby
Lowick
Eatoneum
Smart
Ormoth
Beck Side
erley
Moor
Kentland
Mans Riggs
Santerdale
Kirkby Pool
Millom Castle
Hodbarrow Point
Duddon Br.

IRISH SEA

RIVER RIBBLE

RIVER MERSEY

RIVER DEE

FLINTSHIRE

Lake Lights

Rock Perch

Formby Land Marks

Ravers Meals

Row Lane

Row Brook

Preese Hall

Rossall Point

Fleetwood

Thornton

Norbreck

Bispham

Black Pool Bathing Place

Poulton

Great Singleton

Elswick

Little Eccleston

Great Eccleston

Little Eccleston

Little Carleton

Great Carleton

Layton

Newton

Staining

Marton

Weeton

Little Marton

Plumpton

Marton Moss

Westby

Ribby

Kellamergh

Freckleton

Lytham

Warton

Kirkham

Wesham

Preston New Road

Medler

Asprick

Roseacre

Thistleton

Hardhorn

Greenhalgh

Thirnes

Inskip

Eaves

Carleton

Wharles

Ward Plumpton

Broughton

Haighton

Whittingham

Goosnargh

Barton

Bilsborough

Catterall

Myerscough

Claughton

Garstang Church Town

Kirkland

Garstang

Pilling Moss

Pilling

Hackensall

Preesall

Salmin

Stainall

Kawelar

Rossall

Thornton

Hambleton

Larbrick

St Michaels

Great Eccleston

Little Eccleston

Singleton

Elswick

Inskip

Eaves

Bilsborough

Barton

Goosnargh

Whittingham

Haighton

Broughton

Plumpton

Ward

Burtath

Tagall

Tottam

Ashton

Lea

Clifton

Scales

Newton

Brining

Kellamergh

Freckleton

Warton

Lytham

Fulwood

Ribbleton

Preston

Fishwick

Walton le Dale

Samlesbury

Penwortham

Howick

Hutton

Longton

Bamber Green

Moss Farrington

Cuerden

Clayton

Withnell

Brindle

Wheelton

Leeds Liverpool Canal

Whittle in the Woods

Heapey

Leyland

Shaw Green

Euxton

Ulnes Walton

Croston

Eccleston

Charnock Richard

Welsh Whittle

Coppull

Adlington

Standish

Parbold

Bispham

Mawdsley

Tarleton

Tarleton Moss

Meer

Brow

Martin Meer

Turnford

Blewick

North Meals

Birkdale

Halsall

Halsall Moss

Scarisbrick

White Outer

Ainsdale

Formby

Altcar

Down Holland

Lydiate

Maghull

Melling

Sephton

Thornton

Little Crosby

Great Crosby

Netherton

Stanley

Ford

Park

Orrell

Litherland

Boothe

Fazakerley

Walton

Croxteth Park

Knowsley

Kirkdale

West Derby

Everton

Roby

Hayton

Whiston

Cronton

Rainhill

Prescot

St Helens

Eccleston

Windle

Sutton

Parr

Newton

Croft

Southworth

Winwick

Burton Wood

Bold

Bold Heath

Gt Sankey

Warrington

Penketh

Cuerdley

Ditton

Torbock

Great Woolton

Little Woolton

Childwall

Wavertree

Liverpool

Toxteth Park

Aigburth

Garston

Speake

Halewood

Hale

Runcorn

Preston Broak

R. Weever

Duke of Bridgewaters Canal

to London

Latham

Dalton

Newburgh

Wrightington

Shevington

Skelmersdale

Upholland

Pemberton

Orrett

Bickerstaffe

Moss

Bainford Moss

Billinge

Winstanley

Abraam

Ashton Park

Moss Banks

Golborn

Lowton

Pennington

Kenyon

Culcheth

Leigh

Bedford

Astley

Tildsley

Chowbent

Shackerly

Atherton

Hindley

Hindley Green

Aspull

Rumworth

Lostock

Bolton in the Moor

Dean

Great Lever

Over Hulton

West Houghton

Hulton Park

Middle Hulton

Little Hulton

Farnworth

Kersey

Ince

Canal

Haigh

Lane Ends

Darcy Lever

Little Lever

Radcliff

Unsworth

Whitefield

Pilkington

Outwoods

Prestwich

Great Heaton

Little Heaton

Crumpsall

Harpur Hay

Moston

Failsworth

Alkington

Blakeley

Knott Lane

Harpshead

Oldham

Tonge

to Huddersfield

Broughton

Manchester

Salford

Pendleton

Eccles

Barton upon Irwell

Irlam

Flixton

Urmston

Stretford

Trafford

Chorlton Row

Hulme

Moss Side

Levenshulme

Denton

Reddish

Heaton

Burnage

Morris

Didsbury

Mersey River

to London

Stockport

Ashton under Line

Duckinfield

Audenshaw

Openshaw

Bradford

Ardwick

Dryden

Flatey Br.

Harpshead

Knott Lane

Oldham

Royton

Shaw

Thornham

Hopwood

Middleton

Unsworth

Whitefield

Pilkington

Outwoods

Prestwich

Crumpsall

Harpur Hay

Moston

Failsworth

Alkington

Blakeley

Tonge

Oldham

to Huddersfield

Clitheroe

Mearly

Pendleton

Hey Houses

Pendle Forest

Whore Stones

Trawden

Trawden Forrest

Marsden

Ladlaw

Ladon Crow Hill

Wolf Stones

Foulridge

Tonis Cross

Colne

Twiston

Worston

Chatburn

Downham

Smithy Br.

The Hole

Hinthorne

Gr. Mitton

L. Mitton

Aighton

Chaigley

Thornby

Little Bowland

to Settle

River Hodder

Whalley

Dinsley

Billington

Read

Simonstone

Pedeham

Ighton Hill Park

Burnley

Worsthorn

Garple Stones

Widdon Head

Wolf Stones

to Halifax

Sharney Ford

Swine Head

Noon Pike

Dove low Stones

Tonge

Shawforth

Moors

Hunderstield

Whitworth

Woolstonholm

Butterworth

Ashworth

Rochdale

Bamford

Castleton

Cronylan

Heywood

Thornham

Royton

Shaw

Manwood

Redmeers Head

Burnley

Habergham Eaves

Huncoat

Hapton

Clayton le Moor

Altham

Barley

Worsthorn

Briercliff

Ladlaw

Ighton Hill Park

Pedeham

Read

Simonstone

Whalley

Dinsley

Billington

Aighton

Gr. Mitton

L. Mitton

Hinthorne

Mearly

Pendleton

Hey Houses

Cold Coats

Wiswall

Pendle Forest

Whore Stones

Trawden

Trawden Forrest

Marsden

Ladlaw

Ladon Crow Hill

Wolf Stones

Foulridge

Tonis Cross

Colne

Twiston

Worston

Chatburn

Downham

Smithy Br.

The Hole

Clitheroe

Chaigley

Thornby

Little Bowland

to Settle

River Hodder

Chipping

Bleasdale

Moors

Lower Woodfold

Barnacre

Calder

Claughton

Myerscough

Catterall

Garstang Church Town

Kirkland

Garstang

Pilling Moss

Pilling

Hackensall

Preesall

Salmin

Stainall

Kawelar

Rossall

Thornton

Hambleton

Larbrick

St Michaels

Great Eccleston

Little Eccleston

Singleton

Elswick

Inskip

Eaves

Bilsborough

Barton

Goosnargh

Whittingham

Haighton

Broughton

Plumpton

Ward

Burtath

Tagall

Tottam

Ashton

Lea

Clifton

Scales

Newton

Brining

Kellamergh

Freckleton

Warton

Lytham

Fulwood

Ribbleton

Preston

Fishwick

Walton le Dale

Samlesbury

Penwortham

Howick

Hutton

Longton

Bamber Green

Moss Farrington

Cuerden

Clayton

Withnell

Brindle

Wheelton

Leeds Liverpool Canal

Whittle in the Woods

Heapey

Leyland

Shaw Green

Euxton

Ulnes Walton

Croston

Eccleston

Charnock Richard

Welsh Whittle

Coppull

Adlington

Standish

Parbold

Bispham

Mawdsley

Tarleton

Tarleton Moss

Meer

Brow

Martin Meer

Turnford

Blewick

North Meals

Birkdale

Halsall

Halsall Moss

Scarisbrick

White Outer

Ainsdale

Formby

Altcar

Down Holland

Lydiate

Maghull

Melling

Sephton

Thornton

Little Crosby

Great Crosby

Netherton

Stanley

Ford

Park

Orrell

Litherland

Boothe

Fazakerley

Walton

Croxteth Park

Knowsley

Kirkdale

West Derby

Everton

Roby

Hayton

Whiston

Cronton

Rainhill

Prescot

St Helens

Eccleston

Windle

Sutton

Parr

Newton

Croft

Southworth

Winwick

Burton Wood

Bold

Bold Heath

Gt Sankey

Warrington

Penketh

Cuerdley

Ditton

Torbock

Great Woolton

Little Woolton

Childwall

Wavertree

Liverpool

Toxteth Park

Aigburth

Garston

Speake

Halewood

Hale

Runcorn

Preston Broak

R. Weever

Duke of Bridgewaters Canal

to London

Latham

Dalton

Newburgh

Wrightington

Shevington

Skelmersdale

Upholland

Pemberton

Orrett

Bickerstaffe

Moss

Bainford Moss

Billinge

Winstanley

Abraam

Ashton Park

Moss Banks

Golborn

Lowton

Pennington

Kenyon

Culcheth

Leigh

Bedford

Astley

Tildsley

Chowbent

Shackerly

Atherton

Hindley

Hindley Green

Aspull

Rumworth

Lostock

Bolton in the Moor

Dean

Great Lever

Over Hulton

West Houghton

Hulton Park

Middle Hulton

Little Hulton

Farnworth

Kersey

Ince

Canal

Haigh

Lane Ends

Darcy Lever

Little Lever

Radcliff

Unsworth

Whitefield

Pilkington

Outwoods

Prestwich

Great Heaton

Little Heaton

Crumpsall

Harpur Hay

Moston

Failsworth

Alkington

Blakeley

Knott Lane

Harpshead

Oldham

Tonge

to Huddersfield

Broughton

Manchester

Salford

Pendleton

Eccles

Barton upon Irwell

Irlam

Flixton

Urmston

Stretford

Trafford

Chorlton Row

Hulme

Moss Side

Levenshulme

Denton

Reddish

Heaton

Burnage

Morris

Didsbury

Mersey River

to London

Stockport

Ashton under Line

Duckinfield

Audenshaw

Openshaw

Bradford

Ardwick

Dryden

Flatey Br.

Harpshead

Knott Lane

Oldham

Royton

Shaw

Thornham

Hopwood

Middleton

Unsworth

Whitefield

Pilkington

Outwoods

Prestwich

Crumpsall

Harpur Hay

Moston

Failsworth

Alkington

Blakeley

Tonge

Oldham

to Huddersfield

Clitheroe

Mearly

Pendleton

Hey Houses

Pendle Forest

Whore Stones

Trawden

Trawden Forrest

Marsden

Ladlaw

Ladon Crow Hill

Wolf Stones

Foulridge

Tonis Cross

Colne

Twiston

Worston

Chatburn

Downham

Smithy Br.

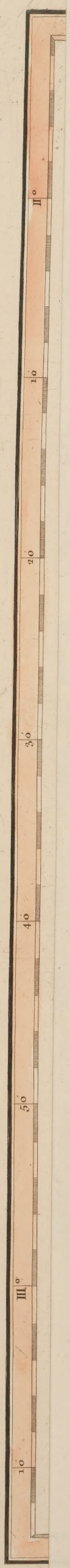
The Hole

Hinthorne

Gr. Mitton

L. Mitton

Aighton


II°
10
20
30
40
50
III°
10

LANCASHIRE.

I muſt now direct my progreſs to another quarter, to the remaining BRIGANTES who ſettled on the other ſide of the Mountains towards the weſtern ocean, and firſt to thoſe of Lancaſhire, whom I feel ſome ſecret reluctance to viſit, if they will forgive me the expreſſion. I fear I ſhall give little ſatisfaction to myſelf or my readers here, ſo little encouragement did I meet with when I ſurveyed much the greater part of this county, ſo completely has Time deſtroyed the original names every where. But, that I may not ſeem to neglect Lancaſhire, I muſt attempt the taſk, not doubting but Providence, which has hitherto favoured me, will aſſiſt me here.

THE county of Lancaſter, called by the Saxons Loncaſtepſcype, vulgarly *Lonka*-ſhire, *Lankaſhire*, and *the County Palatine of Lancaſter*, it being dignified with the honour of a County Palatine, lies to the weſt under the hills, which, as I have frequently before obſerved, run through the middle of England, and divide the counties as arbiters between them reſpectively. It is ſo confined by Yorkſhire on the eaſt, and the Iriſh ſea on the weſt, that on the ſouth, towards Cheſhire, it ſpreads to a greater breadth, and then gradually narrows again to the north, where it borders on Weſtmorland. It is there broken in upon by a bay of the ſea, and no ſmall part of it lies on the other ſide of that bay adjoining to Cumberland.

County Palatine. See before in Cheſhire.

The champain part of the county produces conſiderable quantities of wheat and barley, at the bottom of the hills plenty of oats. The ſoil is in general good, except in certain ſwampy unhealthy places called *Moſſes*, which, however make ample amends for theſe diſadvantages by greater advantages. For, upon taking off the ſurface they find a fat *turf* fit for firing, and ſometimes ſubterraneous trees, or ſuch as have lain long buried in the earth. Lower down they yield plenty of marle for manure, which, according to the received opinion, makes the worſt land ſo good, that one would think the indolence of mankind was antiently more in fault than the badneſs of the earth. You may determine the goodneſs of the country by the temperament of the inhabitants, who are extremely comely, and alſo from the cattle, the beaſts here with long horns and tight moulded carcaſes having all the requiſites inſiſted on by Mago the Carthaginian in Columella [a].

Moſſes.

Lancaſhire oxen.

To the ſouth this county is parted from Cheſhire by the river *Merſey*, which, riſing in the middle of the mountains ſoon after it leaves its ſource becomes a boundary, and runs gently weſtward, as it were inviting other ſtreams to its azure boſom, as the poet [b] expreſſes it, and preſently kindly greets the *Irwell* from the north, bringing with it all the rivers of this eaſtern ſide. The moſt conſiderable among theſe is the *Roch*, which has on its banks in a valley *Rochdale*, a conſiderable market town, as has the *Irwell Bury*, another market town not leſs conſiderable, near which, as I was ſeeking eagerly for COCCIVM mentioned by Antoninus, I ſaw *Cockley*, a wooden chapel among trees, *Turton* chapel among precipices and waſtes, *Turton* tower, and *Entweiſſel*, two houſes, whereof the latter had noble proprietors of its own name, and the former is now the reſidence of the illuſtrious family of *Orell*. At the confluence of the Irwell and *Irk*, on the left bank, which is of reddiſh ſtone, ſcarce three miles from the Merſey, ſtands that antient town called by Antoninus, according to the various readings MANCVNIVM and MANVCIVM, and by us at preſent with ſome traces of the old name *Mancheſter*. This ſurpaſſes the neighbouring towns in elegance, populouſneſs, a woollen manufacture, market, church, and college founded by lord *la Ware* [c], who took orders, and was the laſt male heir of his family in Henry V. He was deſcended from the *Greleys*, who are ſaid to have been the antient lords of this town. In the laſt age it was much more famous for its manufacture of ſtuffs called Mancheſter cottons, and the privilege of ſanctuary, which the parliament under Henry VIII. transferred to Cheſter. In a park of the earl of Derby, in this neighbourhood, called *Alpark*, I ſaw foundations of an old ſquare tower, called *Mancaſtle*, where the river *Medloc* falls into the *Irwell*. I do not affirm this to have been the antient MANCVNIVM, as it incloſes but a ſmall ſpace, but rather ſome ſtation of the Romans, at which I ſaw an old ſtone with this inſcription:

Irwell r.

Roch r.

Rochdale.

Bury.

COCCIVM.

Cockley.

Turton tower

Entweiſſell.

MANCVNIVM

Mancheſter.

Alparc.

Mancaſtle.

D* CANDIDI
FIDES XX
IIII

* Centurionis.

The following was copied for me by that famous mathematician

[a] Columella, VI. 1.

[b]

[c] Being ſummoned to parliament among the lords temporal by the name of *Magiſter* Thomas de la Ware. Holland.

Merſey r.

mathematician J. Dee, warden of Mancheſter college, who ſaw it:

COHO. I. FRISIN
ↄ MASAVONIS
P. XXIII.

Theſe ſeem to have been erected to the memory of thoſe Centurions for their tried fidelity and integrity for ſo many years.

A. D. 920, Edward the elder, as Marianus relates, ſent an army of Mercians into Northumberland (this town then belonging to the kings of Northumberland), "to rebuild the town of Mancheſ-"ter, and place a garriſon there." For it ſeems to have been ruined in the Daniſh war; and the inhabitants ſay their town had its name from their brave ſtand againſt thoſe invaders, Mancheſter ſignifying, according to them, *the City of Men*, and they are wonderfully proud of an opinion ſo much to their honour. But theſe good people are not aware that Mancunium was its name in the Britiſh times, ſo that an etymology taken from our Engliſh language falls to the ground. I ſhould rather derive it from the Britiſh word *Main*, ſignifying a ſtone, it ſtanding on a ſtoney hill; and below the town at *Colyhurſt* are noble and famous quarries.

Colyhurſt.

Trafford. *Chatmoſſe.* But to return. The Merſey now increaſed by the Irwell proceeds towards the ocean by *Trafford*, which gives name and reſidence to the noble family of the *Traffords*; and *Chatmoſſe*, a ſwampy tract of great extent, a conſiderable part of which was carried off in the laſt age by ſwoln rivers with great danger, whereby the rivers were infected, and great quantities of their fiſh died. Inſtead thereof is now a valley watered by a ſmall ſtream, and many trees were diſcovered thrown down and lying flat, ſo that one may ſuppoſe when the ground lay neglected, and the waſte water of brooks was not drained off into the open vallies, or their courſes ſtopt by neglect or deſolation, all the lower grounds were turned into ſuch ſwamps (which we call *Moſſes*), or into pools. If this was the caſe, no wonder ſo many trees are found covered, and as it were buried in ſuch places all over England, but eſpecially here. For the roots being looſened by too exceſſive wet, they muſt neceſſarily fall down and ſink in ſo ſoft a ſoil. The people hereabouts ſearch for them with poles and ſpits, and, after marking the place, dig them up and uſe them for firing; for they are like torches equally fit to burn and to give light, which is probably owing to the bituminous earth that ſurrounds them, whence the common people ſuppoſe them firs, though Cæſar denies that there were ſuch trees in Britain. I know it is the received opinion that theſe trees have lain here ever ſince the waters of the deluge threw them down, and eſpecially as they are ſometimes found in higher ground. But the patrons of this opinion do not deny that theſe higher grounds, as they call them, are ſwampy. Such trees of prodigious ſize are frequently found in Germany and Holland, which the learned there ſuppoſe to have been undermined by the waves on other parts the ſhore, and driven by the wind into thoſe low ſwampy parts where they ſunk. But philoſophers muſt make further reſearches into theſe matters[d].

Moſſes, their formation.

No firs in Britain in Cæſar's time.

After Chatmoſſe appears *Holcroft*, which gave both name and reſidence to the illuſtrious family of the *Holcrofts*, which was antiently enlarged by marriage with the coheireſs of *Culchit*. This laſt place is in its neighbourhood, and was held by Gilbert de Culchit *in fee* of Almaric the Cupbearer, who held it *in fee* of the earls de Ferrars in Henry III. His eldeſt daughter and heir being married to Richard Fitz Hugh of Hindley, he took the name of *Culchit*, as did Thomas his brother, who married the ſecond daughter, that of *Holcroft* from the eſtate: another for the like reaſon that of *Peasfalong*, and a fourth of *Riſely*. I mention this that the reader may underſtand the variable diſpoſition of our anceſtors, ſo ſteady in other matters, in quitting or aſſuming names from their eſtates. And this was practiſed formerly in other parts of England likewiſe. All round hereabouts are little towns (as alſo all over this county, Cheſhire, and other parts of the north), which gave name to conſiderable families, and are to this day poſſeſſed by perſons of their own name. As *Aſton* of *Aſton*, *Atherton* of *Atherton*, *Tilleſley* of *Tilleſley*, *Standiſh* of *Standiſh*, *Bold* of *Bold*, *Heſket* of *Heſket*, *Worthington* of *Worthington*, *Torbec* of *Torbec*, &c. It would be endleſs to name every one, nor is it my deſign to enumerate conſiderable families, but to deſcribe places of antiquity. As theſe and ſuch like families in theſe northern countries, as I before obſerved, owe their riſe to their valour, and their progreſs to their frugality and primitive ſimplicity, content with their own eſtates, ſo thoſe moſt flouriſhing ones in the ſouthern counties of England were utterly ruined by luxury, uſury, debauchery, and knavery, inſomuch that it is become the common complaint at preſent that the old race of our nobility is decayed.

Holcroft.

Lib. Inq. in the Exchequer.

Variety of names.

But let us follow the courſe of the Merſey, which now paſſes through *Warrington*, remarkable for its lords ſurnamed *Butler*, who obtained the privilege of a market from Edward I. Not far north of this is *Winwic*, one of the richeſt livings in England, on the top of whoſe church are theſe lines in a barbarous old character about king Oſwald[e].

Warrington.

Winwick.

Hic locus, Oſwalde, quondam placuit tibi valde;
Northanhumbrorum fueras rex, nuncque polorum
Regna tenes, loco paſſus Marcelde vocato.
Oſwald, this ground was grateful found
To thee, whoſe hand Northumberland
Late rul'd, now owns celeſtial thrones
In Marcelde field thou life didſt yeild.

The Merſey ſpreading and preſently contracting its ſtream from Warrington falls into the ocean, with a wide channel very convenient for trade, where opens to view *Litherpoole*, Saxon Lirepꝑole, commonly called *Lirpoole*, from a water extended like a pool, according to the common opinion, where is the moſt convenient and moſt frequented paſſage to Ireland; a town more famous for its beauty and

Liverpool.

[d] To whom I recommend them; and to their further diſquiſition, whether there are not ſubterraneous trees growing under the earth as well as plants and other creatures. Holland.

[e] Of him ſee in Shropſhire, p. 8.

populouſneſs than its antiquity. Its name occurs in no antient writer, except that Roger of Poitou, who was lord, as then ſtyled, *of the honour of Lancaſter*, built a caſtle here, the cuſtody of which has now for a long time belonged to the noble and knightly family of *Molineaux*, whoſe chief ſeat is in the neighbourhood at *Sefton*, which Roger aforeſaid in the early Norman times gave to Vivian de *Molineaux*. This Roger held, as appears by Domeſday book, all the lands between the rivers *Ribell* and *Merſey*.

Sefton.

Alt r.

Near Sefton the little river *Alt* making its way to the ſea, gives to a little village on it the name of *Altmouth*. Near it is *Ferneby*, in whoſe marſhes they dig turf which ſerves the inhabitants both for fire and candle. Below the turf they find a ſtagnant blackiſh water, on whoſe ſurface ſwims an oily ſubſtance [f], and in the water are little fiſhes which the diggers take up: ſo that one may call theſe foſſil fiſh as much as thoſe about Heraclea and Tius in Pontus. Nor is it ſurpriſing when in ſuch watery places fiſh follow the moiſture under ground that men go fiſhing with ſpades. As to there being many good fiſh dug up in Paphlagonia in places that have no water, there is ſome ſecret and extraordinary reaſon for it. And Seneca [g] ſays pleaſantly, "why "may not fiſh come to the land as we croſs the "ſea?"

Altmouth. Ferneby (Formby).

From hence runs out a bold ſhore with a great bend, and further in from the ſea we ſee *Ormeſkirke*, a market town famous for the burial of the *Stanleys*, earls of Derby, whoſe chief ſeat *Latham* is in this neighbourhood, a large and noble houſe, which they have enlarged ſucceſſively from the time of Henry IV. when ſir John Stanley, father of John viceroy of Ireland, and of the ſame family with the lords *Audley*, married the daughter and heireſs of the famous ſir Thomas *Latham*, and had with her this fine eſtate with many more in dower. From that time the *Stanleys* fixed their reſidence here; of whom Thomas ſon of Thomas lord Stanley, created by Henry VII. earl of Derby, had by Eleanor Neville daughter of the earl of Saliſbury George lord *L'Eſtrange*, who married Jane only daughter and heireſs of John lord *L'Eſtrange* of *Knockin*, who dying in his father's life-time left a ſon Thomas 2d earl of Derby, who by Anne daughter of Edward lord *Haſtings* had Edward 3d earl of Derby, who by Dorothy daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk had Henry the 4th earl, who married Margaret daughter of Henry Clifford earl of Cumberland and mother of Ferdinand the 5th earl who died lately, and William now 6th earl who ſucceeded his brother.

Ormeſkirk.

Latham.

Stanleys Earls of *Derby.*

Dugleſs r.

The river *Dugleſs* glides along here, on whoſe banks our Arthur, as Ninnius [h] reports, gave the Saxons a memorable overthrow. At its ſource is the town of *Wiggin*, which ſome ſay was antiently called Wibiggin, of which name I have nothing to obſerve, but that *Biggin* is a Lancaſhire word for houſes; any more than of the town, but that it is neat and populous, and a corporation conſiſting of a mayor and burgeſſes, and the rector of the church is as I have been told lord of the town. Near it is *Holand*, whence that famous family of the *Holands* who were earls of Kent and Surrey, and dukes of Exeter, derive their deſcent and name. But the daughter and heir of the elder brother, who was knighted and lived here, at laſt marrying the Lovells, carried into that family both the eſtate and arms, Az. ſemé of fleurs de lis Arg. a lion rampant guardant Arg.

Wiggin.

Biggin what?

Holand. Family and arms of *Holand.*

Near the mouth of the Dugleſs is an extenſive meer called *Merton*, which here diſcharges itſelf at a mouth of its own, and preſently after meets the *Ribell* in its æſtuary. This is the next river which runs into the ſea after the Merſey, and has hardly loſt its antient name: the æſtuary being called by Ptolemy Bellisama [i], and by us *Ribell*, with the addition probably of the Saxon word *Rhe*, which ſignifies a river. It comes down with a rapid current from the Yorkſhire hills, running firſt ſouth by three very high hills, *Ingleborough* hill at its ſource, which I viewed with aſtoniſhment, riſing as it were gradually with a vaſt ridge toward the weſt, and as it were raiſed by another hill laid on its ſummit *Penigent*, ſo called perhaps from its white ſnowy top, which is the meaning of *Pengwin* in Britiſh, riſing with a prodigious bulk though not to any conſiderable height, and where the Ribell approaches Lancaſter (the other hills being in Yorkſhire), *Pendle hill* riſes with a very high peak, producing on the very ſummit a particular ſpecies of plant, which we call *Clowdeſbery*, as if produced by the *Clouds*. But this hill is chiefly remarkable for the damage which it lately did to the country below by the diſcharge of a very great body of water, and the certain ſigns which it gives of rain whenever its ſummit is covered with clouds. I the rather mention theſe hills both becauſe they are the higheſt in our Apennine, whence that proverb,

Merton meer.

Ribell r.

Bellisama.

Pendle hill.

Ingleborow, Pendle, and Penigent,
Are the higheſt hills between Scotland and Trent;

and to ſhew, as I before obſerved, why the higheſt Alps are called by the antient Gauls *Penninæ*, and the ſummits of mountains *Pen*, and thence the *Apennines*, *Pen* in Britiſh ſignifying the ſummit of a hill. At the foot of Pendle hill near the Ribell ſtands *Clithero* caſtle built by the Lacies; and near it *Whaley*, Saxon Walalez, noted for any abbey founded by the Lacies, and transferred from Stanlaw in Cheſhire, A. D. 1296, where, A. D. 798, duke Wada fought an unſucceſsful battle againſt Ardulph king of Northumberland at *Billangho*, now called by contraction *Langho*. Here the Ribell preſently turning weſt

Alpes Penninæ.

Pen, what in Britiſh?

Clithero c.

Whaley.

Langho.

[f] The oily matter here mentioned is found to be of great uſe in paralytic caſes: but as to the live fiſh found underground, no ſuch thing is now known (G.), and therefore it was probably a mere vulgar error.

[g] Nat. Quæſt. III. c. 17.

[h] According to Ninnius, c. 63. Arthur won his 4th, 5th, and 6th victories on the river Dugles, qui eſt in regione Linveis (*Linneus*, or *Lindon*. Ed. Gale).

[i] La Saumoſi, a temple of Diana at mouth of the Rhoſne. Interp. civit, &c. in fine com. Cæſar. Segiſama, a city in Spain. Belliſama as Iſurium. Minerva Beliſama Grut. Ap. p. 1607. from Spain, as Segontium, Tæſibis for Saetabis, Setea, Dictynna (Dictis & Diganny). This coaſt ſeems to have been formerly frequented by the Spaniards. (Gale MS. n). Whitaker fixes Beliſama at Merſey; Hiſt. of Manch. I. 125. Weſt. 111.

Riblechester. gives its name to a village called at preſent *Riblecheſter*, where ſo many remains of Roman antiquity, ſtatues, coins, columns, capitals, baſes of columns, altars, marbles, and inſcriptions, are continually dug up, that the inhabitants ſeem not much miſtaken in their lame rhyming proverb;

It is written upon a wall in Rome
Ribcheſter was as rich as any town in Chriſtendom.

Military ways have led to it with an high ridge, one from York, the other from the north by the ſpacious foreſt of *Bowland*, ſtill viſible for many miles. The inſcriptions have been ſo abuſed by the country people, that though I met with ſeveral I could ſcarce read above one or two. At *Saleſbury hall* in the neighbourhood, the ſeat of the noble and antient family of the *Talbots*, I ſaw this on the pedeſtal of a pillar:

DEO
MARTI, ET
VICTORIÆ
D. D. AVGG
ET CC .. NN.

In the adjoining wall is this other ſtone with Cupid and another ſmall figure on it; from the back of it was copied for me the following unintelligible inſcription, which having puzzled me a long while I inſert here to be explained by others:

Deo Pro Salute D. N. (Salvidieno Gale MS. n.) Ala Equitum Sarm. (H.G.) Bremenii in Redianis (G.) Antoninus miles leg. VI. meg. L. VI. vic. H.) Domu Ve Literris (G.) Feliciter.

SEOESAM
ROLNASON
OSALVEDN
A L. Q. Q. SAR.
BREVENM
B EDIANIS
ANTONI
VS MEG. VI
IC DOMV
ELITER.

I can make nothing more of it than that theſe are moſtly Britiſh names of places adjoining. When I was here again in 1603, I met with the largeſt and fineſt altar I ever ſaw with this inſcription in the houſe of Thomas Rhodes[k]:

See Ph. Tranſ. 145. Gualt. ab. 28. tab. fic 14. Grut. p. 91. Selden. Reineſ. (Gale MS.)

DEIS MATRIBVS
M. INGENVI-
VS ASIATICVS
*DEC. AL. AST.
SS. LL. M.

* perhaps *Decurio Alæ Aſturum ſuſceptum ſolvit* ſcil, *votum libens lubens merito.*

Of theſe Deæ Matres I can with all my ſearches find no account (they being mentioned on no inſcriptions in the world, but this and another found among us[l]), except that Enguium, a little town in Sicily, was remarkable for their appearance, where were ſhewn ſome ſpears and brazen helmets dedicated to theſe goddeſſes by Merion and Ulyſſes.

I likewiſe ſaw a little altar there turned out among the rubbiſh with this inſcription:

PACIFE
RO MARTI
*ELEGAVR
BA POS
VIT EX VO
TO

O LEG AVR. See Grut. and Reineſii Ind. Gale MS. n.

This was ſo ſmall that it ſeemed to have been ſome por man's portable altar, and uſed only for incenſe or ſalt flour cakes, whereas the other was much larger and fit for offering the greater ſacrifices of animals. In theſe mankind certainly followed the example of Noah, even after they departed from the worſhip of the true God. Nor did they erect them only to their gods, but even from ſervile adulation to the emperors with the impious title NVMINI MAIESTATIQVE EORVM. To theſe they bowed the knee, and, embracing them, poured out their prayers, ſwore by them, and, in ſhort, placed the whole of their religion in theſe and ſacrifices, ſo that people who had no altar were conſidered as having no religion or God.

Heathen Altars, Gen. viii.

Here was alſo lately dug up a ſtone, on which was carved a naked figure on horſeback without ſaddle or bridle, brandiſhing a ſpear in both hands, and inſulting over a naked man on the ground holding in his hands ſometning ſquare. Between the horſe and the proſtrate figure are D. M. under the figure GAL. SARMATA. The reſt of the many letters are ſo decayed as not to be read, nor can I form any conjecture about them. It ſeems by the foregoing inſcription, and the following found hereabouts many years ago, that the Ala Sermatarum was ſtationed here:

Perhaps C. AL for Centurio AlæSarmatarum, or EQ. AL. (Horſl.)

HIS TERRIS TEGITVR
AEL MATRONA QV . . .
VIX. AN. XXVIII. M. II. D. VIII.
ET M. IVLIVS MAXIMVS FIL.
VIX. AN VI. M. III. D. XX. ET CAM
PANIA DVBBA MATER
V. X. AN. L. IVLIVS MAXIMVS
. . . ALAE SAR. CONIVX
CONIVGI INCOMPARABILI
ET FILIO. PATRI PIENTIS
SIMO ET SOCERAE TENA
CISSIMAE MEMORIAE P.

From W. Lambarde's papers.

But theſe throw no light on the antient name of the place, which is quite uncertain, unleſs it has ſince changed its name which was ſometimes the caſe. For hereabouts Ptolemy puts RIGODVNVM, which, if we underſtand it RIBODVNVM, is not very wide of Riblecheſter, and at this diſtance from Mancunium, viz. 18 miles, Antoninus places COCCIVM, which ſome copies give GOCCIVM.

RIGODVNVM RIBODVNVM

Since this place in length of time was ruined by war, or as the common people think by an earthquake, lower down, where the Ribell receives the tide, and is called by the geographer BELLISAMA ÆSTVARIVM near *Penwortham*, where, in the Conqueror's time was a caſtle, as appears from that prince's ſurvey, out of the ruins of Ribleceſter aroſe *Preſton*, a large, and, for theſe parts, handſome and populous town, ſo called from religious perſons, as much as to ſay *Prieſt's town*. Below it the Ribell

Penwortham, otherwiſe *Penverdant*. *Preſton*.

k And dedicated to the Mother Goddeſſes by a captain of the Aſturians. Holland.
l See Biſhoprick of Durham. Plut. in Marcello. Archæol. III. 109, we have 9.

receives

Derwen r. receives the *Derwen*, a ſmall river, which firſt waters *Blackborne*, a noted market town, ſo called from a black water; which formerly belonged to the Lacies, and gave to the tract adjacent the name of *Blackburnſhire*. Thence it paſſes by *Houghton Tower*, which gave name to a famous family that long reſided at it; and *Waleton*, which William, lord of Lancaſter, ſon of king Stephen, gave to Walter de *Waleton*; but it afterwards belonged to the famous family of the *Langtons*, which derive themſelves from the Waltons. But to return.

Blackborne. *Houghton Tower.* *Waleton.*

Preſton before-mentioned is vulgarly called Preſton in *Anderneſſe* for *Acmundeſſe-neſſe*[m]; for ſo the Saxons called this part of the country which runs out with a long compaſs between the rivers *Ribell* and *Cocar*, and forms a promontory reſembling a noſe, and afterwards called *Agmonder-nes*. In the Conqueror's time it had "only 16 villages inhabited, the reſt "lying waſte," as we read in Domeſday book[n], and it was held by Roger of Poitou." Afterwards it belonged to Theobald *Walter*, from whom the *Butlers* of Ireland derive themſelves: for ſo we find in a charter of Richard I. "Know ye that we have "given and by this preſent writing confirmed to "Theobald Walter for his homage and ſervice all "Agmondernes with its appurtenances, &c." This tract yields plenty of oats, but will not bear barley. It has rich paſtures eſpecially on the ſea ſide which is partly champain, whence great part of it ſeems to be called the *File*, q. d. *the Field*, though in the Tower rolls it is called by the Latin name of *Lima*, which ſignifies the inſtrument * uſed to poliſh iron. But becauſe it is in ſome places marſhy it is accounted unhealthy. The little river *Wyr* runs ſwiftly through it, from *Wierdale*, a wild deſart, by *Grenhaugh* caſtle, which Thomas *Stanley*, firſt earl of Derby of this family, built when his life was in danger from certain of the nobility of this county who had been proſcribed, and whoſe eſtates Henry VII. had given him. They often aſſaulted him, and continually ravaged his lands, till the moderation of that excellent man prudently extinguiſhed their reſentments.

The *File*.

* File.

Wyr r. *Wierdale.*

*Grenhaugh*c.

In many places on this coaſt one ſees heaps of ſand, on which they pour water till they contract a ſaltneſs, which they afterwards boil over turf fires to white ſalt[o]. Here are likewiſe ſome quickſands as they are called, ſo dangerous to travellers, who take the ſhorteſt way when the tide is out, that they ought to be particularly careful that they do not ſuffer ſhip-wreck at land, as Sidonius[p] expreſſes it: but particularly about the mouth of the *Cocar*, where as it were in a land of quickſands ſtands *Cockerſand* abbey, a houſe of Cluniacs, formerly founded by Ranulphus de *Meſchines*, but expoſed to the violence of the winds between the mouths of the *Cocar* and *Lune* or *Lone*, and having an extenſive command of the Iriſh ſea.

New way of making ſalt.

Quickſands.

This river *Lone* or *Lune* riſing in the Weſtmoreland hills runs ſouthward between craggy banks and an unequal channel, inriching thoſe who live on it in the ſummer months with a fine ſalmon fiſhery; which fiſh delighting in clear ſtreams and ſandy flats come in ſhoals to this and other rivers on this coaſt. As ſoon as it viſits Lancaſhire the little river *Lac* unites its waters with it from the eaſt, where now is *Over Burrow*, a mean country village, which the inhabitants told us was a great city, and occupied large fields between the Lac and Lone, and ſuffered all the miſeries of famine before it ſurrendered, according to the tradition handed down to them from their forefathers. Certain it is that this place aſſerts its antiquity by various monuments of antient date, as ſtones with inſcriptions, teſſelated pavements, Roman coins, and this new name which points out to us a *burgh*. It muſt owe the recovery of the name to others not to me, though I have ſought it with unwearied diligence; nor is the reader to expect that I ſhould point out the name of every town in Britain mentioned by Ptolemy, Antoninus, the Notitia, and the claſſic authors. If, however, I might be allowed to conjecture, I ſhould readily ſuppoſe it from the diſtance from Coccium or Ribleceſter to be BREMETONACVM, which Hieronymus Surita the Spaniard has juſtly in his notes on Antoninus diſtinguiſhed from BREMENTVRACVM.

Salmon.

Lac r.

Over Burrow

BREMETONACVM.

From this Burgh the river Lone paſſes by *Thurland*, a caſtle of the *Tunſtalls*, built by Thomas Tunſtall, knight of the garter, in Henry VI. when the king had given him leave "to fortify and *ker-* "*nell*, i. e. embattle his houſe:" and *Hornby*, a noble caſtle, founded by N. de *Mont Begon*, and owned by the *Harringtons* and *Stanleys*, barons *Mont Eagle*, deſcended from Thomas Stanley firſt earl of Derby[q]. The 3d and laſt of them William Stanley left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs, wife of Edward Parker lord Morley, mother of William Parker, whom king James inveſted with his grandfather's title of Mont Eagle, and we and our poſterity muſt acknowledge to have been born for the good of the whole kingdom. For, from an obſcure letter privately ſent to him, and by him moſt opportunely produced, the wickedeſt plot which the moſt accompliſhed villany could contrive, was detected when the kingdom was on the eve of deſtruction, when certain wretches, under the curſed maſk of religion, lodged a great quantity of gunpowder under the parliament-houſe, and waited to fire it and blow up their king and country in a moment.

Thurland c.

Kernellare what? [from the Fr. *Grenelle*.]

Hornby c.

Barons *Mont Eagle*.

Gunpowder Plot.

The Lone proceeding a few miles further, ſees on its ſouth bank the chief town of the county, called more properly by the natives *Loncaſter*, as alſo by the Scots, who gave it the name of *Loncaſtell* from the river Lone. Both the name and the river running by it prove it to be LONGOVICM, where under the Dux Britaniarum, according to the Notitia, was ſtationed the *Numerus Longovicariorum*, who took their name from the place. Though it be at preſent but thinly peopled, and all the inhabitants farmers (the country about it being cultivated, open, flouriſhing and not bare of wood,) in proof of its Roman antiquity they ſometimes find coins of emperors,

Lancaſter.

LONGOVICVM.

Lune r.

[m] Αχμην Ισιδος. See the records of the church and monaſtery of York under Ripon. Gale MS. n.

[n] Q. if Mr. Camden does not confound this with Preſton in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, which alſo belonged to Roger de Poitou, Domeſd. f. 332. Lancaſhire was included in the counties of York and Cheſter at that ſurvey.

[o] See Ray's Northern words, p. 209. G. and Weſt's Furneſs, p. 191.

[q] and advanced to that title by Henry VIII. H.

eſpecially

eſpecially at the friery. For that is ſaid to be the ſite of the antient city, which the Scots burnt, after laying waſte all before them in a ſudden inroad, A. D. 1322. From that time they began to build nearer the green hill on the river, on which ſtands a caſtle of no great ſize or antiquity, but handſome and ſtrong: and by it on the ſame hill is the only church where formerly ſome alien monks had a houſe[r]. Below this at the beautiful bridge over the Lone on the ſteep of the hill hangs a piece of very old wall of Roman work, called *Wery wall*, from the later Britiſh name of this town as it ſhould ſeem. For the Britans called this town *Caer Werid* or the *Green City*, perhaps from that green hill; but this I leave to other. John lord of Moriton and Lancaſter, afterwards king of England, "confirmed "to his burgeſſes of Lancaſter by charter all the "liberties that he had granted to the bugeſſes of "Briſtol;" and Edward III. a. r. 36, "granted to "the mayor and baillifs of the town of Lancaſter "that the pleas and ſeſſions ſhould be holden no "where elſe." Lancaſter ſtands in N. latitude 54° 5″ and in W. longitude 20° 48″.

While I was looking round from this hill for the mouth of the Lone which empties itſelf not much below, *Forneſs*, the other part of this county, almoſt torn off by the ſea, preſented itſelf to my view. For the ſhore here running out a great way to the weſt, the ſea, as if enraged at it, laſhes it more furiouſly, and, in high tides, has even devoured the ſhore, and made three large bays, viz. *Kentſand*, into which the river *Ken* empties itſelf, *Levenſand*, and *Duddenſand*, between which the land projects in ſuch a manner that it has its name thence; *Foreneſs* and *Foreland* ſignifying the ſame with us as *Promontorium anterius* in Latin. This whole tract, except on the coaſt, riſes in high hills and vaſt piles of rocks called *Forneſs fels*, among which the Britans found a ſecure refreat, truſting to theſe natural fortreſſes, though nothing was inacceſſible to the victorious Saxons. For we find the Britans ſettled here 228 years after the arrival of the Saxons, becauſe at that time Egfrid, king of Northumberland, gave St. Cuthbert the land called *Carthmell*, and all the Britans in it, as is related in his life. It is well known that *Carthmell* is a part of this tract near Kentſand, and the ſame name is retained in a little town there, in which William *Mareſcall* the elder, earl of Pembroke, built and endowed a priory. If we read with ſome copies of Ptolemy ΣΕΤΑΝΤΙΟΡΥΜ λιμνὴ, and not ΣΕΤΑΝΤΙΟΡΥΜ λιμὴν, I would venture to affirm that theſe Britans were named SETANTII. For among theſe hills is the largeſt lake in England, called *Winander mere*, Saxon Winpaðre-mer, probably from its windings on a bed of almoſt one ſtone continued for near ten miles with crooked banks, and, according to the report of the inhabitants of an immenſe depth, abounding with a ſpecies of fiſh peculiar to itſelf, called by the people thereabouts *chare*. It has a ſmall village of its own name on it, where A. D. 792, Eathred, king of Northumberland, ſlew the ſons of king Elfwold, whom he had forced from York to eſtabliſh himſelf on the throne by his own wickedneſs and their blood[s].

Forneſs. *Forneſs fels.* *Carthmell.*

Between this lake and the river *Dudden* runs out the point commonly called *Forneſſe*, to which is oppoſed for a long way as a kind of breaſt-work *Walney* iſland, divided from it by a narrow channel, the entrance to which is guarded by the *Pile of Fouldrey*, as it is called, built by one of the abbots of *Forneſſe* on a rock in the midſt of the ſea 1 Edward III. *Walney iſland* *Pile of Fouldrey.*

On the point itſelf nothing is to be ſeen but the walls of *Forneſſe* abbey, built, A. D. 1127, by Stephen earl of Boulogne, afterwards king of England, in a place formerly called *Bekenſgill*, or rather tranſferred from *Tulket* in *Anderneſſe* *. Out of the monks of this abbey, and from no other (as they themſelves have ſaid) the biſhops of the iſle of Man, which lies overagainſt it, uſed to be choſen by antient cuſtom: it being as it were the mother of many monaſteries in Man and Ireland. More to the eaſt is *Aldingham*, the antient eſtate of the family of *Harrington*, to whom it came from the *Flemings* by the *Cancefelds*, and their eſtate paſſed by a daughter to William *Bonvill*[t] in Devonſhire[u], and at length by him to the *Greys* marquiſſes of Dorſet. A little higher up is *Ulverſton*, memorable for the grant of a *moiety* of it by Edward III. to John *Coupland*, a gallant ſoldier, whom he advanced to the rank of banneret for taking David II. king of Scots priſoner at the battle of Durham. But after his death the ſame king beſtowed it with other eſtates in this county, and the title of earl of Bedford on Ingelram lord *Coucy*[x], who had married his daughter Iſabell, and whoſe anceſtors had great poſſeſſions in England in right of Chriſtiana de *Lindeſay*. *Forneſſe* abbey. *Aldingham.* The Harringtons. *Ulverſton.* Lords of Gynes.

As to the noblemen who have enjoyed the title of Lancaſter; in the infancy of the Norman government there were three who were ſtyled *Lords of the honour of Luncaſter*; Roger of Poictou, ſon of Roger de Montgomery, who had the ſurname of *Pictavienſis*, according to Malmeſbury[y], from his marrying a woman of Poitou in France. But forfeiting this honour for treaſon, king Stephen, earl of Moreton and Warren, conferred it on his own ſon William. On his death king Richard I. gave it to his brother John, afterwards king of England. For ſo we read in an antient hiſtory[z], "King Richard declared his "ſpecial love to his brother John. For beſides "Ireland and the earldom of Moriton in Normandy, "he added ſo much in England that he was a kind "of petty prince. Afterwards he beſtowed on him "Cornwall[a], Lancaſter, Nottingham, and Derby, "with the country adjoining, and many other "lands." A long time after this Henry III. ſon of John, firſt advanced his younger ſon Edmund *Crouchback*, on whom he beſtowed the eſtates and honours of Simon *Montfort* earl of Leiceſter, R. de Ferrars earl of Derby, and John Monmouth, who had rebelled againſt him, to the title of earl of Lancaſter[b], giving him in theſe words, "the honour, "earldom, caſtle, and town of Lancaſtre, with the *Lords of* Lancaſter.

* *Furneſs* regiſter.

[r] founded by Roger of Poictiers.
[s] Hiſt. of Mailros, p. 139. ed. Gale.
[t] *Somerſetſhire.* Holland.
[u] Dugd. Bar. II. 236.
[x] Dugdale Bar. I. 760.
[y] Walt. Hemingford. Hoveden, p. 373. b.
[z] Dorſet, Somerſet, &c. Hoved. 373. b.
[a]
[b] 21 Ed. I. Dugd. I. 779.

cow-

" cow-paſtures, foreſts of Wireſdale, Lownſdale, " New Caſtle under Lime, the manor, foreſt, and " caſtle of Pickering, the manor of Scaleby, the " town of Gomeceſire, and the revenues of the town " of Huntendon, &c." upon his loſing the kingdom of Sicily, of which the Pope had given him an empty inveſtiture by a ring, and to the ridicule of the Engliſh name, had ordered gold to be coined in honour of him with this title AIMVNDVS REX SICILIÆ [c], after draining the credulous prince of immenſe ſums of money under this pretence. This Edmund [d] (on the death of his firſt wife [e] without iſſue, daughter and heireſs of the earl of Albemarle who had made him his heir), had by Blanch of Artois, of the houſe of France, his 2d wife, Thomas, Henry, and John, which laſt died an infant. Thomas was 2d earl of Lancaſter, who took to wife Alice, only daughter and heireſs of Henry Lacy earl Lincoln, who transferred to the houſe of Lancaſter her own inheritance and her mother's, of the family of Longeſpee, who had been earls of Saliſbury; as her father Henry Lacy above-mentioned had before done in caſe the ſaid Alice died without iſſue, as ſhe did. But this Thomas miſbehaving himſelf towards his ſovereign Edward II. and fomenting a civil war was taken in battle, and beheaded [f], leaving no iſſue. His ſentence was afterwards reverſed in parliament, becauſe he had not been tried by *his Peers*, and his brother Henry ſucceeded to his eſtate and title [g]. His wife Maud, daughter and ſole heir of Patric *Chaworth*, brought him not only her own eſtate, but alſo conſiderable poſſeſſions in Wales belonging to Maurice de London and Siward, from whom ſhe was deſcended. He left an only ſon Henry, whom Edward III. [h] advanced from the title of earl to that of duke, and he was the ſecond of our nobility that had that title. But he died [i] without iſſue male, leaving two daughters Maud and Blanche, between whom the eſtate was divided. Maud was married [k] to William of Bavaria, earl of Holland, Zeland, Frizeland, Hanau, and, in right of his wife, of Leiceſter. But ſhe dying without children, John of *Gaunt*, ſo called becauſe born at Ghent in Flanders, 4th ſon of Edward III. who had married Blanche Henry's other daughter, became poſſeſſed of the whole eſtate, and being now richer than many kings was created duke of Lancaſter by his father, of whom he obtained alſo certain royalties, the county of Lancaſter being advanced to the dignity of a Palatinate by the following patent, which after reciting what ſervices he had done his country, both at home and abroad, proceeds thus, " We have granted for ourſelves and our " heirs to our ſaid ſon that he ſhall have during " life within the county of Lancaſter his court of " Chancery, and writs to be iſſued out under his " ſeal belonging to the office of Chancellor; his " juſtices both for holding the pleas of the crown " and for all other pleas relating to common law, " and the cogniſance thereof, and all executions by " his writs and officers within the ſame. And all " other liberties and royalties relating to a County " Palatine as freely and fully as the earl of Cheſter " is known to enjoy them within the county of " Cheſter, &c." Nor was he only duke of Lancaſter, but alſo by marriage with Conſtance daughter of Peter king of Caſtile, ſometime enjoyed the title of king of Leon and Caſtile. But this he renounced by treaty, and 13 Richard II. was by conſent of parliament againſt the will of the Aquitainers created duke of Aquitaine: at which time he bore the following titles: " John, ſon of the king of " England, duke of Aquitaine [l] and Lancaſter, earl " of Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, ſeneſchal of " England."

John of Gaunt king of Caſtile.

This John [m] was ſucceeded in the dukedom of Lancaſter by Henry of *Bollingbrook* his ſon, who, upon the depoſal of Richard II. aſcended the throne of England [n], inveſting his ſon Henry afterwards king of England with this honour; and for ſecuring this dignity to himſelf and his heirs, it was thus determined by authority of parliament: " We un- " willing that this our inheritance or its liberties by " occaſion of our aſſuming the regal ſtate and dig- " nity, ſhould be any way changed, transferred, " leſſened, or debaſed, will that this our ſaid inhe- " ritance with its rights and liberties aforeſaid, in " the ſame manner and form, condition and ſtate, " in which it deſcended and came to us, and like- " wiſe with all and ſingular ſuch liberties and fran- " chiſes and other privileges, advantages, and profits " whatever, which our lord and father while he " lived had and held for the term of life by grant " of Richard late king, be preſerved, continued, " and held fully and wholly by us and our ſaid heirs " ſpecified in the ſaid grants. And by theſe pre- " ſents we do upon our certain knowledge, by con- " ſent of our preſent parliament grant, declare, de- " cree, and ordain for us and our heirs, that both " our Duchy of Lancaſter and all and ſingular earl- " doms, honors, caſtles, manors, fees, advowſons, " poſſeſſions, annuities, and lordſhips whatſoever, " which deſcended to us before we obtained the " crown in any manner or place by right of inhe- " ritance in demeſne ſervice or in reverſion, or in " what other way ſoever, ſhall remain to us and

King Henry IV.

[Godmanchester.]

Dukes of *Lancaſter.*

[c] Of this ſee Mr. Aſtle, Archæol. IV. 195—212.
[d] He died in France, 24 E. I. and was buried on the N. ſide of the choir at Weſtminſter.
[e] Aveline, buried alſo in Weſtminſter abbey.
[f] at Pontfract, 15 E. II. buried there. Ib. 781—2.
[g] He died, 1345, 19 E. III. and was buried in his collegiate church at Leiceſter. Ib. 783.
[h] 25 E. III. Ib. 786.
[i] 1360, buried at Leiceſter with his father. Ib.
[k] firſt to Ralph ſon and heir of Ralph lord Stafford. Ib.
[l] To have and to hold the ſame title for term of life of the king of England and monarch of France, but to the general diſguſt of the inhabitants of the providence of Aquitaine, who gave it out that their ſeigniory was inſeparably annexed to the crown of England. Holland.
[m] He died 22 Rich. II. and was buried at St. Paul's with his 2d wife Conſtance. Dugdale Bar. II. 119.
[n] Conſidering that being now king he could not have the title of duke of Lancaſter, and, unwilling that the ſaid title ſhould be diſcontinued, ordered by aſſent of parliament, that Henry his preſent ſon ſhould enjoy the ſame, and be ſtyled *Prince of Wales, duke of Aquitain, Lancaſter, and Cornwall, and earl of Cheſter,* and alſo that the liberties and franchiſes of the duchy of Lancaſter ſhould remain to his ſaid ſon ſevered from the crown of England. Ib.

" our ſaid heirs ſpecified in our charters aforeſaid " in the form aforeſaid for ever." Afterwards Henry V. by authority of parliament annexed to this Dutchy the noble eſtate which fell to him in right of his mother [o] daughter and coheireſs of Humphrey Bohun earl of Hereford. In this form and condition it continued ever ſince, except that Edward IV. in the firſt year of his reign after attainting Henry VI. in parliament of high treaſon, annexed it as the phraſe is to the crown, i. e. to himſelf and his heirs kings of England. Henry VII. ſoon after ſeparated it, and it has now officers of its own, viz. a chancellor, attorney, receiver, clerk of the court, ſix aſſeſſors, a meſſenger, two auditors, 23 receivers, and three ſurveyors.

In this county beſides many chapels are reckoned but 36 pariſhes; but thoſe very populous, and, in number of inhabitants, far exceeding the largeſt pariſhes elſewhere.

[o] Dame Mary. H.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

LANCASHIRE is in length from north to ſouth 70 miles, the medium breadth from eaſt to weſt 40, and in circumference above 342, ſurface 1765 ſquare miles[a], contains 1,129,600 acres, 40,000 houſes, 240,000 inhabitants, 6 hundreds, 7 market towns, and but 66 pariſhes; theſe pariſhes are large and populous, and contain each ſeveral chapels. Mr. Pennant ſays[b], in an excellent ſurvey made in the beginning of James I. there were 60 pariſhes. At the Domeſday ſurvey this county was included in Cheſhire and Yorkſhire. Leland ſays "Lancaſtreſhire conteineth five litle ſhires[c]." It was made a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of his fourth ſon John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and has a court ſitting in the dutchy chamber of Lancaſter at Weſtminſter, where a chancellor takes cognizance of all cauſes concerning its revenue, and a court of chancery[d]. The lower part of the county is wet and unfavourable to ſheep, but the hills breed very fine ones.

Merſey r. Richard of Cirenceſter calls the Merſey *Seteia*[e].

Rochdale. *Rochdale* is a conſiderable market town and pariſh of great extent, containing four townſhips, *Hundersfield*, *Spotland*, *Butterworth*, and *Caſtleton*. The number of its inhabitants is eſtimated at 50,000. The vicarage is the moſt valuable in the kingdom, and is in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to whom the great tithes belong. It has nine chapels of eaſe, moſt of which are in the patronage of the vicar. A canal was cut in 1795 from the Calder to join the duke of Bridgewater's canal, by which means Rochdale has a water communication with Liverpool and Hull. Rochdale and its vicinity may be conſidered as the centre of the Lancaſhire dialect. It gave title of baron to ſir Robert Byron, 1643, for his ſervices as governor of Newark, which title is enjoyed by his deſcendant the preſent lord Byron.

Bury. "*Byri*, on Irwell water, but a poor market. There "is a ruin of a caſtle by the pariſh church in the "town. It longed with the town ſome time to the "Pilkingtons, now to the earl of Derby. Yerne, "ſometime made about it. Pilkenton had a place "hard by *Pilkenton* park three miles from Man-"cheſter[f]."

Bury is pleaſantly ſituated about nine miles north of Manchester, with the *Irwell* running cloſe on its weſt ſide, and the *Roch* about a mile diſtant, which rivers both unite about a mile below. It is a tolerably large market town, and the buildings good, chiefly of brick. The church, which was rebuilt a few years ſince, is very handſome. One half of the town is leaſehold under the earl of Derby, and the other glebe, belonging to the rectory. The living is in the gift of the earl of Derby, is very valuable, and of late has been much improved by an act of parliament enabling the rector to grant building leaſes for 99 years. The pariſh is large, and is divided into the following townſhips: *Tottington Higher* and *Lower End*, *Bury*, *Walmerſley*, *Heap*, and *Elton*. The four laſt are called the lordſhip of Bury, and are moſtly leaſeholds under the earl of Derby; the others are called the royal manors of Tottington. There are three chapels of eaſe in this pariſh.

Turton tower is the ſeat of the Cheetham's[g]. Mr. Watſon fixes COCCIVM at *Caſtlecroft* near Manchester[h]. Turton tower.

The antient road between Manchester and Stockton ſtill preſerves for a long way together the name of High ſtreet, anſwering to the *alta via*, as being thrown up above the level of the ground, not now to be ſeen by cultivation here as on the ſouth ſide of Stockport, where the traces of a road to Buxton are for ſeveral miles obliterated, and it is only found by the name of *Pepper ſtreet* in Bramal town, and of *Streetlane* in Adlington, then paſſing through Raſnow townſhip it goes by the Great Lowes to Saltisford hall, where it is called the *Old gate*, thence by Pymchair to the head of Goit river, between which, for two miles, it is called *the Street*, and near the top of the hill *Embridge Cauſeway*, aſcribed to the Devil. From Goits head it goes to Craken ſtones, and is called *Old road*, and thence may be partially traced to Buxton, where, on the hill above the hall, in a ground called the *Cliffs*, are remains of a Roman ſtation. Stockport is a Saxon fortification as the name imports. The field below the caſtle, called the *Park*, is full of human bones, which favour the tradition that the Danes were repulſed here with great ſlaughter. The caſtle is mentioned in Henry II.[h] Sir Robert de Stockport, baron of Stockport, made it a free borough in Henry III. The barony is now by marriage in the Warrens. His four eſquires, in right of their eſtates, were *prepoſiti eccleſiæ*, or churchreeves, and their ſucceſſors in the eſtates are ſtill called the Poſts of Stockport.

Manchester. "*Manceſtre*, on the ſouth ſide of Irwell river, "ſtandith in Salford ſhiret, and is the faireſt, beſt "buildid, quickeſt, and moſt populous town of al "Lancaſtreſhir, yet is in it but one paroche chirch, "but it is a college, and almoſt throughout double "iled *ex quadrato lapide duriſſimo*. Ther be divers

[a] Yates's map by ſurvey. Aikin's Manchester, p. 10. [b] Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 13. [c] VII. 56.
[d] Mag. Brit. II. 1272. [e] Weſt's Hiſt. of Furneſs, p. 111. [f] Lel. VII. 57. [g] G.
[h] Archæol. I. 70. [h] Bened. Ab. I. 55.

ſtone

" ſtone bridgis in the town, but the beſt of three " arches is over Irwel, dividing Mancheſter from " Salford, which is a large ſuburb to Mancheſter. " On this bridge is a pretty little chapel. The next " is the bridge that is over Hirke river, on the " which the very fair builded college ſtandeth, as in " the very point of the mouth of it. On Hirke " river be divers fair mills that ſerve the town. " In the town be two fair market places, and almoſt " two flyte ſhottes without the town beneth on the " ſame ſide of Irwell, yet be ſeen the dikes and " foundations of Old Man Caſtel yn a ground now " incloſid: the ſtones of the ruins of this caſtle were " tranſlated towards making of bridges for the " town. It is not long ſeaſon ſins the church of " Mancheſter was collegiated. The town ſtandeth " on a hard rock of ſtone els Irwel as wel appeareth " in the weſt ripe had been noiful to the town; " it is not navigable but in ſome places for vadys " and rokkys[h]."

Mancheſter, much improved by a navigable canal cut by the duke of Bridgewater from his coal works at Worſley to the town of Mancheſter, begun about the year 1760, and afterwards continued to join the river Merſey at a place called Runcorne gap, ſo as to open a more ſpeedy communication by water between Mancheſter and Liverpool, finiſhed about the year 1776.

The vaſt extenſion of the Mancheſter manufactures after the peace of 1783 gave riſe to a variety of ſchemes for water communication between the centre of that traffic and the principal ſtations in its neighbourhood. In 1791 an act was obtained for making a canal from Mancheſter to Bolton, with a branch to Bury, whoſe full length is 15 miles one furlong, with a riſe of 180 feet: it is found of great advantage. In 1792 an act was granted for making a canal from Mancheſter to Aſhton-under-line, which was immediately carried into execution. A branch of this goes off to the New Mills near Oldham; from this there is a cut to Park colliery. The whole length of this is 11 miles, and its riſe is 152 feet. In 1794 an act paſſed authoriſing the opening of a navigation from the duke of Bridgewater's canal at Mancheſter to the Calder navigation at Sowerby near Halifax, which now paſſes through the coal country about Fox Denton, Chaderton, Middleton, and Hopwood, to a little to the eaſt of Rochdale, where it ſends off a branch to that town. Having paſſed it gains its head level about Dean Head. It then proceeds through Todmendon to Sowerby bridge, where it joins the Calder navigation. By means of this canal a complete navigation is attained from ſea to ſea, and between Liverpool, Briſtol, Hull, and the manufacturing towns of Halifax, Rochdale, Oldham, and their vicinities.

The trade of Mancheſter has increaſed wonderfully ſince the introduction of the cotton machines invented or adopted by Mr. afterwards Sir Richard Arkwright, who eſtabliſhed the firſt manufactory here, the machinery of which was worked by a ſteam engine. Since that time engines have been erected and manufactories eſtabliſhed on moſt extenſive plans, not only at Mancheſter but at many other places.

Mancheſter may be called the largeſt village in England. In 1773 a ſurvey of Mancheſter was executed with accuracy, which ſays that the whole pariſh, which contains 31 townſhips in a compaſs of about 60 ſquare miles, contained 2371 houſes, 2525 families, and 13,786 inhabitants. At Chriſtmas in 1788 the numbers by enumeration were in Mancheſter and Salford reckoned at 50,000. During 1791 the chriſtenings amounted to 2960, the burials to 2286, which, by the common mode of calculation, will give from 65 to 74,000 inhabitants, an increaſe almoſt incredible. Though neither a corporation, being governed only by a conſtable, nor a borough, it has the greateſt trade of any inland town in theſe northern parts, and has had a very rapid increaſe in the two laſt centuries. The fuſtian or cotton manufacture has been much improved of late by ſome inventions of dying and printing, and this with the great variety of other manufactures known by the name of *Mancheſter wares*, renders both the town and pariſh and the neighbourhood for many miles round rich, populous, and induſtrious. Not to mention the many new and handſome houſes from time to time riſing in different parts of the town, a very handſome ſtreet of good houſes has been built, at the end of which a fair church was erected by contribution, for which purpoſe an act paſſed 7 Ann. The collegiate church, erected 1422, is a large and beautiful building, the choir adorned with neat carving, and the iron ſcreens between the pillars on each ſide the middle aile good modern Gothic. The north aile was built by James Stanley, warden of the college and biſhop of Ely, who died 1515, and has a tomb with his figure in braſs. The college was founded 1421 by Thomas de la War at firſt rector of the pariſh church, and brother to lord Delawar, for a maſter or warden, eight fellow chaplains, four clerks, and ſix choriſters, in honour of St. Mary, St. Denis, and St. George. This foundation, valued at above £.200 *per annum*[i], was diſſolved 1547, 1 Edward VI. who granted its revenues to the earl of Derby. It was refounded by queen Mary, who reſtored moſt of the lands and revenues, except the college, with ſome of the lands which had been ſold to the earl of Derby. Queen Elizabeth founded it anew, 1578, by the name of Chriſt's college, for a warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four ſinging men, and four choriſters, the number being leſſened on account of the reduction of the revenues, chiefly by the covetouſneſs and falſe dealing of Thomas Hale then warden and his fellows, who ſold or let ſuch long leaſes as could never after be retrieved. It was once more refounded by Charles I. 1616 for one warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four ſinging men, and four choriſters, by the name of Chriſt's college, the ſtatutes being drawn up by archbiſhop Laud[a]. The warden has £.400 and each fellow £.200 *per annum*. The hoſpital was

[h] Lel. V. 82, 83. [i] Tan. 235. [a] G.

founded

founded by Humphry Cheetham, esq. of Turton[i], who raised a fortune by trade here, and died 1655; and it was incorporated by Charles II. for the maintenance of 40 poor boys out of this town and parish and some other neighbouring ones. It is since enlarged to 60 to be taken in between the age of six and ten, and kept till the age of 14, and then bound apprentices. The revenue of £.420 *per annum* is increased to £.517 by the considerable purchases which have been made, and near 70 persons are annually provided for. The savings of the year 1695 amounted to £.1825. Here is a spacious library erected by the founder already well furnished with books, daily increasing, with a yearly income of £.116 for purchasing them, and to pay a librarian £.50, and a school where the boys are taught to write and read. The public school was founded 1519 by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, who bought the site, and took a lease for 60 years of the mills of lord Delawar. Afterwards with the bishop's money Hugh Bexwick and Joan his sister purchased of lord Delawar his lands in Amcoates and mills on Irk, and left them in feoffement to the freeschool for ever. These revenues are much increased of late by the feoffees, who, out of the improvements have considerably augmented both the masters' salaries and the exhibitions to the University, as the warden and high master think requisite, and have added a third master, for whom they erected a new school at the end of the other[k]. The market place surrounded with dirty buildings is called the Old town, and rents run very high. Manchester gave title of earl to Henry Montague, lord Montague of Kimbolton, viscount Mandeville, created earl of Manchester 1 Charles I. 1621. He was succeeded 1665 by his son Edward, he by his son Robert, and he 1682 by his son Charles, who was created duke of Manchester by George I. 1719, and was succeeded by his son William, who died 1739, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who died 1762, and was succeeded by his son George, fourth duke, who died 1788, and was succeeded by his son William, the 5th and present duke.

The site of the Roman station is called *Giant's* or *Tarquin's castle* in *Castlefield*. Leland and Camden seem to mistake the former name for *Mancastle*. The ramparts are conspicuous near the river Medloc, an oblong square 500 feet by 400, containing 12 acres[l], parallel with the road and on its west side. The Irwell coming through the town runs on the west side of the castle, and there the Medloc joins it. Mr. Prescot of Chester shewed Dr. Stukeley a gold Otho found here[m]. A celt found here is in Manchester library, and another from Saddleworth hills in Mr. Whitaker's hands[n]. In the bank were found, about 1766, Roman urns, wrought earthen vessels, a fibula, and several coins, and without the vallum several urns and vessels, one inscribed ADVOCISI on its outer limb, and two inscriptions given by Mr. Camden, but now lost[o]. Mr. Whitaker has engraved what he calls a Roman sword found here, but it is evidently English, five feet and an half long, two inches broad, the handle 18 inches and a quarter long and four inches and a quarter round, lined with wood covered with leather, terminated by a round ball of iron[p]. In lady Bland's garden at the *Holme*, about a mile off, is preserved an altar 27 inches and a quarter high by 15 inches and a quarter wide[q], found here 1612, inscribed,

FORTVNAE
CONSERVA
TRICI
L. SENECIA
NVS MAR
TIVS ⊐ LEG
VI. VICT.

Bishop Nicolson was of opinion that the rebuilding of Manigeceastep by Edward's army A. D. 922[r], was a mistake for manige ceastep *many cities*, which bishop Gibson in his Camden inclined to adopt; but in his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, he takes it for a proper name of this town, which Florence of Worcester calls *Mamerceaster*, and Hoveden *Mamcastre*.

The inscription, engraved Pl. XX fig. 15, was in the late Mr. Watson's possession, and found 1760 on the south side of Medlock, near Knott's mill on the left hand from Manchester to Stratford, a quarter of a mile from *Mancunium*. Some of the letters are cut deeper than others: the second line, which seems nearly complete, takes up 11 inches. Under the letters the stone is hollowed as a bason. It lay 8 or 9 feet deep, the inscription downward, the ground round it had not been disturbed. It is the fourth inscribed stone found near this road, but for its uncertainty was rejected by Mr. Whitaker, though it is the second found at *Mancunium* mentioning the second cohort of the *Frisii*, called in the Bradfield table before given p. 263, IFRISIA VET, and at Melandria.

There are several old mansions in the neighbourhood of Manchester. *Strangeways* was the seat of the Hartleys, now of lord Ducie. An old house in Poolfold, once the seat of a Ratcliff, is now converted into two public houses. *Broughton Hall*, once the property of a Stanley, now of Mr. Clowes. *Smedley Hall*, once the seat of the Cheetham's, now James Hilton, esq. *Collyhurst Hall*, in the time of Charles II. was the seat of Nicholas Mosley, esq. Sir Ashton Lever was possessed of it, and it has since been in several hands. *Hough's Hall* or *End*, was the seat of Sir Edward Mosley, bart. *Hulme Hall*, an old half-timbered house, was the seat of the Prestwichs, baronets; it was afterwards the property of sir Edward Mosley, from whom it passed to the Blands of Kippax, baronets, who sold it to G. Lloyd, esq. and it is now the property of the earl of Bridgewater. *Garrat Hall*, in the time of Henry VII. was the property of George Trafford, esq. for whose and his wife Margaret's soul the boys of the free grammar school at Manchester were bound to pray daily. *Trafford Hall* is still enjoyed by the family of that name. *Ordsall Hall*

[i] Aikin's Manchester says Clayton, p. 155. [k] G. ex inform. of the late warden. [l] Hist. of Manch. I. 14.
[m] Itin. Cur. II. 28, 29. [n] Hist. of Manch. p. 19. [o] Whitaker, Ib p. 22, 42, 43. [p] Ib. p. 51.
[q] Horsley's Lanc. I. 301. 415. compared with Whitaker's Hist. of Manch. I. 49, 50. G. [r] Sax. Chron. 110.

was once the ſeat of a branch of the Ratcliffes; it is now the property of William Egerton, of Tatton, eſq. *Clayton Hall* was formerly the ſeat of the Byron family. *Edgecroft Hall* is the ſeat of the Rev. John Dauntesey, whoſe anceſtor married the heireſs of ſir Robert Langley, of Edgecroft, in queen Elizabeth. *Clifton Hall* was once the property of a family of the name of Holland, a branch of the antient family of Holland, near Wigan, from whom ſprung the Hollands earls of Exeter and dukes of Suffolk. A family of this name reſided at *Denton Hall* in this pariſh, funeral monuments of whom are ſtill remaining in Denton chapel. This family were alſo poſſeſſed of *Heaton Hall* till the laſt heir female married Sir John Egerton, bart. anceſtor of lord Grey de Wilton, who reſides at Heaton. *Birch Hall* was granted in John by Matthew de Haverſage to Matthew de Birch, whoſe family are ſtill in poſſeſſion of the lime works, and other poſſeſſions in Ardwick. *Barlow Hall* was for many years the ſeat of the family of the ſame name. *Chorlton Hall* was, within a few years, the property of the Minſhull family. *Ancoats Hall*, a very antient building of wood and plaiſter, is the ſeat of ſir Oſwald Moſley, bart.

Eccles. *Eccles* pariſh is about nine miles long by four miles broad. The church is antient and large. It belonged, with the pariſh of Dean, to Whalley abbey, but at the Diſſolution was made parochial. The population of this pariſh has much increaſed, and two chapels of eaſe have been erected ſince the year 1775.

Aſhton-under-line. *Aſhton-under-line* is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſtern corner of the county; it is a ſmall but populous town, and has of late years been much increaſed, now conſiſting of ſeveral well-built ſtreets. There is a curious annual cuſtom celebrated here on Eaſter Monday called *Riding the Black Lad.* Different traditions exiſt concerning the origin of this extraordinary cuſtom, and the moſt prevalent is, that it is to perpetuate the diſgraceful actions of ſir Ralph Aſhton, who in the year 1483, under his authority of vice-conſtable of the kingdom, exerciſed great ſeverity in this part of the country. The ceremony is performed as follows: An effigy in the human form, made of ſtraw, incloſed in a coarſe wrapper, is firſt led through the town, after which it is hung up at a croſs in the market place, and then ſhot away in the preſence of a large concourſe of the neighbouring people, who always attend the exhibition. From a ſum iſſued from the town court to defray the expence of the effigy and a ſuit of armour, which till of late it uſually rode in, together with other particulars handed down by tradition; but a very different account of the origin of this cuſtom is preſerved, of which the following is the ſubſtance: In the year 1346, when David king of Scotland was defeated by the queen of Edward III. Thomas Aſhton, of Aſhton-under-line, one of the ſoldiers, rode through the ranks of the Scots, and brought off the royal ſtandard, for which act Edward, on his return, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and to commemorate this diſplay of valour inſtituted this ſingular cuſtom, and left a ſum of ten ſhillings yearly to ſupport it (within theſe few years reduced to five), with his own ſuit of black velvet and a coat of armour, the helmet of which is ſtill remaining.

Aſhton has a large and antient church, furniſhed with a fine ring of ten bells, and a large organ, erected by the ſubſcription of the inhabitants. Under the ſeats of ſome of the pews are rude carvings on wood relating to different families in the neighbourhood. On the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple is an old triangular ſhield charged with a mullet, the arms of Aſhton impaling Sealey of Sealey. The living is a valuable rectory in the gift of the earl of Stamford. Near the church is an antient building called the *Old Hall*, ſuppoſed to have been built in 1483, at preſent occupied by Mr. Brooke; adjoining is an edifice which has the appearance of a priſon, and till of late years has been uſed as ſuch. It is a ſmall ſtrong building with a round tower at each end, overgrown with ivy, which were called the dungeons. The priſon is now occupied by different poor families. It has two court-yards, an inner and an outer, with ſtrong walls. Over the gateway was a ſquare room, which has always had the name of the gaoler's chapel. Aſhton is joined by two conſiderable villages, built in the beginning of the American war, called *Boſton* and *Charleſtown*, after places of that name in America. It is well ſupplied with water, and coals are got on the very edge of the town. The Tame, which paſſes cloſe to the town and divides the counties, abounds in trout.

Staley Bridge. *Staley*, near two miles from Aſhton, has an excellent ſtone bridge acroſs the Tame. This place is now become an extenſive village; the houſes are well built, ſome of ſtone, but moſtly of brick. On an eminence ſtands an octagon chapel of eaſe, in which is an organ. The greateſt part of this village, as well as the chapel, has been built within theſe thirty years. This place has been celebrated for many years for the manufactory of woollen cloth, as well for dyers and preſſers as weavers. Here is an old houſe long in the poſſeſſion of the Kenworthy family.

Moſley. *Moſley* is a conſiderable village of upwards of 100 well-built houſes, chiefly of ſtone. It is three miles from Aſhton, on the road to Huddersfield, with a large chapel in the gift of the rector of Aſhton. Near this ſtands Hartſhead pike, a round tower, from which riſes a ſpire. It is ſituated on very high ground, between Odiham and Moſley. It is ſuppoſed to have been formerly uſed as a beacon. It was rebuilt of ſtone in 1758, and is of conſiderable height and circumference.

Fairfield. *Fairfield* is a new ſettlement of Moravians, which though eſtabliſhed but about 30 years, has the appearance of a little town. There is a large chapel, with an excellent organ. The cotton manufactory is the chief employment of the inhabitants. The Mancheſter, Aſhton, and Odiham canal paſſes cloſe by this place. At a ſhort diſtance is *Shipley Hall*, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Tame, now occupied by Thomas Phillips, eſq. Near it are the very large cotton factories and bleaching grounds of Meſſrs. Phillips and Lowe.

Preſtwich. *Preſtwich-cum-Oldham* conſtitutes one rectory, though the pariſhes are in ſome reſpects ſeparate.

Preſtwich pariſh ſeparately contains the townſhips of *Preſtwich*, *Two Heatons*, *Whitefield*, *Unſworth*, *Outwood*, *Alkington*, and *Tong*. The air of Preſtwich is pure, ſalubrious, and conducive to longevity. In the year 1747, May 1, the ages of the then rector was 70 years, the curate 78, churchwarden 85, pariſh clerk 85, clerk's wife 78, ſexton 76, and his wife 86; the combined ages of theſe ſeven perſons being 558 years.

Oldham. *Oldham* is a parochial chapelry connected with Preſtwich, and contains four townſhips, *Oldham*, *Royton*, *Chaderton*, and *Crompton*. Three branches of the *Irk* take their riſe in this townſhip, as alſo one of the *Bail*, a ſtream which joins the *Roch*. Theſe ſtreams are ſubject to frequent floods from the quantity of rain which falls here; but on account of the height of the ground they ſoon ſubſide.

Ratcliffe. *Ratcliffe* pariſh is about ſeven miles in circuit. It contains more than 2000 inhabitants. It is the ſole property of lord Grey de Wilton.

Bolton-le-moors. *Bolton-le-moors* is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the town of the ſame name in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire. It has been known as the ſeat of a manufacture ſimilar to that of Mancheſter ever ſince the trade exiſted. The barrenneſs of the ſoil has probably operated as a ſtimulus to the exertions of the inhabitants. It is ſaid that the manufactures originated from proteſtant refugees from Flanders. In 1644 Bolton was ſtormed by prince Rupert, and many people were killed; and in 1652 James earl of Derby, who had been taken in the battle of Worceſter, was beheaded at Bolton in retaliation, it was ſaid, for the ſeverities inflicted there under his command. This town has no other magiſtrates than conſtables. It has a freeſchool, of which Ainſworth, the author of the Latin dictionary, was once maſter. In 1773 the number of inhabitants was 5339; ſo rapid was the increaſe after this period that in 1789 it conſiſted of 11,739, and the augmentation has been viſibly going on ever ſince. Bolton gave birth to ſir Richard Arkwright, knt. who lived for many years here in the humble ſtation of a barber, from which he roſe to wealth and honour by his abilities and induſtry.

Smithels. At *Smithels*, an old hall to the north of Bolton antiently belonging to the Fauconberg family, is ſtill remaining an old wainſcotted room, on the pannel of which are cut upwards of fifty heads, ſuppoſed to be intended as repreſentations of ſome of the family. This place has been much viſited by zealous proteſtants to view the pretended impreſſion of a foot made in the ſtone floor by one Marſh a martyr in the time of queen Mary.

Rivington. *Rivington*, in Bolton pariſh, is diſtinguiſhed by a lofty hill, crowned by a building called the Pike. In this townſhip veins of lead and calamine have been diſcovered and worked.

Blackburne. *Blackburne* is one of two pariſhes which comprehend almoſt all the hundred of that name. This entire territory was beſtowed by the conqueror on Ilbert de Laci. He and his deſcendants parcelled it out to their dependents, and moſt of the eſtates derive their titles from theſe grants. The town of Blackburne is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded with hills. It has long been a manufacturing place, but within the memory of man the population was very inconſiderable to what it is now. The town conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets irregularly laid out, but intermixed with good houſes. Beſides the pariſh church there is a new chapel on the eſtabliſhment, and five places of worſhip for different perſuaſions of diſſenters. Here is a freeſchool founded by queen Elizabeth. The church, before the Reformation, belonged to the abbey of Whalley. The archbiſhop of Canterbury is now rector, and the living is ſerved by a vicar, who has ſeven chapelries in his gift. Half the ſite of the town belongs to the rector, who lets it out on leaſes of 21 years.

Darwen. At *Darwen*, four miles ſouth of Blackburne, there are plenty of coals. This was formerly a village, but is now a populous diſtrict, manufacturing a great quantity of cotton goods.

Haſlingden. *Haſlingden* is a ſmall market town upon the turnpike road leading from Bury to Blackburne. The church ſtands on the brow of a hill, which alſo is the ſituation of the old part of the town; but the houſes now extend to the valley. The river Swinnel ſkirts the weſtern part of the town. This place has been much improved within the laſt thirty years, chiefly from the increaſe of the woollen manufacture, though the cotton has been much followed of late years. The church is under the vicar of Whalley, who appoints a curate.

Clitheroe. *Clitheroe* is a ſmall borough town, ſeated on an inſulated eminence, with a high limeſtone rock at one end, crowned with the remains of its little caſtle, which are a ſquare tower ſurrounded at a diſtance by a ſtrong wall. The caſtle was poſſeſſed by the royaliſts in the latter end of the civil wars, and was ordered to be diſmantled by the parliament in 1649. The town has been moated round, except in the inacceſſible parts. The lordſhip or honour of Clitheroe, antiently belonging to the Lacys, having been part of the duchy of Lancaſter, became the property of the crown till the Reſtoration, when it was beſtowed on Monk, duke of Albemarle, from whom it paſſed to the dukes of Montagu, and now is in their heirs. The church is a chapelry, and belonging to the abbey of Whalley.

Kirkham. *Kirkham* is a market town ſituated eight miles weſtward of Huſton, in the *Filde* or *Field* country. Here is a well endowed freeſchool, with three maſters.

Watton-le-Dale. At *Walton-le-Dale*, a pleaſant and populous village a mile from Preſton, is the ſeat of ſir Henry Hoghton, bart. The antient ſeat of this family is Hoghton Tower, between this place and Blackburne.

Middleton. In a window of *Middleton* church in Salford hundred between Mancheſter and Stockport are the figures of 16 archers with their quivers at their backs and their bows on their ſhoulders; and at their head a 17th figure without bow or quiver: over their ſhoulders labels with their names, over the other *William Taylor capelanus*, and under them this inſcription:

Orate pro bono ſtatu . . . . . .
Qui iſtam feneſtram fieri fecerunt.

The

The pariſh of *Middleton* contains 8 or 9 hamlets: it had long been in the poſſeſſion of the family of Aſheton till the year 1766, when ſir Ralph Aſheton, bart. dying without male iſſue the eſtates went to his two daughters and coheirs, the eldeſt of whom married lord Suffield of Gunton, in Norfolk, and the other lord Guy de Wilton of Heaton. The antient ſeat of the manor, and the advowſon of the rectory are now the property of lord Suffield.

Chatmos. *Chatmos* begins at Erlom, a mile from the road on the north ſide. "Theſe moſſes are a compages of "the leaves, roots, &c. of eleaginus, ros ſolis, erica, "&c. increaſed every year: the black or moſt "rotten is moſt bituminous, the white leſs cor-"rupted, and the grey a middle ſtate more pon-"derous[s]."

"*Chateley* more, ſix miles in lenght, and three or "four in breadth, braſt up within a mile of Morley "hall, and deſtroied much ground with moſſe there-"about, and deſtroied much freſh water-fiſh there-"about, firſt corrupting with ſtinking water *Glaſſe-"brooke*, and ſo Glaſebrooke carried ſtinking water "and moſſe into Merſey water, and Merſey cor-"rupted carried the rolling moſſe part to the ſhores "of Wales, part to the iſle of Man, and ſum into "Ireland. In the very top of Chateley more, where "the moſſe was hyeſt and brake, is now a fair plain "valley, as was in tymes paſt, and a rille runneth "in it, and pieces of ſmall trees be found in the "botom, and firr wood in the moſſes[t]."

Notwithſtanding Cæſar's aſſertion, that there were no firs in Britain, can only relate to the ſmall part of the iſland which he ſaw, which was only the ſouth part, not to mention the foreſts of them in Scotland, it is well known that much of the moſs wood is of that kind, though much of it alſo is oak, and the fir cones are alſo found with the trunks as well as acorns with oak, extraordinary black, the outer bark gone, the ſap in the leſſer branches turned to a white pith. The firs are ſplit into candles, and the oaks into laths for tiles or ſlates. Firs have been brought to grow here with ſucceſs at Hey, formerly a ſeat of a family of the ſame name, by Thomas Brotherton, eſq. to whom the world is indebted for many curious obſervations on the growth of trees[u].

In 1793 an act of parliament paſſed to enable the proprietors to drain *Chatmoſs* and *Trafford Moſs*, which was crowned with ſuch ſucceſs, that in two years above 100 acres were in complete cultivation, and the whole is in a gradual ſtate of improvement.

There is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery in the Merſey. Smelts, or, as they are called all over the north, *ſparlings*, are eat here in quantities, and of a large ſize in ſpring. The *graining* is a kind of dace peculiar to this river[x].

Warrington. "*Warrington*, a paved town, one church, a freres "Auguſtines at the town end. The town is of a "pretty bigneſs, the pariſh church is at the tail of "all the town. It is a better market than Man-"cheſter[y]." It is a large old town, now famous for its huckabacks and ſail cloth, and pin manufactory and copper works[z]. Large quantities of potatoes, the produce of this neighbourhood, are annually exported to the Mediterranean. Here is a bridge over the Merſey, built by the firſt earl of Derby, whoſe middle arches were broken down 1745. In the church are monuments of the Botelers of the reign of Edward I.[a] A chapel was built and conſecrated, 1760, by Dr. Keene biſhop of Cheſter. Here is a Preſbyterian academy on the plan of a Univerſity[b], now reduced for want of reſources to a large ſchool. The priory, founded before 1379, is entirely demoliſhed[c]. Warrington gave title of earl to Henry Booth lord Delamere of Dunham Maſſey 1690, 2 William and Mary, who was ſucceeded, 1693, by his ſon George, who dying, 1758, without iſſue male the title became extinct; but was revived the ſame year in the perſon of Nathanael Booth, grandſon to the firſt lord Delamere; who dying in 1770, the title is again extinct.

Orford, a mile from Warrington, is the ſeat of Orford. John Blackburn, eſq. M. P. for the county, whoſe father the late John Blackburn, eſq. was a celebrated botaniſt and gardener, who has formed the completeſt private collection of plants, while his daughter collected a muſeum of animals[d].

At *Riſley*, three miles from Warrington, was Riſley. found, 1734, a brazen metope of an ox on a bed of white ſand under a bed of peat, five yards deep. It was three quarters of an inch by two and a half between the horns[e].

"*Winwick*, a good benefice, hath a park, and is Winwick. "two or three miles from Werrington, and five from "Wigan[f]." Dr. Sherlock, grandfather of the late biſhop of London, died rector here 1689. The living is now worth near £.3000 *per annum*, the rector lord of the manor, with a glebe of £.1300 annual rent, is in the gift of the earl of Derby.

To the lines given by Mr. Camden in this church are now added,

Sclatur *poſt Chriſtum murum renoverat iſtum*;
Henricus Johnſon *curatus erat ſimul hic tunc*[g].

Newton, a ſmall borough town by Warrington. Newton. "On a brok a litel poore market, whereof Mr. "Langton hath the name of his barony. Sir Perſe "Lee of Bradley hath his place at Bradley in a park, "ii miles from Newton[h]."

"*Walton*, a iii mile off [Liverpool], not far from Walton. "the ſe is paroche church. The king hath a caſtelet "there, and the earl of Derby a ſtone houſe [built by ſir John Latham, who married an heireſs of Stanley during his government of Ireland, and called the Tower[i].] "Iriſh marchants come much "thither as to a good haven. After that Merſey "coming toward Rumcorne in Cheſhire liſith "among the common people the name, and Lyr-"pole. At Lyrpole is ſmall cuſtom paid that

[s] Leigh. I. 50.
[t] Lel. VII. 56.
[u] Phil. Tranſ. p. 187. Leigh. I. 21. G.
[x] Pennant ubi ſup. 11, 12.
[y] Lel. VII. 56.
[z] Pennant, 10.
[a] Ib. 9.
[b] Ib. 10.
[c] Tan. 235.
[d] Pennant, ib. 12.
[e] Ant. Soc. min.
[f] Lel. VII. 56.
[g] Pennant, ib. 13.
[h] Lel. VII. 56.
[i] Enfield's Hiſt. of Liverpool, p. 9.

"cauſith

" cauſith merchants to reſort. Good marchandiſe " at Lyrpole, and moch Iriſh yarn that Mancheſter " men do by ther[l]."

Liverpool. " *Lyrpole*, alias *Lyverpole*, a pavid town, hath " but a chapel[m]." It is principally indebted to the Mores of Blankhall, chief owners of it, for its handſome ſtone buildings, and ſeveral of the ſtreets are named after their relations. The Weſt India trade, the ſlave trade from Africa, and the ſeveral manufactories in the environs have occaſioned a double increaſe of the town, and a tenfold advance upon their cuſtoms within a few years. Such perſons as are free of Liverpool have alſo the benefit of being free of Briſtol, Waterford, and Wexford. 10 William III. an act paſſed for building and endowing a church, and to make the town and liberties a diſtinct pariſh from Walton. A town houſe has been built on arches and pillars of hewn ſtone with an exchange under it: alſo a large handſome public charity ſchool, or blue-coat hoſpital. Here is alſo a freeſchool, formerly a chapel, at the weſt end whereof, next the river, ſtood the ſtatue of St. Nicholas, to whom mariners offered when they went to ſea. Several of the mayors of this town have been perſons of moſt conſiderable families both before and ſince the Reſtoration. 8 Anne an act paſſed to make here a convenient dock or baſon for the ſecurity of ſhips, enlarged 19 George II. and 2 George III.[n] and another for bringing freſh water into the town which was never put in execution[o]. The wet and dry dock is capable of containing 100 ſhips. The town is large and well built, but the ſtreets narrow. It lies at the foot of an hill, whoſe top commands an extenſive view of the Merſey and the Cheſhire coaſt. The river is a mile over, and the navigation ſo difficult as to be deemed a ſufficient ſecurity againſt a foreign fleet; notwithſtanding which two conſiderable batteries have been erected, one of twelve eighteen pounders in the new churchyard, another with a block houſe nearer the mouth of the river. The beach is a ſoft ſand, on which the tide riſes at high water 30 feet[p]. Here are now ten churches, of which St. George's was built on the ſite and with the ſtones of the caſtle 1739, beſides eight meeting houſes, including one lately called from its form the octagon, where God was ſerved by a kind of half compromiſe between the Eſtabliſhed Religion and Preſbyterianiſm; a magnificent infirmary, an hoſpital for ſeamen, a poor houſe, and a playhouſe.

Walton is a large pariſh adjoining Liverpool, which town it formerly included. The church ſeated on an eminence is a ſea mark, and its ſituation affords a very extenſive proſpect. It contains 14 townſhips. The family of Walton of Walton ended in three coheirs: by one a third part went to the family of Fazakerley, who ſold it to the earl of Derby; another went to the Chorlys, but was forfeited by rebellion 1715, and was purchaſed by Mr. Crompton and others. The third went to the Hoghtons of Hoghton tower, who ſold the greateſt part to Mr. Atherton.

An act paſſed in 1755 for making the Sankey canal which afforded the firſt new ſupply of coals to the town, and has ſince added much to the buſineſs of the port. In 1760 the population amounted to 25,787 ſouls; and the tonnage of the ſhipping of its port was above four times what it was in 1709. About 1771 the duke of Bridgewater's canals began to operate by adding buſineſs to Liverpool. The Grand Trunk communication between the Trent and the Merſey was carrying on with vigour. The canal to Leeds was begun, and ſoon completed, which adding ſo much to the facilities of conveyance has wonderfully increaſed the trade of this town. In 1773 the number of inhabitants was 34,407; in 1780, about 42,700; in 1785, 50,170; and in 1788, 56,670; and they have ſince been gradually increaſing.

Sephton pariſh contains the townſhips of *Sephton Netherton* and *Lunt*, *Inu Blundell* and *Little Croſby*, *Numton* and *Great Croſby*, *Little Land Ayntree*, *Orrell*, and Ford. The coaſt here is remarkably flat, and has many ſand banks, and is very dangerous to ſhipping with a weſterly wind.

The ſeat of the Molyneuxs at *Sefton* has been long ſince demoliſhed: but the church is a handſome Gothic building, with a choir and ſtalls richly carved, and ſome tombs of the family[p]. The family is removed to Croxteth[q]. Charles William Molyneux was created baron Molyneux, earl of Seſton, 1771. And dying 1794 was ſucceeded by his ſon William the 2d and preſent earl. Sefton.

Morehall, near Liverpool, the ſeat of the Mores, was a magnificent moated houſe, now pulled down[r]. Morehall.

" *Preſtcod* a little market having no notable water " about it iiii miles from Merſey up toward Lyr- " pole. Mr. Molineux, a knight of great landes, " ii miles from Preſtcode, dwellith at a place called " *Croſtoffe* [q. Croxteth], *Tokſtoffe* [Tockſeat,] a " park of the kings hard by his howſe. *Knolleſly*, " [Knowſley,] a parke having a praty houſe of the " erles of Derby within a mile of Preſtcod. Sir " William Norys dwellith at a houſe called *Speyke* " 2 or 3 miles from Preſtcod[s]." Near Preſcott is a conſiderable manufactory for large plate glaſs. Prescott.

About a mile from Preſcot is Knowſby, the ſeat of the earl of Derby, ſituated in a park. The houſe conſiſts of two parts, joining each other at right angles. The more antient is of ſtone, and has two round towers. This was built by Thomas firſt earl of Derby for the reception of his ſon-in-law king Henry VII. the other which is of brick was built by the two laſt earls. Aikin ſays this family of Stanley takes the title of earl from weſt Derby, in this county, not from the county of that name.

At *Speke* hall in Childwell, five miles from Liverpool, is a curious piece of wainſcot brought by ſir Edward Norris from the library of the king of Scotland after the battle of Floddon[t]. Speke *hall*.

Near *Sefton* is *Great Croſby*, where is a grammar ſchool, founded by one Harriſon, a native, endowed Croſby.

[l] Leland, ib. [m] Ib. [n] Enfield's Hiſt. of Liverpool, 16, 18.
[o] G. [p] Enfield. [p] Ib. 108. [q] Ib. 109. [r] Ib. 112. [s] Lel. VII. 56. [t] Enfield, 115.

with £.50 *per annum*, beſides £.7 or 8 allowed for repairs [4].

Harkirk. At *Harkirk*, in the lordſhip of *Little Croſby*, in Sefton pariſh, were found 1611 a number of Saxon and other coins engraved in a plate at the expence of William Blundell, eſq. lord of the manor [5]. The 32 Saxon make Plate III. of thoſe in Spelman's Life of Alfred.

Ormſkirk. "*Ormſkirke*, a 3 or 4 miles from Lyrpole, and "about a 2 miles from Latham, a pariſh church in "the town, no river by it, but moſſes on ech ſide." It has a market and fair [u], and has been the burial place of the Stanleys only ſince the time of Elizabeth, when Edward, earl of Derby, who died 1572, appointed a chapel to be built in this church for that purpoſe [x]. This place has been rendered famous by the diſcovery of a medicine accounted ſovereign againſt the bite of a mad dog, compounded by Thomas Hill, eſq. of this place, whence it is called the Ormſkirk medicine.

Thelwall. "*Thelewaulle* ſomtime a havenet and litle city as "it apperith by the kinges recordes. Now fiſche "garthes marr the haven, and the old town now a "poor village. It ſtandith 2 miles upward from "Warrington [y]." Leland derives its name from its walls being made of timber.

Latham. "*Latheham*, moſt part of ſtone, the chiefeſt houſe "of the earls of Darby, two miles from Ormeſkirke, "on a brook called *Golforden* [z]." It was gallantly defended four months againſt 2000 of the parliament forces, 1644, by Charlotte counteſs of Darby during her lord's abſence at the Iſle of Man. It ſtood on a low boggy ground, ſurrounded with a mote and a thick wall with nine towers, and after a ſecond ſiege under its governor Rawſthorne, being one of the laſt places that held out for the king in theſe parts, was delivered up by his order [a], and demoliſhed. Sir Thomas Bootle built a magnificent houſe on the ſite. Near the pariſh is a mineral water deeply impregnated with iron and vitriol, and of more uſe than it is generally applied to for want of proper accommodations near it [b].

Halſal. At *Halſal*, near Ormſkirk, is a bituminous turf which emits a ſmell like oil of amber, and burns like other moſſes [c].

Burſcough. *Burſcough* priory was founded for black canons by Robert Fitz Henry lord of Latham in Henry I. valued at £.80 [d]. Leland [e] ſays it was founded by the earls of Derby, many of whoſe line lye there. It ſtands not far from the river Douglas.

Wigan. "*Wigan* pavid as big as Warrington and better "builded. There is one pariſh church amid the "town. Some merchants, ſome artificers, ſome "farmers [f]." It is a borough, and has a manufactory of braſs, pewter, and checks. Here the candle or canal coal is turned into vaſes, &c. [g]. The town is ſuppoſed to ſtand upon a vein of that mineral. Maurice Johnſon ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1729, a ſhoe found two feet deep in Ince moſs near Wigan of very tough thick leather; the calceus niger ruſticorum & venatorum Romanorum of Ferrarius [h].

At Wigan is a new church, built 1780.

"*Dugles* river cuming by Wigan market goith Douglas r.
"into the ſe by itſelf toward Latham [i]."

The river *Dowglas*, near which Wigan ſtands, was the ſcene of Arthur's victory over the Saxons [k]. It was made navigable, 1727, almoſt to the mouth of the Rible.

In *Holland* church was a college of a dean and 12 Holland.
ſeculars, changed, 1319, to a Benedictine priory, valued at £.53 [l]. "A priory of black monks, two "miles from Wigan; the Wottons were founders "there [m]."

"*Martine meer* towards Latham is the greateſt Martine
"meare of Lancaſtreſhire, four miles in length, and meer.
"two in breadth [n]."

In draining the larger Martin meer, which is 18 miles round, and two over, were found, beſides a great quantity of valuable marle, eight canoes, in ſize and ſhape like thoſe uſed in America [o].

"Mr. Bradſhaw hath a place called *Hawe* a "myle from Wiggan. He hath found much coal "like ſe coal on his ground very profitable to "burn [p]." The Bradſhaws have monuments in Wigan church [q].

Leigh is a ſmall market town; it has an antient *Leigh.*
church which has under it two chapelries. The neighbourhood is populous, and manufacturing.

Haigh is an ancient houſe [r] built at different times; Haigh.
the chapel ſuppoſed in the reign of Edward II. The famous preſident of the High Court of Juſtice that ſentenced Charles I. was not of this family, but of Bradſhaw near Marple hall, Cheſhire, near Stockport, and educated at Chapel le frith [s]. This neighbourhood abounds with that fine ſpecies of coal called *canal* or candle. It is very curious and valuable, and, beſides yielding a clear flame when burnt, and therefore uſed by the poor as candles, is wrought into candleſticks, plates, boxes, &c. and takes a fine poliſh like black marble.

"The great mine of canal is at Hawe 2 miles "from Wigan [t]."

The church of *Standiſh*, near Wigan, was rebuilt Standiſh.
1584 chiefly by its rector Richard Moodie, who turned proteſtant, and has a monument in it [u]. Standiſh hall is the ſeat of the Townleys [x].

Near Standiſh is *Duxbury*, the ſeat of ſir Frank Standiſh, bart.; *Adlington* of ſir Richard Clayton, bart.; and *Wrightington Hall*, the ſeat of William Ducenſon, eſq. Which laſt is ſaid to have been the firſt houſe which had ſaſh windows in Lancaſhire, or north of Trent.

North from hence at *Whittle*, near *Chorley*, a Whittle.
mine of lead has been wrought with ſucceſs, and near the ſame place is a plentiful quarry of mill ſtones equal to thoſe before mentioned in the Peak [y].

Within one mile and a half of Wigan is a well, on emptying which there breaks out a ſulphureous

[4] G. [5] G. [u] Lel. VII. 56. [x] Dugd. Bar. II. 250. [y] Lel. Ib.
[z] Lel. Ib. [a] Dugd. Bar. II. 251. [b] G. Borlaſe's Treatiſe on it. [c] Leigh, I. 64.
[d] Tan. 231. [e] It. VII. 55. [f] Lel. VII. 56. [g] Pennant, ubi ſup. 14.
[h] Ant. Soc. min. [i] Lel. VII. 57. [k] Hen. of Hunt. p. 313. [l] Tan. 234.
[m] Lel. VII. 56. [n] Lel. VII. 57. [o] Leigh, I 18. [p] Lel. VII. 56.
[q] Pennant, p. 14. [r] Ib. [s] Gent. Mag. LIV. 96. [t] Lel. VII. 56. [u] Pennant, 16.
[x] Ib. 17. [y] Ib. 15.

vapour

vapour which makes the water bubble up as if it boiled. A candle applied to it makes it burn like brandy, and the flame in a calm ſeaſon will continue a whole day with heat ſufficient to boil eggs or even meat. The water remained cold, and the bubbling did not increaſe it, but only kept it in motion, nor would the water taken out of the well produce this effect; ſo that it is rather to be aſcribed to ſome bituminous vapour breaking out there[z]. Both this and the like well at Broſeley, Shropſhire, are now loſt. On Mr. Molyneux's eſtate at *Hawkſleigh*, near Wigan, was another whoſe vapour would light by a candle at half a yard diſtance[a].

Cloudſberry. The Cloudſberry is called by ſome of our naturaliſts *Vaccinia nubis*, but the more common and true name is *Chamæmorus*; it being a dwarf mulberry. It is not peculiar to Pendle hill, but grows plentifully on the boggy tops of moſt of the high mountains both in England and Scotland. In Norway alſo and other northern countries it is plentiful enough. Inſtead of Gerrard's miſtaken name of Cloudberry the northern people call it *Knoutberry* from an idle tradition that king Knut or Canute once relieved his hunger by it. The name alſo of this prince is given to the *Knot*, a bird of a ſavoury taſte in the fens about Ely and Lincolnſhire[b].

Coln. At *Colne*, an increaſing market town near Pendle hill, in Blackburne hundred, Dr. Cowper of Cheſter found, 1747, an inſcription in the church or chapel in relief in Saxon characters, on a beam of the N. chancel roof:

Hac tentare via debes lætari Maria,
Larvas in coitu diluit illa manu.

The women are always churched in this chancel, and not at the rails of the altar. The Dr. believed that Madonna was ſometimes invoked as a Chriſtian Lucina, but did not know ſhe *previouſly* interpoſed[c]. Roman coins have been found here, ſome of copper and ſome of ſilver, of Gordian, &c. in a ſilver veſſel[d], but it has no other marks of a Roman ſtation.

Burnly. *Burnley* is another ſmall market town, 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Coln, where alſo have been found Roman denarii[e], of which Mr. Thoreſby received 22 family denarii with the head of Rome from Mr. Townly[f].

Whalley abbey. "*Whalley* abbey, four miles above Ribeceſtre on "the ſame ripe of Ribell[g]." Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, gave it to the White Monks of Stanlaw, who removed hither, 1296. It was valued at £.321.[h]

This large pariſh comprehends the greateſt part of Blackburn hundred, and contains 13 chapelries. Whalley itſelf is only a village. In the churchyard are three remarkable croſſes. Two are carved in a form ſimilar to that at Maen y Cwynfan in Flintſhire; the other is of an extremely eccentric ſhape. Dugdale ſuppoſed them to be ſome of thoſe erections in the time of Auguſtin the monk, which were called croſſes of the bleſſed Auguſtine. There is a ſmall ſchool founded by Edw. VI. which, with the ſchools of Middleton and Burnby, have 13 ſcholarſhips in Brazennoſe college, Oxford. At the diſſolution the abbey was granted to Richard Aſhton of Darcy Lever, a branch of the family of Middleton, with a great part of the demeſne; the reſt to John Braddyl, which his deſcendants ſtill poſſeſs. Aſhton made the abbey his reſidence; it came by marriage in the laſt century to the Curzons.

Ribcheſter. "*Ribcheſtre* is now a poor thing. It hath been "an antient town. Great ſquared ſtones, voultes, "and antique coines be found there, and there is a "place where that the people fable that the Jues "had a temple[i]." The three firſt inſcriptions given by Mr. Camden are not now to be found. The concluſion of the firſt is to be read *Dominorum Auguſtorum & Cæſarum noſtrorum*, referring probably to Diocleſian and Maximian and their two Cæſars Conſtantius and Galerius Maximianus[k]. Leigh ſays it was at Mr. Warren's at Dinckley with another eraſed altar[l]. The ſecond is ſupplied from Horſley, Gale, and my own conjectures. I ſhould not be ſurprized if the third is the ſame with Dr. Leigh's:

DEO MARTI ET
VICTORIAE DEC.
SASIATIC AL. SARMAT.
SS. L. L. M. IT. C. C. NN.

as he neither knew how to copy nor explain theſe kind of things, witneſs his interpretation of the laſt of Mr. Camden's inſcriptions here, which, though of a declining period, he has made abſolute nonſenſe. *Eq.* ſeems wanting in the 8th line, *pientiſſimus patri* for *erga patrem* is unuſual, and ſo is *tenaciſſimæ memoriæ* in a paſſive ſenſe, if that be the meaning. Dr. Leigh[m] mentions as found here a large ſtone now a corner ſtone at Saliſbury hall, having on one ſide Apollo in a looſe mantle leaning on his harp, and on the other ſide two prieſts habited with an ox's head in their hands, ſacrificing to him, and at his feet the heads of animals. Horſley[n] gives this inſcription at a houſe door, erected by a vexillarius of a legion to two emperors, probably Severus and Caracalla:

IMP CA
IMP. CA
VEX FG
SVB. SEX.

and a milliary inſcribed at top, probably Leigh's pillar, 17 inches diameter with letters on it in great meaſure eraſed and not at all legible[o]:

IMP. CAES
MA . . . . . .
CO PMXIT

[z] G. Phil. Tranſ. N° 26. and 245.
[a] Birch Hiſt. of Roy. Soc. I. 301.
[b] Pennant Zool. II. 366. Drayton Polyolb. II. p. 112. G.
[c] Ant. Soc. min.
[d] Newbery's Deſcription of England.
[e] Ib.
[f] See Hyrgrave's letter to Leigh.
[g] Lel. IV. 39.
[h] Tan. 233.
[i] Lel. IV. 39. The Jews and Romans are often confounded like king Arthur and king John in the ideas of the common people. Hence the Roman remains at Leiceſter are called the *Jewry* wall.
[k] Horſl. 309.
[l] P. 7.
[m] P. 9.
[n] P. 302.
[o] P. 7.

which

which he reads, *Imperatori Cæſari Marco Aurelio . . . conſuli pontifici maximo tribunitia poteſtate.*

and at bottom,

OM L
CICN
CEIFL

At a fortification called *Anchor hill*, and at other places about this ſtation, have been found Roman coins, pateræ, urns, tiles and bricks, a ſewer and a pavement, and the finger of a bronze ſtatue[q]. Mr. Ward places RIGODUNUM at *Warrington*, and COCCIUM here[r]. Mr. Watſon[s] places the latter at Caſtle Croft near Mancheſter, the former here. Mr. Whitaker, in a dogmatical ſpirit, arraigns his friend's diſpoſition as haſty and unjuſt. Mon. Ang. I. 903, mentions *Rommeſgreve* in the chace near Blackburn, which may imply ſome Roman work thrown up by digging[t].

" Cumming from Mancheſtre towards *Morle*, ſir " William Lelande's houſe, I paſſid by encloſid " ground leving on the left hand a mile and more
Edgecroft. " of a fair place of Mr. Langford's called *Agecroft* " [Edgecroft], and there is a bridge very high and
Pilkington. " great of timber on Irwell, and thereby is *Pilke-* " *ton* park, and therein is a ſtone houſe of the Pyl- " ketons, attainted by king Henry VII. and given " to the lord of Derby, and within a 2 mile of " Morle on the ſame hand not far off a place of " maſter Worſeley of the Bouthe. Morle, Mr. " Lelande's place, is buildid ſaving the foundation " of ſtone ſquarid that riſith within a great moot a " 6 feet above the water, all of timbre after the " commune ſort of building of houſes of the gen- " tilmen of Lancaſtreſhire. Ther is as much ple- " ſure of orchardes of great variety of fruit and fair " made walks and gardens as there is in any place " of Lancaſtreſhire. He brenneth all turfis and " petes for the commodite of moſſes and mores at " hand. For *Chateley* moſſe that with breking up " abundance of water in it did much hurt to landes " thereabouts and rivers with wandering moſſe and " corrupte water is within leſs than a mile of " Morle. And yet by Morle as in hedgerows and " grovettes is meatly good plenti of wood: but " good buſbandes keepe it for a jewell. Sir John
Holcroft. " Holcroft's houſe [at *Holcroft*], within a mile or " more of Morle ſtood in jeopardy with fleing of " the moſſe. Morle ſtandeth in *Leigh* pariſh, a " mile and more from the church. Riding a mile " and more beyond Morle I ſaw on the right hand " a place nere by of Mr. Aderton, and ſo a ii mile of
Lediate. " to *Lediate* moſſe, in the right ſide whereof my " guide ſaid that there were roots of fur wood. " About this moſſe I began to ſe a hill or hills on " the right hand that ſtill continued on the ſame " hand as a mighty long bank until I came to Lan- " caſter. One part of this hill where I ſaw it firſt " is called *Fairlokke*, but commonly the people " thereabout calleth it *Ravenpike*. One told me that " about Lediate moſſe under the hill is a village " called *Riven*, or *Riventon*, ſtanding on a water Riventon. " called *Andertonford*, and Anderton a gentleman " having a place called *Andreton* dwelleth thereby, " and Mr. Riventon at Riventon. Anderton water " comith into Duggles. Then I came over Dugles, " commonly called *Duggels*, that cometh by Wigan " and goeth into the ſe toward Latham running " through *Newborow* village bridge, a mile and a Newborow. " half from Latham. After one half mile beyond " Duggels I paſſid over *Yarow* [Yarrow] river, " and then one half and more to *Chorle* [Charley,] Charley. " a little market town in *Lelandſhire*, a wonderful " poor or rather no market[u], the which about the " river Duggils departeth Lelandſhire from Derby- " ſhire[x]. There is beſides Chorle *Croſſetom* [Croſ- Croſton. " ton] a market town, a poor or no market[y] in Le- " landſhire, three miles from Chorle, and Latham " is three miles from it. In Lelandſhire be about " 8 pariſh churches, whereof *Leland* pariſh is one, Leland. " and as I remember Standick another and *Eccleſton*. Eccleſton. " A good mile of Leland I ſaw where the Farring- " tons antient gentlemen dwell[z]."

" *Penwardine* ſeemed to me to be more than half " a mile from Preſton, and is a paroch church and " cell to Eveſham abbey and ſtandith in Cheſter " dioceſe[a]."

Penwortham was given by Warine Ruſſell to Penwortham. Eveſham abbey in William the Conqueror, and a Benedictine priory erected here, valued at £.99[b].

Chorley is a neat ſmall market town, taking its Chorley. name from the rivulet Chor, which iſſues from ſeveral ſprings on the eaſt of the town, and paſſing through a pleaſant valley joins the Yarrow, whoſe ſtreams encircle the extremities of Charley to the ſouth.

Preſton in *Andernes* is a little ſhire in Yorkſhire Preſton. dioceſe[c]. Edmund earl of Lancaſter ſon of Henry III. founded the Grey friars, and here was an hoſpital 1291[d]. It is a market town and antient borough, and celebrates a guild merchant every 20 years, the laſt with great reſort 1802[e]. It is an handſome, genteel, well-built town, with wide ſtreets; and here the law-offices belonging to the county palatine are kept. A bridge at Penwortham over the river Ribble, built at the expence of the county, being waſhed down by a great flood, another hath been built in the room thereof by act of parliament in the year 1781; and another bridge has alſo been lately built.

Lydiate is a townſhip to Walſall pariſh. Here are the ruins of a moſt beautiful edifice, formerly a chapel of eaſe to Halſall. It is a ſmall building having a tower ſteeple venerably grown over with ivy. Over the door are the letters L. I. probably Laurence Ireland, the founder of the family of the Irelands of Lydiate Hall. The preſent owner is Henry Blundel, eſq.

Leyland, from which the hundred takes its name, *Leyland.* is a pleaſant dry village; the church is a noble

[q] Leigh, 7.
[r] Horſl. 375. 455.
[s] Archæol, I. 108.
[t] Gale MS. n. on Anton.
[u] Lel. VII. 57.
[x] V. 83. Leland confounds *Derbyſhire* with *Lancaſhire*.
[y] Ib. VII. 57.
[z] Ib. V. 83.
[a] Ib. V. 84.
[b] Tan. 229.
[c] Lel. VII. 56. V. 84.
[d] Tan. 234.
[e] Preſton Guild.

room

room of 65 feet by 33, without a pillar. The rectory belonged to the abbey of Penwortham. In the church are several monuments of the Farringtons. The seat of this family is Shaw Hall, a short distance from Leland; it is a large irregular house, containing some fine apartments, among which is a museum of natural history.

Amounderness. "Al *Aunderneſſe* for the moſt part in time paſt "hath been ful of wood, and many of the moore "repleniſhed with high firr trees; but now ſuch "part as is near the ſe is ſore deſtitute of wood[f]."

Wyre r. "*Wyre* riſith 8 or 10 miles from Garſtang out of
Grenſhaugh. "the hills on the right hand, and comith by *Grens-* "*haugh* a prety caſtle of the lord of Darbys[g]." Only one tower remains near the town. It was built by the firſt Stanley early of Derby[h].

"Wyre ebbeth and floweth iii miles beneath "Garſtan and at a chapel of Allhalows 10 miles "below Garſtan garth into the ſea[i]." It makes a fine harbour[k].

Garſtang. "Some ſay that *Garſtang* was a market town[l]." Garſtang being above a mile from the pariſh church a chapel has been lately erected in the town.

The adjacent tract produces the fineſt cattle in the county: alſo abundance of potatoes. Sir Edward Walpole is lord of the manor by grant from the crown to his father[m].

Pelling moſs. *Pelling moſs* once made an eruption like Solway[n].

Coker r. "*Coker* river maketh no great courſe or he come "to the ſands by *Cokerham* village not a mile off, "upon the which ſands I paſt over Coker river "once again not without ſome feer of quickſandes. "At the end of the ſands I ſaw divers ſalt cootes, "where were divers heaps of ſandis taken of ſalt "ſtrondys out of the which by often weting with "water they pike out the ſaltneſs and ſo the water "is drived into a pit and after ſodde. Thens to "*Cokerſande* an abbey of Ciſtertienſes, about half "a mile of, ſtanding very blekely an object to al "winds. One William of Lancaſter was founder "of the houſe about Henry II's time[o]."

Cockerſand. *Cockerſand* was firſt a hermitage, then an hoſpital, under Lancaſter abbey, founded or endowed by William de Lancaſter in Henry II. but about 1190 changed into an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, valued at £.157[p].

Burrow. "*Borowe*, now a village ſet in *Luneſdale*, 6 miles "beneath the foot of *Dentdale*, hath been by likelyhood ſome notable town. The plowmen find "there in ering *lapides quadratos*, and many other "ſtrange things much ſpoken of by the inhabitants "there[q]." At Burrow is a handſome ſeat belonging to Thomas Fenwick, eſq.

Bremetonacæ. Overboro'. All antiquaries agree in placing BREMETONACÆ at *Overboro'*. A Roman road runs from Ribcheſter north over Long Ridge Fell, appearing green when the reſt of the fell is heathy and moraſſy on both ſides, and thence called the *Green lane*. At the north ſummit of the ridge it makes a right angle, and runs on to the north ſide of the hill toward the eaſt, and, after ſome length, turns gradually to the north pointing towards Overboro'. It enters Yorkſhire a little below Dowford bridge, and proceeds in a direct line on the north ſide of Newton and Slaitburn through Croſs a Greet. It is very apparent on the north ſide of Tatham chapel and runs through Bentham towards Overboro', but the improved country ſhort of the latter has eradicated its remains. By its ſide between Ribe and Overboro' are ſeveral tumuli of ſtones with urns, and in one were found two copper ſtyles, and in another 200 denarii, moſtly of Alexander, Severus, and Gordian[r]. Gale derives *Bremetonacæ* from *Bre meinig tan*, the hill of ſtone and fire, and on Ingleborough hill above are traces of a beacon tower[s]. An altar was found here ſince Horſley's time, inſcribed,

DEO SAN
GON TR
EBIVAT
TA POSV:

which Mr. Rauthmell read,

Deo Sancto
Mogonti
Reſtituta bonæ jam valetudini At
ta poſuit votum[t].

Mr. Pegge more truly *Deo Sangon Trebius Atta poſuit*[u]. On the other ſides an axe and knife and a bird. Earthen pateræ and veſſels and Druid amulets have alſo been found here[x], and a coin of Veſpaſian COS VIII. whence its antiquary dates the foundation of the ſtation to Agricola, A. D. 79[y].

Gargrave. At *Gargrave* adjoining in Yorkſhire is a camp, and a Roman pavement was found[z].

Hornby c. "At the foot of *Luneſdale* is *Hornby* caſtle longing "to the lord Montegle, half a mile from the Lune.

Lancaster. "Thens it runneth to *Lancaſter* (ſet on the ſouth ſide "of Lune) corruptly ſpoken for *Lunecaſtre*, 8 miles "off, wither it ebbith and flowith. The ruines of "old walls about the bridge were only of the ſuppreſſid priory. The caſtle on a hill ſtrongly "buildid and well repaired. The new town as they "there ſay buildid hard by yn the deſcent from the "caſtle, having one pariſh church, wher ſometime "the priory of monks aliens was put down by king "Henry V. and given to Syon abbey. The old wall "of the circuit of the priory cometh almoſt to Lune "bridge. Some have therby ſuppoſed that it was "a piece of wall of the town. But indeed I eſpied "in no place that the town was ever walled. The "old town as they ſay there was almoſt all burned, "and ſtood partly beyond the black friars. In thoſe "parts in the fields and foundations hath ben found "much Roman coin. The ſoile about Lancaſter is "veri famous, plentiful of wood, paſture, meadow,

[f] Lel. V. 84. [g] Ib. [h] Pennant ubi ſup. 20. [i] Lel. VII. 84.
[k] Pennant, 19. [l] Lel. Ib. [m] Pennant, Ib. 20. [n] Penn. 1769. p. 262.
[o] Lel. V. 84. [p] Tan. 232. [q] Lel. VII. 61. [r] Rauthmell, 19. 23.
[s] Ib. 62. [t] P. 96. [u] Gent. Mag. Sept. 1759, p. 407.
[x] Rauthmell, 101, 102. [y] Ib. 110. [z] Ib. 16, 17.

" and corn [a]." The town hall is now rebuilding. Dr. Gale and Dr. Hunter place LARGOVICVS at *Lancheſter* c. Durham, without good grounds, for that is GLANNOVENTA [b].

Dr. Leigh (III. 10.) mentions coins and fragments of earthen veſſels, with inſcriptions *Julius Flavius* and *Regina I.* and bones of animals found in a cellar there.

In digging a cellar here, 1772, was found the following inſcription, in the collection of the late ſir Aſhton Lever. The ſtone is four feet on the longeſt, two feet 10 inches on the ſhorteſt ſide, and two feet ſix inches wide:

DIS^ MANI
BVS^
L^ IVL^ APoL
LINARIS^
⌐REVTEV RV AN^
XXX^ EQ^ AI
AE^ AI
I V

Alæ Auguſtæ.

On ſinking the cellars for a large houſe at the upper part of Church ſtreet in this town built 1776 by the Rev. Daniel Wilſon, on the ſite of which ſtood ſome very old houſes formerly uſed as the judge's lodgings, was diſcovered, at about ſix feet below the preſent ſurface of the ſtreet, a ſuppoſed Roman burying-place, as burnt wood, bones and aſhes, broken pateræ, urns, Roman brick, gutter tiles, coins, horns of animals, &c. were found; alſo, two fragments of thick wall, at above five yards diſtant from each other, in a direction from front to back, and ſeeming to continue under Church-ſtreet, betwixt which were ſeveral large ſtones, ſome of them hewn. By this it may be conjectured to have been a vault to depoſit the aſhes of the dead, and to have fallen in, or been pulled down, as there were found within the walls, ſeveral pieces of urns, an earthen ſepulchral lamp entire (the end of the ſpout where the wick came out was burnt black), broken pateræ, burnt bones, aſhes, a large human ſkull, Roman coins, &c. alſo, at the north end a well, filled with hewn ſtones, but not meddled with. There is a deſcent of about ſeventy or eighty yards from the back part of the houſe, to where it is thought the river Lon antiently run, but now built upon. The ground on the ſaid back part was levelled a great many yards, equal with the cellar floor; where alſo were found from three to ſix feet deep according to the deſcent, burnt wood, bones, aſhes, broken pateræ, urns, other pieces of veſſels of different ſhapes, Roman coins, boars' tuſks, nails almoſt eaten with ruſt, pieces of lead, braſs, &c. The ſtratum of aſhes and bones was from a foot to about five feet thick. It no doubt runs quite under Church ſtreet, if not farther, as in digging a drain on the oppoſite ſide of Church ſtreet, and to the weſtward of Mr. Wilſon's houſe, at about ſix feet under the ſurface, was found the ſame ſort of ſtratum of aſhes, bones, pateræ, boars' tuſks, a ſmall brazen head like a dog's, which by the appearance of the back part of it had been fixed to ſomething; the pedeſtal and feet part of a ſmall image, which ſeemed to be made of plaiſter of Paris or ſome ſuch matter, and was thought to have been a lar, with an inſcription; pieces of glaſs of a blueiſh-green colour, &c. One bottom of a patera had ſtamped on it CADGATEMA, perhaps the maker's name. Theſe veſſels are of a fine brown colour, far ſuperior to the Staffordſhire brown ware, elegantly varniſhed or glazed, ſome plain, others finely emboſſed with different ſorts of figures, animals, and birds. The urns are of a coarſe kind, much like the oil jars; and ſome of a black colour, as if burnt in the fire, ſome ſmall and ſome very large; but none entire, being broken into ſeveral pieces. Some have large handles.

Nothing Roman was found above the burnt ſtrata of aſhes, bones, &c. which it may be conjectured was the then ſurface of the ground; and where the funeral rites were performed the burnt bones and aſhes of the perſons might be buried under this ſtrata, as they were found in that ſituation with the pieces of urns. The inſcriptions on the coins were none of them perfect, except one of braſs, of Marcus Aurelius; and another ſmall one of ſilver, a fine impreſſion, and in high preſervation, of Fauſtina his wife: on the head ſide, DIVA FAVSTINA PIA; reverſe, a monument, with CONSECRATIO. The burying-place is a little to the eaſtward, and without the wall of the Roman fortification where the garriſon was kept, as there now remain ſeveral veſtiges of the wall, ſufficient to evince that it has taken up great part of the hill where the church and caſtle ſtands, and part of the upper end of Church-ſtreet. About 100 yards to the eaſtward of Mr. Wilſon's new houſe, on the oppoſite ſide of Church ſtreet, on digging a cellar a few years ago for Mr. Henry Baynes's new houſe, were found ſeveral large hewn ſtones, and one about ſix feet under the ſurface, ſuppoſed to be about three ton weight, of which ſeveral cellar ſteps were made; and about a ton weight ſtill remains in its place, under which were found a great many Roman coins of Domitian, Veſpaſian, &c. It is thought to have been the corner ſtone of a temple or other public building. There were found in Mr. Wilſon's cellar, as alſo in the drain in Church-ſtreet, ſeveral ſtones, thought to have been pieces of ſmall hand mill-ſtones, of about 13 inches diameter when whole, of a bluiſh-grey colour, and exceeding hard: they are about three inches thick at the outer edges, and not an inch in the middle [c].

Here was a Benedictine priory, founded by Roger de Poictou 1094, valued at £. 80, given by Henry V. to Syon [d]. An hoſpital founded by king John while earl of Moriton and by Henry duke of Lancaſter in Edward III. annexed to Seton priory, Cumberland [e]. A houſe of Dominican or Black friars, founded by ſir Hugh Harrington in Henry III [f]. What Mr. Camden takes for Roman wall called the *Wery wall*, is by Leland ſuppoſed part of the priory, but Mr. Weſt contends for its being Roman. At *Quarmore*, near Lancaſter, a Roman pottery and a tile, with turned-up ledges and bricks ſtamped with ALESEBVSIA.

The aſſizes for this county palatine are held in the caſtle, which is entire and is the county gaol.

[a] Lel. V. 85.
[b] Horſl. 450
[c] Archæol. V. 98—101.
[d] Tan. 229.
[e] Ib. 232.
[f] Ib. 233.

The

The church ſtands near it on an eminence. Lancaſter is a corporation and borough, and has a market and fair. The town is large and well-built though not regular: it has been much improved by widening and new building ſeveral ſtreets, particularly a void place called the Green Air[g] adjoining to the town is now covered with handſome houſes, and a new bridge built by act of parliament over the river Lune or Lon. It has a conſiderable trade, particularly to the Weſt-Indies, and a fine quay on the river Lune: the river navigable to the bridge for ſhips of 250 tons. The cuſtom-houſe is a handſome building.

In 1792 an act was obtained to make a navigation called the *Lancaſter Canal*, which commences at Kendal, having a feeder from a rivulet about a mile beyond that town. It proceeds directly ſouthwards, and enters Lancaſhire near Benton, having paſſed under ground for about half a mile near midway. At Borwick it ſinks to its mid level, which is preſerved for more than 42 miles, making a very winding courſe; ſometimes approaching almoſt cloſe to the ſea beach it croſſes the Loyne a little above Lancaſter in an aqueduct; at Garſtang it croſſes the Wyre, and making a bend weſtward it paſſes the weſtern ſide of Preſton, and croſſes the Ribble; aſcending then through a ſeries of locks it croſſes the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and reaches its higheſt level, then to Chorley acroſs the Douglas through Haigh, and bending to the eaſt of Wigan arrives at its termination at Weſt Houghton. The whole of its courſe is 75 miles and upwards of five furlongs, the fall from Kendal to the mid level is 65 feet, and the riſe from thence on the weſtern ſide 222 feet. A collateral cut in the neighbourhood of Chorley is near three miles in length, and another at Borwick near two miles and a half.

Mr. Camden ſpeaks of Furneſs as almoſt ſeparated from Lancaſhire by the encroachment of the ſea. He might have affirmed that it is no where elſe connected with any part of the county. Ptolemy's Mo-

Moricambe. RICAMBE is *Cartmel bay*, perhaps from the Britiſh *Moreb* a haven, and *Cain* white or beautiful, from the white rocks on this coaſt[h]. A Roman road runs through Furneſs from Coniſhed to Dalton, near which laſt place is a ditch and rampart on the eaſt ſide of the church-yard[i]. Cartmel is the only town near Furneſs that retains a Britiſh name, and Bardſey the only village in it that retains a Britiſh ſound[k].

Furneſs. The low or plain part of *Furneſs*, which is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the woody or mountainous part, produces all ſorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron ore, which is not only melted and wrought here, but great quantities are exported to other parts to mix with poorer ores.

In the mountainous parts of this country are found quarries of a fine durable blue ſlate to cover buildings with, which are made uſe of in many other parts of the kingdom; and here are ſeveral cotton-mills lately erected; and as fuel is now obtained by the Lancaſter canal, there can be no doubt but the trade of this country will be much increaſed.

Biſhop Gibſon derives the name of Fourneſs from the numerous furnaces there antiently, whoſe rents and ſervices called *Bloomſmithy rent* are ſtill annually paid.

In the moſſes of Furneſs much fir is found, but more oak: the trunks in general lie with their heads to the eaſt, the high winds having been from the weſt[l]. High Furneſs has ever had great quantities of ſheep which browſe upon the hollies left in great numbers for them; and produces charcoal for melting iron ore, and oak bark for tanners' uſe in great abundance. Low Furneſs was applied to the uſes of agriculture[m]. The foreſts abounded with deer and wild boars, and the *legh* or *ſcofe* or large ſtags, whoſe horns are frequently found underground here.

The three ſands mentioned by Mr. Camden are very dangerous to travellers by the tides and the many quickſands. There is a guide on horſeback appointed to Ken or Lancaſter ſand at £.10 *per ann.* to Leven at £.6 *per ann.* out of the public revenue, but to Dudden, which are moſt dangerous, none; and it is no uncommon thing for perſons to paſs over in parties of 100 at a time like caravans, under the direction of the carriers, who go to or fro every day. The ſands are leſs dangerous than formerly, being more uſed and better known, and travellers never going without the carriers or guides.

Plumpton was famous 500 years ago for its iron mines[n], and much is ſtill found at Whitrigs[o], and other parts of *Plain Furneſs*. Plumpton.

Mr. Camden in Caernarvonſhire had placed the *Setantiorum* λιμην of Ptolemy on the river *Secont* near Caernarvon, but allows that other copies remove it further off. Baxter puts it at the mouth of Merſey, Stukeley of Lune, Ward in Horſley and Whitaker of Ribble[p].

Cartmell was a priory of Auſtin canons, founded 1188, valued at £.91[q]. The gate ſtill remains. The large and handſome church was purchaſed by the pariſhioners at the diſſolution; the choir adorned with curious carving of the paſſion, by George Preſton of this place 1640, who repaired it in the antient ſtyle[r]. The town is ſmall and has very irregular ſtreets lying in a vale ſurrounded by high hills. The market which the priory had at *Flookborough* adjoining is now removed to Cartmel[s]. Cartmell.

Holker mount, once the ſeat of the Preſtons, ſince the property of the Lowthers, and now of lord George Cavendiſh, is a large irregular houſe in a pretty park well wooded[t]. Holker mount.

Near *Wrayſholme* tower is a brackiſh medical ſpring much uſed for arthritic and cutaneous diſorders[u]. Wrayſholme

Ulverſton, the key and mart of Furneſs, has a good market, and fits out 70 ſhips for the coaſting trade[x]. The ſteeple was built by a private perſon from the ground to the height of the church roof, and was finiſhed by the inhabitants[y]. Ulverſton.

[g] for *Green Caer* from the old name *Caer Werid*. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes p. 18.
[h] Weſt's Hiſt. of Furneſs, p. v. [i] Ib. p. ix. [k] Ib. xii. [l] Ib. xliv.
[m] Ib. xlv. [n] Weſt's Hiſt. of Furneſs, p. xv. [o] Pennant, 26. Weſt, xvii. [p] I. 125.
[q] Lel. V. 85. Tan. 231. [r] Weſt, xiv. 261. Penn. 23. [s] Weſt, ib.
[t] Penn. 24. [u] Weſt, ib. [x] Ib. xvi. P. 25. [y] Inſcription in the tower.

Dalton,

Dalton. *Dalton*, antiently the principal town, now decayed, though pleaſantly ſituated, has an old caſtle or tower, lately a gaol for debtors [z].

Furnes *ab.* "*Furnis* abbay up in the mountains [a]," was begun at Tulket in Amounderneſs 1124, for the monks of Savigni in France, and three years after removed to this valley, then called *Bekangeſgill* or the vale of Nightſhade. It was of the Ciſtertian order, endowed with above £. 800 *per ann.* [b]

Some ruins and part of the foſſe which ſurrounded the monaſtery are ſtill to be ſeen at Tulket [c]. The remains at Furneſs breathe that plain ſimplicity of the Ciſtertian abbies; the chapter-houſe was the only piece of elegant Gothic about it, and its roof has fallen in. Part of the painted glaſs from the eaſt window repreſenting the crucifixion, &c. is preſerved at Windermere church in Bowlneſs co. Weſtmorland. The church (except the north ſide of the nave), the chapter-houſe, refectory, &c. remain only unroofed [d].

Walney *iſle.* *Walney* iſle at the extremity of Fourneſs has been lately improved by ſpreading ſea-ſand on the land, and now produces plentiful crops of wheat and other grain. The ſtrong caſtle of the pile of Foudrey ſtands on another iſland at its ſouthern extremity [e].

The murder aſcribed to Ethred in *Wornvaldremere* A. D. 791, is doubted, becauſe he was himſelf one of king Elfwold's ſons [6].

Aldingham. Great part of *Aldingham* pariſh has been ſwept away by the tides [f].

Gleaſton *c.* *Gleaſton* caſtle in this pariſh, now belonging to lord George Cavendiſh, has been very large, having four high towers beſides many other buildings with thick mud walls. It ſtands in a fertile vale among rich meadows ſheltered from the ſea by fruitful hills [g]. In the ruins of this caſtle was found a braſs celt 9 inches long and 5 at its broad end, finely poliſhed and covered with a beautiful patina [h]. Another ſhaped like it, but having a ring and ſocket, was found in Lancaſter 1737 [i].

Bardſay *hall.* *Bardſay* hall, the ſeat of a family of its name now extinct, and afterwards of lord Molyneux, is an antient building on a rock with coſtly gardens, now belonging to Wilſon Braddyll, eſq. [k]

Kirkby Ireleth. *Kirkby* near *Ireleth* was the ſeat of the antient family of Kirkby from the Conqueſt [l], but belonged to the late lord John Cavendiſh. The manor-houſe, now moſtly down, was called *Kirkby croſs houſe*, from a croſs before the door, whoſe head is ſaid to have been broken off by order of archbiſhop Sandys who was born at Hawkſhead [7]. Ireleth is the place whence the iron ore is now ſhipped, and its name may be derived from *ire* iron, and *lath* a barn, in the country dialect.

Urſwick. At *Urſwick* was found 1774 a Roman braſs veſſel on three feet.

Broughton. *Broughton*, the ſeat of a family of that name till forfeited in Henry VII. by ſir Thomas Broughton for joining Lambert Simnel. He is ſaid to have fallen in the battle of Stoke 1487, but others ſay he eſcaped to Witherſlack in Weſtmorland, where he lived long undiſcovered among his tenants, and was buried there in the chapel ſince rebuilt at a conſiderable diſtance from the old ſite by dean Borwick 1664 [m]. It belongs now to the Sawreys, and has a conſiderable market for woollen yarn, and a neat ſquare built by the Sawreys. Near this place an handſome bridge was built at the expence of the hundred over the river Duddon, which divides the counties of Lancaſter and Cumberland.

Coniſhed, a priory of black canons, founded by Gabriel Pennington in Henry II. valued at £. 97 [n]. It was firſt an hoſpital founded by William de Lancaſter baron of Kendal, the ſeat of the Sandys, the Doddings, and Braddylls [o]. Coniſhed.

Swartmoor was ſo called from Martin Swartz, who encamped here with his Germans, who came over with Simnel 1487, at the pile of Foudrey; and here George Fox and his followers firſt ſhewed themſelves in this county 1652 [p]. Swartmoor.

To the north is *Coningſton* manor between Coningſton fells, very high mountains, wherein are mines of copper, lead, and ſlate [q], and Coningſton or Thurſtan water, a lake five miles long and near one broad, whoſe char are ſaid to be the fineſt in England; they are fiſhed later than on Windermere, and continue longer in the ſpring [r]. It has the additional name of *Fleming* to diſtinguiſh it from *Monk* Coningſton on the oppoſite ſide of the lake which belonged to Furneſs abbey. In the reign of Henry III. it came by marriage from the Urſwickes to Richard le Fleming of Caernarvon caſtle, and has been ever ſince enjoyed by his heirs male, ſir Daniel le Fleming of Rydal hall, Weſtmorland, being the preſent poſſeſſor; which laſt manor came to them by marriage of ſir Thomas le Fleming with Iſabel one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir John de Lancaſter of Rydal and Holgil caſtle in the ſame county, knt. The chapel was made parochial among divers others in this county by archbiſhop Sandys [s]. Coningſton.

Hawkſhead, the fourth market town in Furneſs, is built in an odd faſhion, the birth-place of archbiſhop Sandys, who here founded a grammar-ſchool, and made the church parochial; in which his father and mother have a tomb [t]. The trade of this place and Conniſton is woollen yarn [u]. Inſcription over the ſchool-houſe: Hawekſhad.

Memoriæ reverendi D. D. Edwini Sandys, Ebor. olim archiepiſcopi ſcholæ hujus fundatoris Daniel Rawlinſon civis Londini Graiſdalea com' Lanc' oriundus poſuit, A. D. 1675.

Mr. Rawlinſon was a conſiderable benefactor.

Inſcription on the poor-houſe at Gallow Barrow near Hawkſhead:

Rev. Thomas Sandys, curate of St. Martin in the Fields and lecturer at St. James's, London, A. D. 1717, left by will the intereſt of 800*l.* to endow this poor-houſe, maintain and educate as many boys born in Hawkſhead as the intereſt will admit of, and they are to be taught at the freeſchool.—1749.

Subſequent benefactions, George Satterthwaite late of Green End, deceaſed, 20*l.*

William Denniſſon, late of Rodger Ground, deceaſed, 400*l.*

N. B. Some of it loſt.

[z] Weſt, xviii. [a] Lel. V. 85. [b] Tan. 230. [c] Weſt, 2. [d] Ib. 94.
[e] Weſt, xix. Pennant, 27. [6] G. [f] Weſt, xxi. [g] G. W. xxv. 218.
[h] Archæol. V. 106. [i] Ib. 113. [k] Weſt, xxvii. [l] Ib. 235. [7] G.
[m] G. Weſt, 210. [n] Tan. 231. [o] Weſt, 185. [p] G. Pennant, 28. [q] Weſt, xxxiv.
[r] Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, 57. [s] G. Weſt, 219—234. [t] Weſt, xxxv. Pennant, 31. [u] Weſt, xxxviii.

From the antient family of Rawlinſon of *Graiſdale* deſcended ſir Thomas Rawlinſon, lord mayor of London, 1706, who died 1708, leaving eight of 15 children ſurviving. The eldeſt ſon Thomas was a man of learning and a patron of ſcholars and antiquaries, a great collector of books and MSS. which were ſold after his death, 1725. 1733. The 4th ſon Richard was an eminent antiquary and great benefactor to the Univerſity of Oxford, where he had been educated at St. John's college, and was created LL. D. by diploma 1719 F. R. and A. S. and editor of various county hiſtories, and other topographical pieces, and compiler of the "Engliſh Topographer, 1720," 8vo. which ſuggeſted the plan of the "Britiſh Topography," in 2 vols. 4to. He died 1755, aged 65, and was buried in a vault under St. Giles's church at Oxford, and his heart in his college chapel. His library of books was ſold 1756 in 50 days, and his 20,000 pamphlets in 1757 in 10 days. Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, only ſon of Curwen Rawlinſon, of Cark hall, in Cartmell, collaterally related to all the foregoing, was born 1677, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and eminently diſtinguiſhed for his application to the Saxon and Northern literature. He publiſhed a beautiful edition of Alfred's tranſlation of Boetius de Conſolatione 1698, and left a large collection of MSS. among which are many relating to Weſtmorland and Cumberland. He died 1732, aged 55, and was buried in a vault in the north tranſept of St. Alban's abbey church, where is a beautiful monument to his memory.

"Ther is a very great lake or mere, whereof part "is under the edge of Furnes felles called *Wynermere* "*wath* (q. water), wherein a ſtraunge fiſh called a "char, not ſene elſe there in the country as they ſay[x]."

Winander mere.

Winander mere is 15 miles long by one broad, 90 feet deep in the middle, in other places 132 feet, and its greateſt depth oppoſite to Eccleſrig crag 222 feet[y], the bottom ſmooth horizontal ſlate rocks. Before ſtorms it has a current in the oppoſite direction to that point whence the wind comes. The holm or iſland in it reckoned to Weſtmorland contains above 30 acres, and has a good houſe on it, where ſir Chriſtopher Philipſon lived 1705 ſecreted from creditors. Mr. Engliſh began a houſe there which was finiſhed by Miſs Curwen, ſince married to John Chriſtian, eſq. who on his marriage took the name of Curwen.

The char which abounds in the cold Lapland lakes is found in *Winander meer*, Llyn Quellyn at the foot of Snowden, and Llynberris, and in certain lakes of Merionethſhire and Scotland. In the 2d and 3d of theſe the copper works have entirely deſtroyed the fiſh. The largeſt and moſt beautiful are taken in Winandermeer, diſtinguiſhed into the *caſe*, the *gelt* or *barren*, and the *red* char. Some ſlight variety in theſe three. The former ſpawn about Michaelmas, chiefly in the river *Brathy*, which has a black ſtony bottom, and are in the higheſt perfection from May through the ſummer. The gelt char ſpawn from January to March, and keep in the ſmooth ſandy parts of the lake, are taken from the end of September to the end of November, and are eſteemed more delicate for the table, eſpecially potted. The ſpawning ſeaſon of the Weſtmorland chars agrees nearly with that of the Welſh ones, which from their colour are called *torgoch* or *red belly*, the other two being paler. The Snowdon chars are ſmaller and paler[z]. The diviſion of the counties of Lancaſter and Weſtmorland is through the middle of this lake. *Char.*

At the head of the lake, and level with it, not far from Ambleſide, is a Roman fort, ſingle ditched, 396 feet by 240, the ſhorteſt ſide next the water, in which have been found Roman antiquities, though its name cannot be aſcertained[a].

All the iſles or *holmes* in Winander mere are in Weſtmorland, and all the fiſhing belongs to *Apelthwaite* in Winander mere pariſh in the ſaid county, and all the tithe fiſh to the rector thereof, who has a pleaſure boat on the lake, and a preſcription of ſo much a boat in lieu of the ſaid tithe. The abbot of Furneſs by gift of William de Lancaſter baron of Kendal, had formerly two boats on it[b]. See more of it in Weſtmoreland.

[x] Lel. VII. 63.
[y] Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, p. 59—76.
[z] Pennant, Zool. 3. 256—261. Tour 1769, p. 35.
[a] Weſt's Furneſs, xxxix. See Camden in Weſtmorland.
[b] G. in Weſtmorland.

Rare Plants found in Lancaſhire.

Aira *aquatica*. Water Hair Graſs; in watery places, and banks of rivers.

—— *montana*. Mountain Hair Graſs; in ſandy dry heaths and paſtures.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Wild Roſemary; on turfy bogs.

Aſarum *Europæum*. Aſarabacca; in woods.

Athamanta *meum*. Spignel Mew, or Bawd money; in mountainous paſtures.

Bartſia *viſcoſa*. Marſh Eyebright Cowwheat; in bogs about *Latham*, near *Ormſkirk*.

Blaſia *puſilla*. Dwarf Blaſia; on the ſides of ditches and rivulets; near *Mancheſter*.

Braſſica *Monenſis*. Small Jagged Yellow Rocket, of the Iſle of Man; between *Marſh Grange* farm and the Iſle of *Walney*.

Carex *limoſa*. Brown Carex;
Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; } on turfy bogs.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Jagged Fleabane; in the ditches about *Pillin* Moſs, plentifully.

Ciſtus *hirſutus*. Hairy Ciſtus; on the rocks about *Cartmell Wells*.

Cochlearia *Danica*. Small Sea Scurvy Graſs; in the Iſle of *Walney*.

Conferva *gelatinoſa* δ. A variety of Jelly Conferva; in fountains and pure rivers: near *Mancheſter*.

Echinophora *ſpinoſa*. Prickly Sampire, or Sea Parſley; at *Rooſbeck* in *Low Furneſs*.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hair's Tail Ruſh; upon the Moſſes.

Fucus *fibroſus*. Fibrous Fucus; on the ſhore.

—— *filicinus*. Fern Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones in the Iſle of *Walney*.

—— *pedunculatus*. Pedunculated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: in the Iſle of *Portland*.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snowdrop; in meadows.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* δ. Nettle Hemp, with a party-coloured flower; in ſandy corn fields.

—— *viſcoſa*. Hairy Nettle Hemp; in ſandy corn fields.

Gentiana *Pneumonanthe*. Marſh Gentian or Calathian Violet; in wet meadows.

Geranium *ſanguineum* γ. Bloody Craneſbill, with a variegated Flower; in a ſandy ſoil near the ſea ſhore in the Iſle of *Walney*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chicken Vetch; in wet meadows.

Lichen *ampullaceus*. Bladder Lichen; in mountainous paſtures called *Emmot-paſture* near *Coln*.

—— *articulatus*. Jointed Lichen; on trees near *Burnley*.

—— *fahlunenſis*. Cork Lichen; on rocks and large ſtones; near *Longdale*.

—— *glaucus*. Glaucous Lichen; in mountainous paſtures called *Emmot-paſture* near *Coln*.

Lycopodium *Selago*. Fir Club-moſs; on mountainous heaths.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Engliſh Aſphodel; on boggy grounds.

Ophrys *cordata*. Leaſt Tway-blade; upon *Pendle* hill among the heath.

Potamogeton *ſetaceum*. Setaceous Pond-weed; on turfy bogs.

Polypodium *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; on ſtones and dry places.

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinque-foil; in barren paſtures near *Preſton*.

Prunus *Ceraſus* β. Wild Heart Cherry-tree or Merry-tree; about *Bury* and *Mancheſter*.

—— *padus*. Bird Cherry; in woods and hedges.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on ſandy ſea ſhores: overagainſt *Bigger* in the iſle of *Walney*.

Rubus *chamæmorus*. Mountain Bramble or Cloudberry; upon mountainous turfy bogs.

Sambucus *nigra* γ. Elder tree with jagged leaves; in a hedge near *Mancheſter*.

Sedum *anglicum*. Engliſh Stone-crop; on rocks and ſtones.

Serratula *alpina*. Mountain Saw-wort; on rocks near *Burnley*.

Stellaria *nemorum*. Wood Stich-wort; in wet woods and hedges.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's-beard; on the banks of the river *Calder* near *Whalley*.

Ulva *flaveſcens*. Yellowiſh Liver-wort: on ſea rocks and ſtones: in the iſle of *Walney*.

10 5 III° 55 50 45

40 35 30 25 20 15

REFERENCES to the WARDS.

1. East Ward
2. West Ward
3. Kendal Ward
4. Lonsdale Ward

Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

III° Longitude West from London

A MAP of WESTMORELAND from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 20th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

ANDERDALE WARD

DURHAM

YORKSHIRE

LANGDALE FELLS

WHINFELL FOREST

MILBOURN FOREST

LUNE FOREST

STAINMOOR FOREST

ORTON COMMON

BIRBECK FELLS

Tees River

Eden River

Emont River

Milburn

Kirkbythore

Dufton

Dufton Fell

Scordal Head

Appleby

Bondgate

Clapersgate

Musgrave

Helbeck Fell

Warcopp

Bleatern Common

Great Musgrave

Brough

Stainmoor

Dale

Baldersgarth

Ravensworth Moor

Coulby Common

Orton Moor

Orton Scar

Asby Moor

Crosby Fell

Ash Fell

Kirkby Stephen

Mallerstang Forest

Wild Boar Fell

Hougill Fells

Sedbergh

Killington

Barbon Fell

Holme Fell

Middleton Fell

Castleton Fell

Easgill

Anniside

Mansergh

Kirby Lonsdale

Patton

Docker

Preston Patrick

Sellside

Beacon

Carrwill Houses

Burrow Bridge

Powsons

Roundthwaite

Dykes

Whilp Head

Milburn

Hough Castle

New Biggin

Knock Pike

Dufton Pike

Murton Pike

Murton

Brown Hall

Wiley Croft

Keisley

Burthwaite

Bramton

Speedy Moor

Gallatun

Bolton

Morland

Kings Meaburn

Newby

Mooring Bank

Little Beck

Wormpits

Nether Hough

Millrat

Regill

Rowens

Lancubers

Loiters

Burrons

Hough

Scoaes

Threapland

Stagill

Hall Foot

Brackenstack

Maulds Meaburn

Plumrigg

Drybeck

Shap

Hardendale

Crosby Ravensworth

Bank

Bell Foot

New Intack

Oddendale

Gilze

Blasterfield

Gathorn Hall

Great Asby

Hollow Hill

Colebirt

Hugh Fould

Herberwen

Brackenber

Thornship

Kemp How

Thorney Bank

Chap Thorn

Beck Head

Greenholme

Greenside Brow

Park

Bushfield

Mire Bank

Stoney Hill

Mondale Head

Raisbeck

Meres

Sunbiggin

Street

Demings

Brackenhill

Scale Hill

Greenholme

Faces Mill

Barbh

Wain Gap

Hallsh

Tebay

Gaskill Kow

Langbalk

Brownfoot

Cook Lane

Coatall

Archer House

Dykes

Roundthwaite

Ponsons

Whins

Fells

Dowgill

Oak Bank

Jackside

Blandsgill

Brandthwaite

Rusgill

Garths

Under Shot

Mire Foot

Lancaster Inn Br.

Castle

Sedbergh

Quaker

Low Holme

High Holme

New Br.

Walker Garth

White Hill

Killington

Benrigg

Middleton

Middleton Hall

Grimeshill

Howgain Hall

Mill Holmes

Apple Garth

Sower Moor

Barrons

Barbon

Barbon Beck

Barbon Fell

Holme Fell

Castleton

Castleton Fell

Easgill

Anniside

Kearswick

Chapel

Chapel Houses

Kirby Lonsdale

High Biggin

Low Biggin

Hutton Roof

Hutton Gate

Hutton Grange

Whitwell Hall

Sellside

Patton

Docker

Preston Patrick

Killington

Mansergh

Kirby Moor

Kearswick

Kirby Lonsdale

Hougill

Sedbergh

Dufton

Milburn

Kirkbythore

Appleby

Brough

Stainmoor

Musgrave

Warcopp

Bleatern

Crosby Ravensworth

Orton

Asby

Crosby Garret

Kirkby Stephen

Mallerstang

Wild Boar Fell

Ash Fell

Crosby Fell

Orton Common

Ravensworth Moor

Coulby Common

Baldersgarth

Dale

Stainmoor Forest

Lunes Forest

Whinfell Forest

Milburn Forest

Langdale Fells

Birbeck Fells

Orton Common

Tees River

Eden River

Emont River

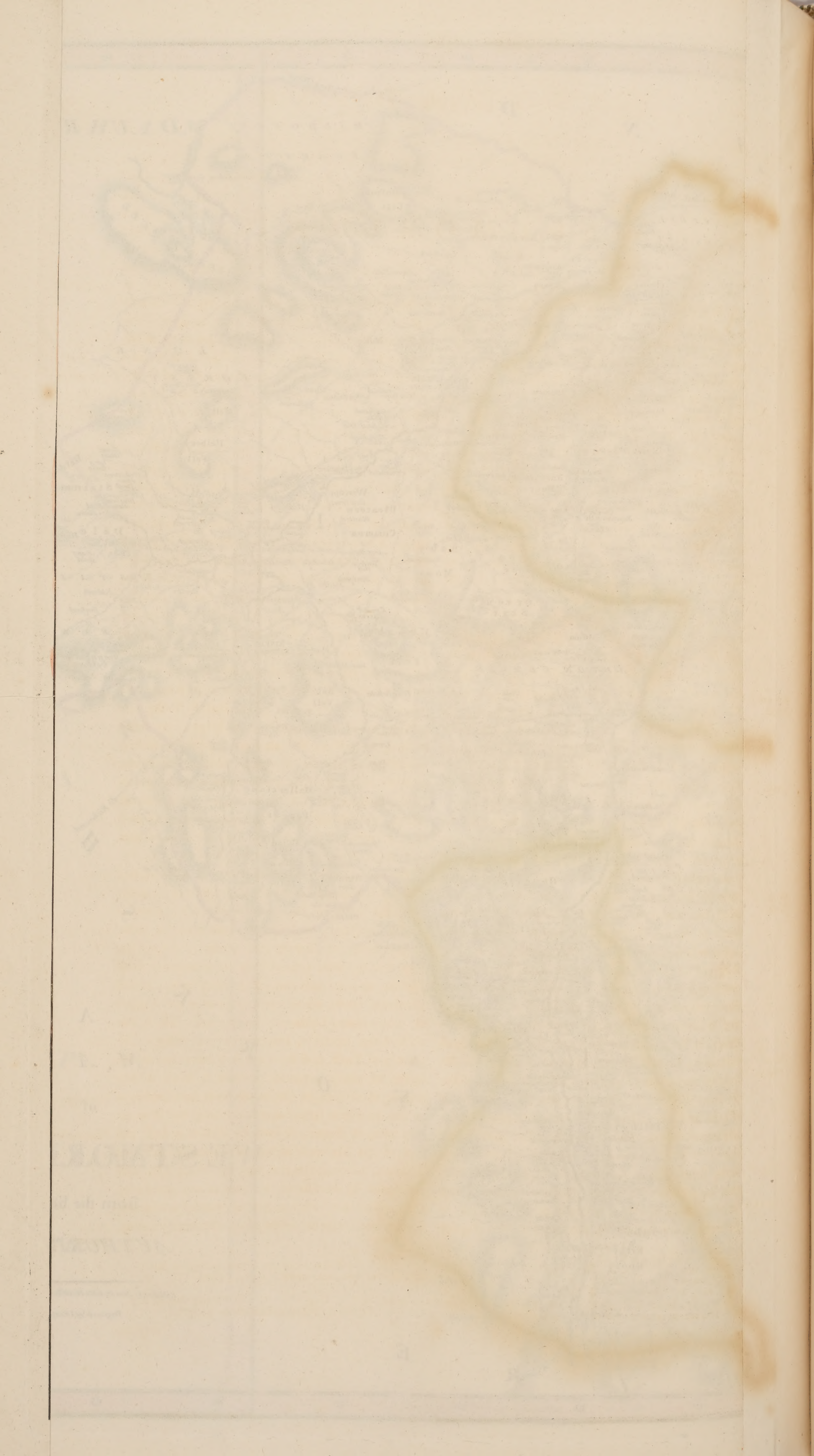
To Richmond

To Bernard Castle

To Settle

1 Roman Camp

Scale 40 35 30 25 20 15 10



WESTMORLAND.

AT the extremity of Lancaſhire more to the north is another ſmall tract of the Brigantes, called by Latin writers *Weſtmorlandia*, by us *Weſtmoreland*, and by ſome later writers *Weſtmaria*[a]; bounded on the weſt and north by Cumberland, on the eaſt by the counties of York and Durham. It has its name in our language from its lying intirely among high mountains (our Apennines extending themſelves ſtill further here in breadth), and for the greater part waſte; deſart tracts capable of little improvement from cultivation being called in the north of England *Mores*, and *Weſt more-land* meaning nothing more with us than *a waſte country to the Weſt*. Let us therefore baniſh from the ſchool of venerable antiquity that idle dream about king Marius whom our ſleepy hiſtorians fancied to have ſubdued the Picts, and left his name to this county.

The ſouthern part of this county, which is contracted in a narrow ſpace between the river *Lone* and *Winander mere* is reckoned very fruitful in the vales, though it has its rough and ſlippery craggs, and is comprehended under the general name of *The Barony of Kendale*, or *Candale*, q. d. the *Valley on the Can*, a river which runs over rocks through this valley, and gives name to it, on whoſe weſtern bank is the populous town of *Candale*[b] or *Kirkeby Candale*, q. d. *the church in the valley on the Can*, with two long ſtreets interſecting each other, and eminent for its woollen manufacture, and the induſtry of its inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in woollen cloth all over England, and eſteem it their higheſt honour that they have had barons and earls of their own. The firſt of theſe are deſcended from Ivo *Taleboys*, of whoſe poſterity William by leave of Henry II. ſtyled himſelf William of *Lancaſter*, whoſe niece[c] and heireſs married Gilbert Fitz Roger Fitz *Reinfrid*, by whoſe daughters[d] on the death of his ſon William, the eſtate paſſed to Peter *Brus*, ſecond lord of *Skelton* of that Chriſtian name, and William *Lindeſay*, from whom Ingelram lord of *Coucy*, in France, derived his deſcent by the mother's ſide, as we find in the hiſtory of Forneſs abbey. By a daughter[e] of this Peter Brus, ſiſter and heir of Peter Brus the 3d, this barony came to the *Roſſes* of *Werke*, and from them this honour devolved by inheritance on the *Parrs*[f], whoſe caſtle overagainſt the town is now decaying with age. I find three earls, John duke of Bedford, ſo created by his brother king Henry V.[g] John[h] duke of Somerſet, and John de *Foix* of the illuſtrious family of Foix in France, whom Henry VI. advanced to this dignity for his faithful ſervices in the French wars[i]; whence it probably comes that ſome of this family of Foix in France are ſtill called *Candale*. I know no other claim that Kendal has to antiquity. I once, indeed, imagined that it was the Roman ſtation CONCANGIOS, but time has better informed me. Lower down in the river Can are two falls, down which the water ruſhes with great noiſe, one at the little town of *Levens*, the other more to the ſouth near *Betham*, which are certain prognoſtics of weather to the neighbourhood. For, when the northernmoſt makes a loud noiſe they expect fair weather, and when the ſouthernmoſt does the ſame rain and fogs. Theſe are in the ſouth and narrower part of this county, bounded on the weſt by the river *Winſter* and that ſpacious lake before-mentioned *Winandermere*; on the eaſt by the river *Lone* or *Lune*[k].

Barony of *Kendale*.

Candale.

Barons *Kendal*.

Hiſt. of *Furneſs* ab.

CONCANGIOS The Forces. Bos. Brit. Gale MS.)

Levens.

Betham.

At the upper point of Winandermere lies the carcaſe[l] as it were of an antient city with great ruins of walls, and of buildings without the walls ſtill remaining ſcattered about. It was of an oblong form defended by a foſſe and vallum, in length 132 ells, and in breadth 80. The Britiſh bricks, the mortar mixed with fragments of bricks, the ſmall urns, glaſs veſſels, Roman coins frequently found, round ſtones like mill-ſtones, of which piled on one another pillars were formerly made, and the paved roads leading to it plainly beſpeak it a Roman work. Its antient name indeed is loſt unleſs as it is at preſent called *Ambleſide* any one ſhould ſuppoſe it the AMBLOGLANA of the Notitia.

Ambleſide. AMBOGLANA

On the eaſt the river *Lone* ſerves as a boundary, and gives its name to the adjacent tract of *Lonſdale*, q. d. the *valley on the Lone*, whoſe chief town is *Kirkby Londſdale*, to which the neighbouring inhabitants reſort to church and market. Above the ſource of the river *Lone* or *Lune* the country extends further, and the hills run out in many windings and turnings, under which are valleys of a great depth in many places hollowed like caverns. The noble river *Eden*, called by Ptolemy ITVNA, riſing in the county of York, firſt with a ſlow ſtream, but by the influx of rivers gradually increaſed, ſeeks it way among theſe hills to the north-weſt by *Pendragon* caſtle, to which time has left nothing but a name and heap of ſtones; thence by *Wharton hall*, the ſeat of the barons *Wharton*, of whom the firſt was Thomas, advanced to that title by Henry VIII. and ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, and he by the preſent lord Philip, a moſt worthy nobleman. It afterwards runs by *St. Stephens*, commonly *Kirkby Stephen*,

Lone r. *Lonſdale*.

Kirkby Lonſdale.

Eden r. ITVNA.

Pendragon c.

Wharton hall.

Kirkby Stephen.

[a] William Neuburgh, II. 32.
[b] or *Kendale*. Holland.
[c] daughter. Mon. Ang. I. 708. Dugd. Bar. I. 421.
[d] *Helewiſe* married Peter. (Dugd. Ib. 449.)
[e] Margaret. (Dugd. I. 555.)
[f] Of whom Sir William Parr was made lord Parr by king Henry VIII. H.
[g] 2 Hen. V. (Dugd. Bar. II. 200.)
[h] Beaufort, father of Margaret counteſs of Richmond. Vincent on Brook, 477. q. Dug.
[i] Dudg. Bar. II. 228.
[k] The county reaches beyond the preſent river. (G.)
[l] Of this ſee before in Lancaſhire, p. 397.

Stephen,

Stephen, a noted market town: and two villages of the name of *Muſgrave* which give name to the warlike family of *Muſgrave*, of whom in Edward III. Thomas Muſgrave had ſummons to parliament[m] among the barons; *Heartly* caſtle in this neighbourhood was their reſidence. Here the Eden ſeems to ſtop again to unite with other rivulets, on one of which ſcarce two miles from the Eden ſtood VERTERAE, an antient town mentioned by Antoninus and the Notitia, which laſt adds that in the decline of the Roman empire here was a Roman præfect ſtationed with a *Numerus Directorum*. The town at preſent reduced to a mean village, fortified with a ſmall rampart, has changed its name to *Burgh*, by our people called *Burgh under Stanemore*. Under the later emperors, to remark once for all, ſmall caſtles proper for war and well ſupplied, began to be called *Burghs* * by a new name, which, after the removal of the empire into the eaſt, the Germans and other nations ſeem to have borrowed from the Greek Πυργος †, whence the Burgundiones had their name from inhabiting Burg, the common term at that time for dwellings thick ſcattered on borders. I find no further mention of this place except that in the beginning of the Norman government the Engliſh[n] here formed a conſpiracy againſt William the Norman. I would venture to affirm this Burgh to be VERTERAE for this ſingle reaſon, that the diſtance between it and *Lavatræ* one way, and *Brovonacum* the other, reduced to Italian miles, exactly correſponds with the numbers in Antoninus, and the Roman military way with a viſible ridge runs this way to BROVONACVM through ABALLABA, mentioned in the Notitia, which ſtill retains its name with ſo little variation as to diſcover itſelf moſt clearly, and remove every doubt. For we call it by ſhortneſs from Aballaba *Apelby*. This place is conſidered only for antiquity and ſituation, as in the Roman times it was a ſtation of Aurelian Moors, ſituate in a very pleaſant country, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river Eden, but ſo thin of inhabitants, and meanly built, that were it not that for its antiquity it deſerved to be accounted the principal town in the county, and to have the aſſizes held in its caſtle, which is the county gaol, it would be little better than a village. For all its beauty conſiſts in one broad ſtreet running up a gentle hill from ſouth to north. On the top of the hill is the caſtle, almoſt entirely ſurrounded by the river. At the bottom the church, and a ſchool founded by Robert Langton and Milo Spencer, Doctors of Law, the head maſter whereof is the very learned Reginald Bainbrigge, who kindly copied for me ſeveral antient inſcriptions in theſe parts, and removed ſeveral into his garden here. William of Newburgh °, not without reaſon, calls this place and Burgh *royal fortreſſes*, when he relates the ſurprize of them by William king of Scots, a little before he was taken priſoner at Alnwick. King John generouſly gave them to John de *Vipont* for his ſervices in re-taking them.

Muſgrave. *Heartley c. [Harcla.]* VERTERAE. *Burgh.* *Burgh under Stanemore.* ABALLABA. *Apelby.*

The river hence purſues its courſe by *Buley*, a caſtle of the biſhop of Carliſle, and *Kirkby Thore*, below which are to be ſeen conſiderable ruins of an antient town, and Roman coins are frequently dug up, and not long ago this inſcription:

DEO BELATVCADRO LIB VOTV M FECIT IOLVS.

Buley caſtle. *Kirkby Thore.*

Age has almoſt obliterated its name, it being now called *Whellep* caſtle. If the prince of antiquity[p] would allow me I ſhould ſay it was the GALLAGVM of Ptolomy, and GALLATVM of Antoninus, agreeable to the diſtance of miles, and not contradicted by the name. The Britiſh term *gall* at the beginning of a word was changed by the Saxons into *Wall*, as GALENA into *Wallingford*, and *Gall Sever*, Severus' *Wall*, &c. It was certainly conſiderable when the pitched road called *Maidenway* ran ſtraight from hence to *Caer Vorran* by the Picts' wall, where mooriſh mountains rear their heads for near 20 miles. On this way I ſhould conclude the ſtations and manſions recited by Antoninus in his IXth Britiſh iter lay if nobody had pointed out the places. Nor is this to be wondered at when they have been for ſo many ages the food of time.

Whellep c. GALLATUM. *Maidenway.*

Near this place, at *Crawdun dale warth*, are to be ſeen ditches, ramparts, and hills thrown up, and among them this Roman inſcription copied for me by the aforementioned Reginald Bainbrig, ſchoolmaſter of Appleby, and cut on a rough rock, the beginning effaced by time[q]:

- - - - VARRONIVS
- - - ECTVS LEG. XXV. V.
- - AEL. LVCANVS
- - P. LEG. II. AVG. C.

Crawdun-dale-warth.

which I read - - - *Varronius præfectus legionis viceſimæ Valentis Victricis* - - - *Elius Lucanus præfectus legionis ſecundæ Auguſtæ caſtra metati ſunt*, or to ſome ſuch effect. For the Legion Viceſima Valens Victrix, which was ſtationed at DEVA, or Weſt Cheſter, and the Legio ſecunda Auguſta ſtationed at ISCA, or Caerleon in Wales, being called to ſervice here againſt the enemy, ſeem to have been quartered and to have had their caſtra ſtativa here for ſome time, in memory of which their officers cut this inſcription on the rock. I cannot eaſily fix the date: but for this purpoſe theſe larger letters ſeem to have been cut on a neighbouring rock CN. OCT. COT. COSS. though we find no ſuch names together among the conſuls in the Faſti Conſulares. I have obſerved, however, from the time of Severus to Gordian, and afterwards, the letter A in all the inſcriptions of that age wants the tranſverſe ſtroke, and is formed thus A.

A to A.

Hence the Eden proceeds not far from *Howgill*, a caſtle of the *Sandfords*, but the military way runs ſtraight on W. by *Winfield*[r], a large ſhady park to BROVONIACVM, 20 Italian and 17 Engliſh miles from VERTERAE, as placed by Antoninus,

Howgil. BROVONIACVM.

* Veg. IV. c. 10. † Oroſius.

[m] 24 Ed. III. [n] The Northern Engliſh. Holland. [o] II. 32. *munitiones regales.*

[p] Antiquitatis Prætor. [q] Or thruſt out by the root of a tree there growing. H.

[r] *Whin* ſignifies in the north of England the ſame as *Burr* in the ſouth. Furze. G.

who

who calls it likewiſe *Brocovum*, as does the Notitia *Broconiacum*, adding that the *Numerus Defenſorum* was ſtationed here. Though time has deſtroyed its buildings and glory, the name remains almoſt unaltered. For we ſtill call it *Brougham*. Here the river *Eymot* riſing out of a large lake, and for ſome time dividing this county from Cumberland, receives the river *Loder*, near whoſe ſource at *Shape*, antiently *Heye*, a ſmall monaſtery, built by Thomas ſon of Goſpatric, ſon of Orme, is a fountain, which, like the Euripus, ebbs and flows ſeveral times a day, and ſeveral huge ſtones of a pyramidal form, ſome of them nine feet high, and four thick, ſtanding in a row for near a mile at an equal diſtance, which ſeem to have been erected in memory of ſome tranſaction there, which by length of time is loſt. On the Loder is alſo a place of the ſame name, which, like *Strickland* in its neighbourhood, gave name to families of antient renown. Higher up at the confluence of the Loder and Eymot in the year 1602 was found a ſtone with this inſcription in honour of Conſtantine the Great:

Brougham. *Shape.* *Loder.* *Strickland.*

IMP.
C. VAL.
CONSTA-
NTINO
PIENT.
AVG.

Pientiſſimo Auguſto.

The Eymot, after ſerving ſome time as a boundary between this county and Cumberland near *Iſanparles*, a rock well known in the neighbourhood, formed by Nature difficult of acceſs, with many caverns and detours as a retreat to the diſtreſſed in troubleſome times, throws its own and other ſtreams into the *Eden* after a courſe of a few miles, when it has received the river *Blencarne*, a boundary towards Cumberland, on which I am told are confuſed ruins of a caſtle called *the Hanging walls of Marcantoniby*, or, as they fancy, Mark Antony.

Iſanparles. *Hanging walls of Markantoniby*

The firſt lord of Weſtmoreland that I have met with was Robert de *Veteriponte*, or de *Vipont*, who bore for his arms G. ſix annulets Or. King John gave him "the bailliwick and revenues of Weſtmoreland "for four knights fees," whence the *Cliffords* his ſucceſſors to this day hold the office of *Sheriff of Weſtmoreland* *. For the laſt Robert de Vipont[m] left only two daughters, Sybill[n], wife of Roger lord *Clifford*, and Idonea, married to Roger de *Leybourne*. A long while after this king Richard II.[o] created firſt earl of Weſtmoreland Radulphus de Novavilla, or *Neville*, lord of Raby, a man of high and antient Saxon nobility, deſcended from Uchtred, earl of Northumberland. His deſcendants by his firſt wife M.[p], daughter of the earl of Stafford, enjoyed this title till Charles forming a conſpiracy as vain as wicked againſt queen Elizabeth, and being obliged to fly his country[q], diſgraced that noble family, ſtained his own glories[r], and ended his life in wretched exile in the Netherlands. By his ſecond wife Catharine[s], daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, he had ſuch a numerous iſſue, that her deſcendants were at one and the ſame time earl of Saliſbury, earl of Warwick, earl of Kent, marquis Montacute, baron Latimer, and baron Abergavenny[t].

Arms of Vipont.

Earls of *Weſtmoreland*

In this county are 26 populous pariſhes.

* Fines term. Mich. E. VI. H. VIII.

[m] who died 1261. Dugd. Bar. I. 349. 337.

[n] *Iſabel.* H.

[o] 21 R. II. He died 1425, 14 H. VI. buried at Staindrop. Ib. 297.

[p] Margaret. Ib. 298. His ſon John died 1423, in his father's lifetime, and was buried in Grey Friars, London, and his ſon Ralph ſucceeded, and died 4 Richard III. 1484, ſucceeded by his nephew Ralph 15 H. VII. and he by his grandſon, who died 15 E. VI. His ſon Henry ſucceeded, and died 1564, 6 E. I. His ſon Charles joined in Northumberland's deſigns in favour of the Queen of Scots, and died 1584. (Camden vit. Eliz.), and with him this title ended. Ib. 297—301.

[q] and covering treaſon under the maſk of religion. H.

[r] by actual rebellion in 1599. Ib.

[s] Joan. Dugd. Ib. 298.

[t] A duke of Bedford. H.

ADDITIONS.

WESTMORLAND is about 40 miles long by as many broad, and 140 miles in circumference, contains 510,000 acres, four wards, ſeven market and two borough towns, 32 large pariſhes, and about 7000 houſes. The air is ſharp and healthy. The ſoil in the hills is barren and moory, yet affording paſture for ſtore of ſheep; the vallies are fertile in corn, and near the rivers in graſs[a].

Mr. Camden's deſcription of the county anſwers only to that part from Lancaſter through the barony of Kendal to Workington in Cumberland, which is a mountainous tract. Whereas the barony of Weſtmorland, commonly called from its low ſituation the *bottom* of Weſtmorland, is a large open champaign country, not leſs than 20 miles long, and about 14 broad, affording great plenty of arable land and corn. Nor do *mores* in the north parts ſignify wild barren mountains, but generally *common of paſture*, in oppoſition to *fells* or mountains; ſo that in Kendal barony where they have moſt mountains, there are few or no mores, their *commons* being generally called *fells*, and in the bottom of Weſtmorland there are few mountains (except that ridge which binds the county like a rampire or bulwark), but many mores which have ridges that ſtill appear and ſhew to have been formerly ploughed, having probably been deſerted for ſituations more favourable to agriculture[b].

Archbiſhop Uſher does not ſo much controvert the hiſtory of king Marius, whatever becomes of the derivation of the name of Weſtmorland from him[c].

Dr. Burn[d], correcting Mr. Camden's etymology, denies that the name of this county is derivable from *moors*, it being univerſally written in old records *Weſtmerland*. He does not ſeem to have been aware that it might imply the land or county of the Weſtern *mere* or *boundary* between England and Scotland.

Though mountains, or as they are called in the language of the country, *fells*, compoſe a large part of it, they are not altogether unprofitable. They feed large flocks of ſheep, produce plenty of grouſe or moor game, abound with rivulets which water the vallies beneath, and yield a great fund of minerals, lead, and coal, copper, and oker, and *Silverband* fell ſilver; and in the weſtern fells is found fine blue ſlate which ſupplies ſeveral parts of the kingdom, not to mention the ſpars and imitations of diamonds, coralloids, foſſils, and marbles[e].

The rivers of this county are but ſmall, and only three that can properly be called rivers carry their name to the ſea: The firſt river is *Eden*, which ſprings in Mallerſtang, and having in its courſe received, beſides many leſſer ſtreams, the conjoined rivers of Lowther and Eamont, enters Cumberland, and running the whole length of that county empties itſelf into the ſea at Rowcliff. The ſecond is *Lune* or *Lon*, which has its ſource in Ravenſtondale, and runs down the vale called from it Lonſdale, where it enters the county of Loncaſter, as it was antiently called, and a little below the town of Lancaſter falls into the ſea. The 3d is *Kent*, which riſes in Kentmere and waſhes the vale which from thence receives the name of Kendale, and empties itſelf into the ſea below Levens[f]. Eden r. Lune r. Kent r.

"*Kent* river is of a good depth, not well to be "occupied with botes for rowllyng ſtones and other "moles. Yt riſith of very many heddes be likeli- "hood ſpringing within the ſame ſhire. A 2 mile "about Kendale they come to one good bottom and "Kentdale town that ſtandeth on the weſt ſide of it. "Seven or eight miles from Kendale is a mere "commonly called Kenmore[g]. In it is a ſalmon leap[h].

In the hollows among the mountains are found divers large lakes, having ſmall rivulets running through them, which preſerve the water clear, the lakes having commonly a pebbly or rocky bottom.

Of theſe lakes *Windermere*, *Ulleſwater*, *Haws water*, *Ridal water*, *Elter water*, *Greſmere water*, and other leſſer lakes called *tarns*, as *Sunbiggin* tarn, *Ravenſtondale* tarn, *Whinfell* tarn, &c. will be noticed in their places. All theſe bodies of water abound with divers ſpecies of fiſh, as trout, eel, baſs, perch, tench, roach, pike, char, and divers others. The ſouth coaſt is pretty well furniſhed with ſea-fiſh, of which upwards of thirty different ſorts have been brought to Kendal market, till by the improvement of the town and port of Lancaſter the market for fiſh is conſiderably drawn that way[i].

This county long after the Conqueſt appears to have been covered with wood: but it was probably deſtroyed on purpoſe to prevent its affording ſhelter to the Scotch invaders. Large trunks of oak, fir, birch, and other trees, which ſhew the mark of the ax, lie near to their reſpective roots in the moſſes which have been formed over them by the ſtoppage of the water[k].

The *helm wind* is a phœnomenon peculiar to this county and the confines of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, about Ingleborough, Pendle, and Penigent. A rolling cloud hovers over the mountain tops for three or four days together when the reſt of the *Helm wind.*

[a] Burn's Hiſt. of Weſtmorland, 1, 2, 3. [b] Ib. p. 7. [c] Antiq. eccl. Br. 302. [d] Ib. p. 1.
[e] Burn, 3—6. Robinſon's Nat. Hiſt. of Cumb. and Weſtmor. [f] Burn, Ib. 6.
[g] Lel. VII. 62. [h] Stukeley, It. Cur. II. 39. Of the ſalmon in this county and Cumberland ſee Burn, I. 207, 208.
[i] Burn, Ib. 6, 7. [k] Ib. 7.

ſky

ſky is clear, and continues notwithſtanding the moſt violent hurricane and profound calm alternately ſucceeding each other[l].

The gentlemen's houſes in this county are large and ſtrong, generally built caſtlewiſe for ſecurity of themſelves and their tenants with their goods againſt the inroads of the Scots.

The great Roman road paſſed through this county from Stanemore to Brougham caſtle, and till the turnpike road was made it was very conſpicuous almoſt the whole length of its courſe, ſix yards broad, formed of three courſes of large ſquare ſtones, (the lowermoſt largeſt) or of gravel and flint as materials varied. *Maiden way*, ſo called perhaps from *Maiden caſtle* a ſmall fort at the firſt entrance over Stanemore, branched out from the other at Kirkby Thore, ſtretching northwards over the low end of Croſs fell to where it joined with the Picts wall in Northumberland. Beſides theſe two Roman roads there are in this county eight good turnpike ones[m].

The country though barren is populous, and the inhabitants civilized; which advantage Dr. Burn aſcribes to the inſtitution of ſmall ſchools in almoſt every village. Here are large remains of the antient feudal policy, retained longer in theſe parts by reaſon of the particular military tenure againſt the Scots. Theſe lands were firſt granted out in large diſtricts by William the Conqueror and his ſucceſſors to certain great Norman barons. Theſe parcelled them out to inferior lords, and they again granted them to individuals. And they ſeem to have extended this regulation as far as it would go. The ſoldier's eſtate from the number of antient tenements in the ſeveral manors appears to have been ſmall, as what perhaps would now let for about 10 or 12*l. per annum.* And beſides the general military ſervice in the king's wars at home and abroad, the tenants in the borders were liable to be called out in the particular ſervice againſt the Scots, at the command of the lords wardens of the marches. Even the very diverſions of the children ſtill have a reference to this border enmity. The boys to this day have a play called *Scotch and Engliſh*, an exact picture in miniature of the *raid* or *inroad*, and a very active and violent recreation[n].

The common people eat oaten bread as in Scotland, and oats are imported weekly out of Cumberland and the adjoining counties of York, Lancaſter, and Durham. They breed great numbers of cattle, and export largely butter and hams[o].

This county is divided into the barony of Kendal and the barony of Weſtmorland, in later times called the barony of *Appleby*. The former belongs to the dioceſe of Cheſter, the latter to that of Carliſle. In each barony we find two wards, being the diſtricts of the like number of high-conſtables, who preſided over the *wards* to be ſuſtained at certain fords and other places for repelling plundering parties out of Scotland. Two of theſe wards are in Kendal barony, Kendale and Lonſdale wards; and two in the bottom called Eaſt and Weſt wards. There was antiently a middle ward between the two laſt, but ſince watching and warding ceaſed it has fallen into the other two[p].

It is a miſtake that in antient times theſe parts paid no ſubſidy, being ſufficiently charged in the *border ſervice* againſt the Scots[q]; for we find all along collectors of the ſubſidies here granted both by clergy and laity from the reign of Edward III. downwards, and taking all the taxes together we ſhall find this county pays more to government in proportion to the wealth of the inhabitants than any county in the kingdom.

In the Domeſday ſurvey an account is taken of many places within the barony of Kendal, together with the adjoining places in Lancaſter and Yorkſhire, whereas of Weſtmorland properly ſo called no ſurvey was made, it being all waſted and deſtroyed and worth nothing. This barony extended a good way into that part which is now called the bottom of Weſtmorland, particularly into almoſt all the weſt part comprehending the greateſt part of the pariſhes of Barton, Lowther, and Morland. But now the boundary of Kendal barony as diſtinguiſhed from the bottom of Weſtmorland is the ſame nearly as the boundary of the ſeveral pariſhes of Greſmere and Kendal on one ſide and Barton, Shap, and Orton on the other. It is in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and has two rural deanries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonſdale, both of which extend into the adjoining parts of Lancaſter. The bottom of Weſtmorland is in the dioceſe of Carliſle, and is all one rural deanry called the deanry of Weſtmorland[r]. *Barony of Kendal.*

The general military tenure of this county was by homage, fealty, and cornage; which laſt ſeems peculiar to the border ſervice, and drew after it wardſhip, marriage, and relief, and the ſervice of this tenure was knight ſervice. *Cornage* was early converted into a pecuniary payment, and *White rent* was the lord's rent paid in *ſilver*. Scutage was another ſervice or compenſation in money inſtead of perſonal ſervice againſt the Scots. A knight's fee in theſe northern counties according to the regiſter of Wetheral priory was eſtimated not according to the quality but quantity of the land. According to that regiſter 10 *acres* made one *ferndell*, four ferndells a virgate (which is half a carucate), four virgates one hide, and four hides a knight's fee: ſo that the knight's fee in this caſe would amount to 640 acres. The value of theſe appears to have been aſcertained at the time of Magna Charta, which fixes the relief to be paid for a knight's fee at £.5, and as the relief in all the caſes there ſpecified was after the rate of a quarter of the yearly value of the fee, it follows that knight's fee was then eſtimated at £.20 *per ann.*[s]

The laſt tenure to be explained in this county, and which has puzzled former antiquaries, is *drengage*, which Dr. Burn proves to be the moſt ſervile of all tenures, in oppoſition to the *free* tenants, who were ſo called becauſe they were not villains or bondmen[t]. For other cuſtomary tenures in this county I muſt refer to Dr. Burn[t].

"In Weſtmorland is but one good market town Kendal.

[l] Burn, I. 7, 8.
[m] Burn, 8, 9.
[n] Ib. 9, 10.
[o] Ib. 11.
[p] Ib. 12, 13.
[q] G.
[r] Burn, 11, 12, 13.
[s] Ib. 14—20.
[t] Ib. 21.
[t] Ib. 22—26.

"called

" called *Kendale*, otherwiſe, as I wene, *Kirkby Kendale*.
" It hath the name of the river called *Kent*, *unde &*
" *Kendale*, *ſed emporium laneis pannis celeberrimum*.
" In the town is but one church: the circuit of the
" pariſh by the country adjacent hath many chapels
" and divers in the town itſelf. About half a mile
" off on the eaſt ſide of the town is on a hill a park
" longing to young M^r Par, the chiefeſt of that
" name, and there is a place as it were a caſtle[u]."

Kendal is a large town ſituated in a beautiful valley prettily cultivated and watered by the river Kent. The principal ſtreet is above a mile long, riſing north and ſouth; the houſes old and irregular, moſtly of ſtone plaiſtered, yet the whole has an appearance of neatneſs and induſtry: the number of inhabitants about 7000, chiefly engaged in manufacturing of linſeys, worſted ſtockings woven and knit, and a coarſe woollen cloth called *cottons*, ſent to Glaſgow and thence to Virginia for the uſe of the negroes. Theſe manufactures employ great quantities of wool from Durham and Scotland[x]. As early as Richard II. and Henry IV. we find ſpecial laws enacted on purpoſe for the regulating of *Kendale clothes*[y]. Kendal has a large weekly market. Elizabeth a. r. 18 erected it into a corporation by the name of aldermen and burgeſſes. Charles I. incorporated it with a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 20 burgeſſes[z]. This charter was ſurrendered to Charles II. who regranted it with a few alterations. Here was an hoſpital founded for lepers by Henry II. valued at *£.6 per annum*[a], and ſtill called the *Spittle*, and here is a freeſchool. The church is large, divided into five ailes, and has an altar-tomb with arms in a garter for ſir William Parr, grandfather to the marquis of Northampton and queen Catharine, who was born here. The pariſh comprehends 24 townſhips or conſtablewicks, and was antiently larger. North of the church is *Abbot hall*, formerly belonging to the abbot of St. Mary's abbey, York, patron of the living. Here were alſo four chapels[a]. A chapel of eaſe was erected 1754, by the legacy of the moſt benevolent Dr. Stratford, commiſſary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, with the reſidue of whoſe property 58 ſmall livings were augmented in this and the adjoining counties, and other charities performed[b]. The ruins of the caſtle are on the top of a high hill weſt of the town[c], and oppoſite to it is a large exploratory mount called *Caſtlehow hill*[d]; whether Roman or not is uncertain: it is flat at top ſurrounded by a ditch croſſed by another. Round the baſe a deep foſs and high dike ſtrengthened by two baſtions on the eaſt ſide. Dr. Stukeley[e] calls it Saxon. Immediately below it is a ſpot called *Battle place*[f].

Charles Stuart, 3d ſon of James duke of York, afterwards king James II. was created duke of Kendal 1664. Prince George of Denmark was created duke of Cumberland and earl of Kendal; and Meluſina Erengart Schulenberg, who had before been created ducheſs of Munſter in Ireland, was further honoured with the title of ducheſs of Kendal, counteſs of Glaſſenbury, and counteſs of Faverſham[3].

Kendal gave birth to Dr. Barnaby Potter biſhop of Cheſter, Dr. Chriſtopher Potter, provoſt of Queen's college, Oxford, and Dr. Thomas Shaw the traveller and principal of Edmund hall.

In *Helſington* chapelry is *Siſergh* hall, the ſeat of the Stricklands from the time of king John, a venerable old building, embattled, with a tower and guard-room. It is a room called the Queen's, with the royal arms, probably a retirement of Catharine Parr[g]. Siſergh.

Concangios is to be placed in Natland chapelry, below Kendal, at *Watercrook*, ſo called from a remarkable bend in the river; on the eaſt ſide of which is a ſquare fort, whoſe ramparts are very diſcernible, though the ditch has been levelled. It has been a large ſtation, ſix chains from north to ſouth and eight from eaſt to weſt, and contains near five acres, the angles rounded[h]. Urns have been found in a bank laid open by the river, alſo coins and ſeals, a lamp, and the inſcription below[i]; alſo an hypocauſt, miſcalled by Mr. Machel an oven[k]. Concangios.

The town ſeems to have ſtood between the fort and river, where they ſtill plough up foundations of freeſtone and cement. Two or three tumuli are near the ſtation, and the round artificial mount called *Caſtle hill*, on the weſt of the Kendal, is in ſight. Dr. Gale[l] has no ground for placing Brovonacæ here becauſe one copy of the Itinerary ſpells it *Broconaco*[m]. Here was a *numerus vigilum* in the Notitia.

In Mr. Guy's yard Dr. Stukeley ſaw a large altar with feſtoons and grapes on three ſides[n], and the top of an altar in the ſtable: at the end of the houſe a headleſs ſtatue, on whoſe head was formerly a crown, now loſt[o]; a portable altar ſeven inches and an half high, defaced by being uſed as a whetſtone; a Fauſtina large braſs, an intaglio of Mercury in a gold ring, another triple headed, and a third. He was told of a large braſs urn found with bones in it. Mr. Horſley has engraved a ſtone vaſe, moſt probably a font (N° XI.) The latter antiquary gives this inſcription built up in the end of a barn here:

P. AEL. P. F· SERG. BAS'
QD' LEG XX. W. VI. X'AN
ƨr· PRIVATVS LIBB· ƨr· HERC
M· LEG. VI. VIC. FC. C. SIC
SEPVLC· ALIVM· MORT
ERIT· INFER· F· D. D. N· N·
INS AI· I· S· VI·

which he thus reads:

Publius Aelius Publii filius Sergia [tribu] Baſſus quæſtor deſignatus legionis viceſimæ valentis victricis vixit annos . . . et Publius Privatus liberti & Hero . . . miles legionis ſextæ victricis faciundum curarunt. Siquis [in hoc] ſepulcrum alium

[u] Lel. VII. 62. [x] Pennant, I. 259. Stuk. II. 42. [y] 13 R. II. c. 10. 9 H. IV. c. 2. [z] G.
[a] Tan. 588. Burn, 75. [a] Burn, 74, 75. [b] Ib. 80. [c] Pennant ubi ſup.
[d] Horſl. 484. Burn, 81. [e] II. 40. [f] Penn. 261. [3] G.
[g] Burn, 103. Weſt, 195. [h] Stukeley, 14. Burn, 105. [i] Stuk. II. 39, 40.
[k] Burn, I. 105. [l] P. 40. [m] Horſl. 484. Penn. 261. [n] Horſl. Weſtm. ix.
[o] Ib. xii. Mr. Gale calls this a fine figure of a *Cupid* or *Genius*. MS. n. It is ſtill here. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, p. 191, calls it *Silenus*.

mort[uum

mort[uum intul]erit inferet fiſco dominorum noſtrorum . . . . . .

Mr. Ward[p] reads the end of the 1ſt and beginning of the 2d line, Baſſus *præfectus equitum deſignatus*; and the laſt word in l. 3. *heredes*. Perhaps the laſt line expreſſed the fine[q]. Gale[r] read it *Sergio Baſſo decurioni* legionis[s] — —*& privatus* libertu & herm— miles *emeritus*, &c. *ſi quis ſepulcro*, and in the laſt line only two or three ſtrokes as for the ſum.

Before the entrance of the fort is a tumulus[t]:

Above the ſtation nearer Kendal a little below the bridge is a place very ſuitable for the purpoſe, and ſtill called the *Watchfield*[u].

About a mile and an half from this fort was the *caſtrum exploratorum*, now called *Caſtle Steeds*, 60 feet by 120, having two ditches on the ſouth end and three on the north; the other ſides ſteep. At the bottom of the hill a large ſpring[x].

Godmond hall. In *Strickland Roger* another chapelry of Kendal remains at *Godmond hall* the tower in its original ſtate. The walls are upwards of two yards thick and ſtrongly cemented; the windows ſmall and croſſed with ſtrong iron bars: the loweſt floor is arched over; and the next above it laid with maſſy boards or planks groined into each other to prevent aſſaults from above: for the predatory parties did not proceed by way of ſap, but by a compendious method ſtrove to unroof the building, and let themſelves down by ropes and ladders[y].

Kentmere. At *Kentmere* was ſettled from the reign of John the antient family of Gilpin, from whom deſcended the pious Bernard, rector of Houghton le Spring, born here about 1517[z]. Their antient hall ſtill remains with a tower[a].

Burton in Kendal. In cleaning a field called *The Quamps* in *Dalton* hall demeſne near *Burton in Kendal*, 1774, were diſcovered foundations of large ſtones with door-ways in them, a copper pan, ſome ſmall ſtone mortars, and a great number of ſtone hand mills. Within a mile of theſe ruins are two old halls. A quarter of a mile ſouth-weſt of this ſpot was lately a ſmall mound and trench; and at about an equal diſtance to the north were dug up at the ſame time foundations of a like incloſure near 40 yards ſquare[b].

Levens. At *Levens*, the ſeat of the Redmans from John till Henry VII. is a fair ſtone bridge over the Kent, on the ſouth ſide of which river are ruins of an antient building now called *Kirkſtead*, ſaid to have been a temple of Diana, and near it are ruins of another building, which ſeems to have belonged to the ſame place. In the park well ſtocked with fallow deer and almoſt equally divided by the river is a ſpring called the Dropping well, that petrifies moſs, wood, leaves, &c.[c].

In the river Betha is one of the two *catadupæ* or waterfalls mentioned by Mr. Camden. The rock which croſſes the bed of the river 66 feet in breadth is 16 feet perpendicular, down which the water falls with a mighty noiſe. But in the ſummer ſeaſon the whole of the river is employed in carrying two corn mills[d].

The phænomenon of Levens and Betham fall is thus to be explained. When that which is to the north ſounds more loud and clear, the inhabitants look for ſour weather; when that to the ſouth, for rain; the ſouth-weſt winds blowing from the ſea bringing the vapors with them, and from the north-eaſt have the contrary effect[e].

Witherſlack. Weſt from hence lies *Witherſlack*, in which manor a fair parochial chapel was built and endowed by Dr. John Barwick, dean of Durham and St. Paul's, 1664, a native of the place, and conſecrated, 1671, by biſhop Wilkins, and dedicated to St. Paul[e].

Betham. *Betham*, the pariſh church, is at a great diſtance. "By Bitham is a greate park, and a goodly place in "it of the earle of Darby. By Bytham runneth Byth "water, a pretty river[g]." Below at the mouth of the river Betham is *Milthorp*, the only ſeaport in the county, to which the commodities imported are brought from Grange in Lancaſhire[4]. Here are two paper mills, as there was one near a century ago[h].

Milthorp.

Betham hall or caſtle, now in ruins, is thus deſcribed by the vicar of the place, 1762. "By an eaſy aſcent from the river we come to a gateway, being the grand entrance into the caſtle yard. Entering there we find ourſelves in a fine large open area, 70 yards long, by 44 in breadth. On the right appear to have been ſome buildings as low as the walls of the yard to the length of 98 feet, like barracks for ſoldiers. On the left we have a charming view of the caſtle ſtanding at the ſouth end of the area. The walls of the yard are three feet and an half thick, with loopholes for the archers at proper diſtances, 12 feet high below the parapet. The loopholes are about three feet from the ground, two feet and an half in height and breadth ſloping outwards to two inches and an half. The front of the houſe is in length 87 feet, of which the eaſt wing is 22, and the weſt 26; the remaining ſpace of 39 feet makes the hall, which is in breadth 25 feet. The windows in the hall are high up in the wall, and ſmall in proportion to the room, with much Gothick work about them. Indeed in all the old houſes in the country the windows, for the ſake of defence, have been ſmall, and ſtrongly ſecured with croſs bars of iron. The doors of the rooms are all little, and one above another through each ſtory. Up one pair of ſtairs there hath been a chapel with a back ſtaircaſe to it, whereby the tenants and neighbours might come to the chapel without diſturbing the family. Southward from the caſtle there is a fine deſcent, at the foot of which is a good ſpring that ſupplies two large ponds with water. Behind the houſe was the park, and in one of the walks there are the remains of a lodge, and near it a ſpring of good water, which Camden ſays had a petrifying quality, but there is little or no appearance of ſuch quality at preſent[h]."

[p] MS. n. [q] Horſl. 300. [r] Ant. p. 40.
[s] *Quæſtori ducenariorum* or *Duplariorum*. *Optioni decur.* V. Pitiſci Lex. v. *Optio*. Gale MS. penes me.
[t] Stuk. 41. [u] Burn, I. 106. [x] Stuk. II. 41—42.
[y] Burn. I. 132. [z] See his life by Mr. Gilpin. [a] Burn, Ib. 135—138.
[b] Gent. Mag. XLVI. 310. 1774. [c] Burn, Ib. 208. [d] Ib. 225, 226. [e] Ib.
[f] Ib. 231. [g] Lel. V. 85. [4] G. [h] Burn, 201, 202. [i] Ib. 225.

Betham was the ſeat of the family of the ſame name from Ralph de Betham, living in Henry II. till Anne daughter and heireſs of Roger de Betham, married ſir Robert Middleton of Leighton in Richard III. it continued in this family till about the time of Charles II. when ſir George Middleton left two coheirs, the eldeſt of which, Mary, married Somerfield Oldfield of Cheſhire, eſq whoſe ſon left two daughters, the eldeſt married Albert Hodgſon, eſq. who engaging in the rebellion of 1715 his eſtate was confiſcated. The youngeſt married Thomas Fletcher of Hutton Hall, eſq. A collateral branch of the family of Betham is ſtill exiſting near Penrith, of which the late Edward Betham, D. D. rector of Greenford, fellow of Eton college, &c. was the head. The eſtate went into the Derby family in the reign of Charles II.

Helſlack. Within this manor alſo is *Helſlack* tower, now in ruins. Helſlack moſſes are remarkable for the ant or piſmire. About the middle of Auguſt, when they take wing, 1000 ſea maws may be ſeen here catching theſe inſects. The neighbours call them the *piſmire fleet*. In theſe moſſes are found, as in many others, large trees lying in all directions at

Arnſide. five feet depth. In this diviſion likewiſe is *Arnſide* tower, the walls thereof not yet much decayed. Theſe towers ſeem to have been erected to guard the bay; as there are on the oppoſite ſide the veſtiges of *Broughton* tower and *Bazin* tower, ſo there is *Caſtle head* upon the iſland in Lindal Pow, and higher up the moſſes of Methop, Ulva, and Foulſham were inacceſſible. In the centre of the bay is Peel caſtle.

Haverbrack In *Haverbrack* park is a ſmall hill, on the top of which was formerly a circular caſtle, whence it is ſtill called *Caſtle hill*, and the ſide thereof *Caſtle bank*[k].

Windermere water. The large lake called *Windermere water* is in Applethwaite diviſion. The iſlands within it are all in Windermere pariſh. The rector hath for time immemorial had a pleaſure boat upon it; and he hath a preſcription of ſo much a boat, in lieu of all the tithe fiſh that are caught in the lake.

This lake is from one to two miles broad, and extends with crooked banks for the ſpace of about thirteen miles, but in a ſtraight line drawn from one end to the other, perhaps not above eight or nine miles, being in ſome places of a wonderful depth, and of a clear pebbly bottom; breeding good ſtore of fiſh, as eels, trouts (both common and grey), pikes, baſs or perch, ſkellies, and particularly *char*, which is a fiſh generally about nine inches long, the rareneſs of which fiſh occaſions many pots of it to be ſent to London and other places yearly as preſents. There are three ſorts of chars; firſt, the male, being large, with a red belly, but the fiſh thereof ſomewhat white within, having a ſoft roe, and theſe are called *milting* chars; ſecondly, the female, being alſo large, with not ſo red a belly, but the fiſh thereof very red within, having its belly full of hard roes or ſpawn, called *roneing* chars; thirdly, the female being not ſo large nor ſo red on the outſide, but the reddeſt within, having no roes in its belly, and theſe are called *gelt* chars.

Sir Daniel Fleming ſays, there are no chars to be found ſave only in this lake and Coningſton Water. Some other waters (he ſays) pretend to have chars in them, as Buttermere in Cumberland, and Ulleſwater, which is between Weſtmorland and Cumberland; but theſe are generally eſteemed by knowing perſons to be only *caſe*, a kind of fiſh ſomewhat like unto a char, but not near ſo valuable; but the owners of the fiſhery in Ulleſwater do not aſſent to this poſition.

The fiſhery in the lake is farmed by ſeveral perſons, who altogether pay to the king's receiver for fiſhing 6*l.* a year, or for the fiſhing and ferry together, £.6. 13*s.* 8*d.*; and ſo it deſcends to their executors or adminiſtrators.

The fiſhing is divided into three *Cables* as they call them: 1. The *high cable*, from the water head to the char bed, half a mile above Culgarth. 2. The *middle cable*, from thence to below the ferry. 3. The *low cable*, from thence to Newby. And in each cable there are four fiſheries.

Out of this lake there yearly paſſes up the river Routhey many very large trouts, and up the river Brathey great ſtore of caſe, which are like the char, but ſpawn at another ſeaſon of the year. And although theſe two rivers do run a good way together in one channel before they diſembogue into Windermere water, and are both very clear and bottomed alike, yet ſcarce ever any trouts are found in Brathey, or caſe in Rowthey. Some few ſalmon alſo, at the ſpawning ſeaſon, come from the ſea through the lake and up the river Rowthey, but none ever up Brathey.

Water fowl in great plenty reſort to this lake, eſpecially in winter; ſuch as wild ſwans, wild geeſe, ducks, mallard, teal, widgeons, didappers, *gravyes* (which are larger than ducks, and build in hollow trees), and many others.

In this lake are ſeveral iſlands; the largeſt of which is now called *Long-holme*, but antiently it was called *Wynandermere* iſland.

Amongſt the eſcheats in 21 Edward III. there is an order, that the wood in the iſland of Wynandermere called *Brendwood* (that is fire-wood, from the Saxon bpennan, to burn), ſhall not be ſeveral but common to all the free tenants of Kirkby in Kendale, and of Strikland, Croſthwaite, Croke, and others, as well to depaſture with all their cattle, as to take houſe-bote and key-bote at their will without the view of the foreſters.

Unto whom this iſland was firſt granted in fee by the crown we have not found. It belonged in after-times to the Philipſons of Crooke; and was ſold by Frances daughter and ſole heir of ſir Chriſtopher Phillipſon, ſon of Huddleſton Philipſon, to Mr. Thomas Brathwaite of Crooke, who ſold the ſame to one Mr. Floyer, who ſold to Mr. Thomas Barlow, whoſe brother and heir Mr. Robert Barlow ſold the ſame to Thomas Engliſh, eſq.

This iſland contains about 30 acres of ground,

[k] Burn, 227.

moſt

moſt of it arable; and had an handſome neat houſe in the middle of it called the *Hole-houſe*; which in the civil wars was beſieged by colonel Briggs for eight or ten days, until, the ſiege of Carliſle being raiſed, Mr. Huddleſton Phillipſon of Crooke, to whom it belonged, haſtened from Carliſle, and relieved his brother Robert in Holme-houſe. The next day being Sunday Mr. Robert Philipſon, with three or four more, rode to Kendal to take revenge of ſome of the adverſe party there, paſſed the watch, and rode into the church, up one aile and down another, in expectation to find one particular perſon there whom they were very deſirous to have met with. Our author, Mr. Machel, who was a royaliſt, out of delicacy, did not chuſe to name him as he was then living, but probably it was colonel Briggs. But, not finding him, Robert was unhorſed by the guards in his return, and his girths broken; but his companions relieved him by a deſperate charge; and, clapping his ſaddle on without any girth, he vaulted into the ſaddle, killed a centinel, and galloped away, and returned to the iſland by two of the clock. Upon the occaſion of this and other like adventures he obtained the appellation of Robin *the devil*. He was killed at laſt in the Iriſh wars at the battle of Waſhford.

Upon this iſland there is a remarkable echo; and, for hearing the ſame in perfection, Mr. Barlow provided two ſmall cannon; on the exploſion whereof towards the rock on the weſt ſide of the water, there is firſt a burſt of the ſound upon the rock, exactly ſimilar to the firſt exploſion by lightning, then, after an intermiſſion of about three ſeconds, a ſudden rattling of thunder to the left. And after another intermiſſion, when one imagines all to be over, a ſudden rumbling to the right, which paſſes along the rock, and dies away not diſtinguiſhable from diſtant thunder.

St. Mary Holme, otherwiſe called *Lady Holme*, is another iſland in this lake, ſo denominated from a chapel built antiently therein, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin.

By an inquiſition after the death of Joan de Coupland the jurors found, that ſhe died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the chapel of St. Mary Holme within Wynandermere, which was valued at nothing, becauſe the land that had belonged to the ſame had of old time been ſeized into the lord's hand, and laid within the park of Calvgarth.

Amongſt the returns made by the commiſſioners to inquire of colleges, chapels, free chantries, and the like, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. there is the "free chapel of Holme and Winandermere."

This iſland belonged to the Philipſons of Calgarth, and ſtill goes along with the Calgarth eſtate. There are no ruins of the chapel remaining. It is a very ſmall iſland. The chapel would cover near half of it. It is a rock with ſome few ſhrubs growing upon it in the middle of the lake, wonderfully adapted to contemplation and retirement.

There is another iſland antiently called *Roger Holme*, which is of the Lumley fee; whereof William de Thweng died ſeiſed in 14 Edward III. It was granted by Henry VIII. with the reſt of the Lumley fee to Allan Bellingham, eſq. and now belongs (with the other Bellingham eſtates in Weſtmorland) to the preſent earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.

About the year 1634, there were 47 perſons drowned in this lake in paſſing the ferry, coming homewards from Hawkſhead market on a ſtorm ariſing [k].

At the upper corner of Windermere water, not far from the preſent town of Ambleſide, lies the carcaſe of an antient city with large ruins of walls, and without the walls the rubbiſh of old buildings in many places: adjoining to which and opening to the water has been a fort of an oblong figure 165 by 100 yards, fortified with a ditch and rampart. Pieces of bricks, little urns, glaſs phials, Roman coins, round ſtones like mill-ſtones, of which ſoldered together they were wont to make pillars [for hypocauſts], and the paved ways leading to it, are undeniable teſtimonies of its being a work of the Romans. And to this place Mr. Horſley ſuppoſes the military ways to have gone which paſs by Pap caſtle and through Grayſtock park [l]. This fort is guarded on the weſt by the conflux of the rivers Rowthey and Brathey, on the ſouth by Windermere, a high rock at a ſmall diſtance intercepted the north wind, and being fortified with a ditch and rampart it was only acceſſible from the ſouth-eaſt [m].

Mr. Ward ſuppoſed the name of this ſtation DICTIS, and removed AMBOGLANA to *Burdoſwald* [n], it being placed by the Notitia *ad lineam valli*. Among other pieces of antiquity diſcovered in this fort, were ſeveral Roman coins in all metals, which make part of the cabinet given by deed, 1674, by Mr. Thomas Brathwate to the univerſity of Oxford [s], many of them found in *Barran's ring*, a ſquare fort in this lordſhip.

The choir of the pariſh church of *Windermere* is adorned with a beautiful window, ſaid to have been purchaſed by the pariſhioners from Furneſs abbey at the diſſolution, repreſenting in ſeven compartments the Crucifixion, St. George and St. Catharine, and two mitred abbots, with the arms of England in Edward III. and of various benefactors [o].

At a place called *Spying How* in *Troutbeck* conſtabulary, was a heap of ſtones called the *Raiſe*, which, being removed to make fences, diſcovered a cheſt of four ſtones, one on each ſide, and one at each end, full of human bones. There is another very large heap called *Woundale Raiſe* [p].

Hugal hall, near Winandermere in Haveby pariſh, was the eſtate of the Collinſons, of whom was Peter Collinſon the naturaliſt, who died 1768, aged 75 [q]. Hugal hall.

Ambleſide is a ſmall town, whoſe inhabitants knit and ſpin for Kendal market [r]. It is in Windermere and Greſmere pariſh, and has a chapel augmented Ambleſide.

k Burn. I. 184. A map of this lake by P. Craſthwaite, 1783, is ſold on the ſpot.
l Ib. 188.
m Weſt's Furneſs, p. xlii.
n Horſl. 483.
s G. Burn, I. 193, 194.
o Weſt. Ib. 95. Burn, I. 178.
p Burn, I. 188.
q Fothergill's account of him.
r Penn. 1769. 36.

by

by queen Anne's bounty [r], and a ſchool founded by Mr. John Kelwich, 1723.

Ridal. A mile north of Ambleſide, in Greſmere pariſh, is *Ridal* hall, a large antient ſeat of the Flemings, to whom this manor deſcended from the Lancaſters in Henry IV. The late ſir Daniel Fleming communicated many particulars relating to this and the preceding county to biſhop Gibſon.

The Flemings were originally of Furneſs in Lancaſhire, from a younger branch of whom the preſent family here deſcended. Sir Daniel was created a baronet about 4 Anne. His 5th ſon George was biſhop of Carliſle, to whom the title deſcended, but is now enjoyed by ſir Daniel, who married his couſin the only daughter and heireſs of the late ſir Michael, whoſe father reſtored the original orthography of the name *le* Fleming. Rydal hall is a large old building, erected at different times, and intended to be rebuilt by the preſent owner. Here two beautiful caſcades, *Ridall water* and *Greſmere lake*, to which the river Rothey ſerves as one common outlet, are objects of a traveller's curioſity. This country abounds in wood which is much uſed in the iron works [s].

Ridall head in this lordſhip is a very high mountain, from whence in a clear day may be ſeen Lancaſter caſtle and much further [u].

Dunmal Raiſe. On a high paſs between the hills near Rydal is a large Carnedd called *Dunmail Wray's ſtones*, collected in memory of a defeat given, 946, to a petty king of Cumberland by Edmund I. who gave his territory to Malcolm king of Scotland, on conſideration he preſerved the peace of the North of England [t]. The map makes it *nine ſingle* ſtones.

Dunmal Raiſe is a large mountain, great part whereof is in Greſmere pariſh, and is ſo called from a great heap or raiſe of ſtones by the road ſide, which divides Cumberland from this county, thrown together either by Dunmail king of Cumberland as a mark of the utmoſt border of his kingdom, or by ſome other in memory of him [u].

In making a turnpike road from Ambleſide to Keſwic, about five or ſix years ago, they found an urn with bones and aſhes in it, now in the poſſeſſion of Humphrey Senhouſe of Netherhall, eſq.

Lonſdale. *Lonſdale* gave title of viſcount to ſir John Lowther baron Lowther, who was ſucceeded by his ſons Richard and Henry [x]. It alſo gave title of earl to ſir James Lowther, bart. who was ſo created, 1704, and now gives title of earl to ſir William Lowther viſcount Lowther, created earl of Lonſdale this preſent year, 1807.

"About the borders of Weſtmorland and Lan-
"caſtreſhire be many dales, and in one of them a
"broke giving name to the dale [x]." Q. *Loneſdale.*

The river Lune riſing a little above *Ravenſtondale*, or *Riſſendale*, runs by *Lang gill*, where was born the learned Dr. Barlow, biſhop of Lincoln, diſtinguiſhed by his great reading and his zeal againſt popery [8]. After receiving the *Birckbeck* it runs down by a field called *Gallaber*, where ſtands *Brandreth ſtone*, a red ſtone about an ell high with two croſſes cut deep on one ſide. The tradition of the inhabitants makes it the mere ſtone between the Engliſh and Scots, and it is worthy obſervation, that it is about the ſame diſtance from Scotland as *Rere croſs* on Stanemore, of which ſee before in Richmondſhire [9]. It may be the ſtone of which Leland VII. 63. ſays, "There is "in Weſtmorland as it is ſaid a famous ſtone as a "limes of old time, inſcribed." Brandreth ſtone.

Orton, or *Overton*, is a vicarage belonging formerly to Coniſhead priory, Lancaſhire, after the diſſolution to the crown, and by purchaſe from the latter ſettled in feoffees, who preſent, and the biſhop of Carliſle inſtitutes. The late Dr. Richard Burn, chancellor of the dioceſe of Carliſle, author of the Juſtice of Peace, and a ſyſtem of eccleſiaſtical law, and joint editor of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of this county and Cumberland in 2 vols. 4to. 1777, held it near 50 years to his death, Nov. 20, 1785. Here is a market granted by Edward I. and confirmed by Oliver Cromwell, 1655, who, 1678, granted two fairs. Behind Orton Scarr, which is famed for dotterels, on a large tract of naked rocks in a ſolitary place, is a place called *Caſtle folds*, ſtrongly walled about, and containing about one acre and a half, to ſhelter cattle in caſe of inroads, and at the higheſt corner has been a fort for the keepers. Near *Raiſgill* hill is a tumulus in a regular circle near 100 yards in circumference, about three high, compoſed of looſe ſtones, and covering a large ſtone, ſupported by one other on each ſide, and under it a human ſkeleton, with the bones of ſeveral others round about [y]. Orton.

A little above *Rownthwait*, on the north ſide of *Jeffery mount*, is a ſmall ſpring called *Gondſike*, which continually caſts up ſmall ſilver like pieces of ſpangles [10]. In the moſſes here abouts are dug up ſubterraneous trees [11].

At *Tebay* is a freeſchool, endowed, 1672, by Mr. Robert Adamſon, who was born at *Rownthwait* [z], and was likewiſe a benefactor to the church at Orton, and near it a mount called *Caſtle how*, with a trench thrown up to check the inroads of the Scots; as was another of the ſame name at *Greenholm*; both which mounts commanded the two great roads [a]. *Green* mount is the name of a fort in Lowth [b]. See alſo the *Green lanes*, a Roman road in Lancaſhire and Middleſex. At Greenholm a ſchool was founded by George Gibſon, gent. 1733, who died in the ſame year [c]. Tebay.

The river *Eden* riſes in this county at *Morvill Hugh-ſeat* or *Hugh Morvill's hill*, from one of that name lord of Weſtmorland [d]. This is a large round hill, where Anne counteſs of Pembroke erected a ſtone pillar, and on one of the ſtones is this inſcription: A. P. 1664 [e]. Eden r.

Pendragon caſtle belonged to the Cliffords from the beginning of Edward II. and now again reduced to bare walls, four yards thick and embat- Pendragon caſtle.

[r] Burn, I. 189. [s] Ib. 150—174. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, 79. 82. Mr. Gray's letters.
[6] G. [t] Penn. 37. Weſt's Guide, 84. [u] Burn, Ib. 149. [7] G.
[x] Lel VII. 63. [8] G. [9] G. [y] Burn, I. 481—492.
[10] G. [11] G. [z] Ib. 485. G. [a] G. Burn. I. 491. 493.
[b] Wright, I. xxi. See *Green caſtle* in this county, p. 159. [c] G. Burn, 485.
[d] G. See before, p. 150. [e] Burn, I. 561.

"tled

tled, was rebuilt, 1660, by Ann Clifford counteſs dowager of Pembroke, Dorſet, and Montgomery, with three other antient ſeats of her anceſtors in this county; in which ſhe kept up the antient hoſpitality by removing from one to the other, and diffuſed her charity all over the county[f]. Over the entrance of the caſtle is this inſcription:

"This Pendragon caſtle was repaired by the lady "Anne Clifford, counteſſe dowager of Pembroke, "Dorſett, and Montgomerie, baroneſſe Clifford, "Weſtmerland, and Veſcie, high ſheriffeſſe by in- "heritance of the county of Weſtmerland, and lady "of the honour of Skepton in Craven in the year "1660; ſo as ſhe came to lye in it herſelf for a "little while in October 1661, after it had layen "ruinus without timber or any covering, ever ſince "the year 1541. Iſaiah, chap. lviii. ver. 12."

"God's name be praiſed."

She built alſo the bridge over Eden nigh the caſtle, and repaired the chapel, 1663, after it had laid waſte and ruinous ſome 50 or 60 years, endowing it with lands in Cawtley near Sedberg, to the yearly value of £.11 *per annum* for ever, and in 1714 it was augmented with queen Anne's bounty. The caſtle was demoliſhed by Thomas earl of Thanet about 1685. It is waſhed on the eaſt by the Eden, and on the other ſide are great trenches, as if its founder meant to draw the water round it. But tradition ſays the attempt failed; and, according to the old provincial rhyme,

Let Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run where Eden ran[12].

Wharton houſe. *Wharton houſe* has been the ſeat of its family from the reign of Edward I.; and they have been lords of Croglin hall in Cumberland, and patrons of that rectory above 400 years[g]. Thomas was created a baron by Henry VIII. for his ſurpriſing conduct and ſucceſs in the entire defeat of the Scots at Solom moſs; which victory, in all its circumſtances, was perhaps one of the moſt conſiderable the Engliſh ever gained over the forces of the neighbouring kingdom. Edward VI. in recompence of that eminent ſervice granted this lord an augmentation of his paternal coat, a border engrailed O. charged with legs of lions in ſaltire G. armed Az.[h] He died 1568, and was buried in the church of Kirkby Stephen, where is a monument for him and his two wives. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, who died 1572, had for ſucceſſor his ſon Philip, who dying 1625, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Philip, ſon of ſir Thomas, who died in his father's life-time[i]. Philip died and was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, who was advanced to the honour of viſcount Winchendon and earl of Wharton, and afterwards marquis of Wharton, and died 1715. His only ſon and ſucceſſor was created duke of Wharton, and died 1731[13].

The village of Wharton was demoliſhed long ago to make room for the park, and the hall is now deſolate and in ruins[k].

Kirkby Stephen. *Kirkby Stephen* is a conſiderable market-town, where the ſtockings made in and near it are ſold. Here is a freeſchool, founded by Thomas firſt lord Wharton in the reign of Elizabeth[l].

Muſgrave. The villages of *Great* and *Little Muſgrave* may ſeem rather to derive their name from the family, their name being taken from their office *Muſgrave*, or *Moſgreve*, equivalent to *Warden of the Marches*, which office they held, and not improbably the ſame with *Markgrave*[14]. They are as old here as Peter Muſgrave in the reign of Stephen. Richard Muſgrave his lineal deſcendant was created knight of the bath, and a baronet, by James I. His ſon Philip diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the king's ſide in the civil war, and defended the iſle of Man for the counteſs of Derby, and, at the Reſtoration, had a warrant for creating him baron Muſgrave of Hartley caſtle, but never took out the patent. The preſent baronet John Charles is the 6th in lineal deſcent from him. The family burial-place is at Eden-hall, repaired and beautified by ſir Richard Muſgrave the 1ſt baronet, who died and was buried at Naples 13 James I.[m] The late ſir Chriſtopher Muſgrave in a great meaſure demoliſhed the noble pile, and employed the materials on his ſeat at Eden hall[n].

Winton. *Winton* in Kirkby Stephen pariſh gave birth to Dr. John Langhorn, well known by his various eſſays in verſe and proſe, and to Dr. Richard Burn before mentioned[o].

Harcla *caſtle*. *Harcla* caſtle was granted to ſir Thomas Muſgrave on the attainder of Andrew de Harcla earl of Carliſle. It was enlarged.

Verteræ. *Verteræ* is no doubt rightly fixed at *Brough*. The courſe of the military way is abſolutely certain; the remains are generally ſo grand, and it is ſo rarely interrupted, and then only for ſo ſhort a ſpace, that we never have the leaſt difficulty about it[p].

Wart hill, a beacon hill[q].

Brough. The town is divided into two, *upper* or *church Brough* [or *weſtern*], where ſtands the church, which had very rich painted windows[r], and of which Robert Eglesfield, founder of Queen's college, Oxford, was rector, and procured the appropriation thereof from king Edward III. to the ſaid college. Here alſo ſtands the caſtle [a high ſquare tower and not unlike Richmond caſtle], and the fort mentioned by Camden called *Cæſar's tower*. The caſtle having been burnt to the ground 1521, was rebuilt 1661 by the counteſs of Pembroke before mentioned, and was again reduced to a ruin by Thomas earl of Thanet 1695[s]. Near the bridge is a medicinal water. The other part is called *Lower* or *Market Brough*, from the inconſiderable market held there every Thurſday[15]. The chapel here is now a freeſchool.

[f] See her portrait in Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 358, pl. XLIV. See alſo before, p. 280.
[g] Reg. Halton ep. Carl. p. 154. [h] See before, p. 288. [12] G.
[13] G. [i] Dugd. II. 38.
[14] G. [k] Burn, I. 558—561. [l] G. Burn, I. 542. Gent. Mag. XXIV. 230, 1754.
[m] Burn. I. 590—599. [n] Ib. 544—547. [o] Ib. 549, 550.
[p] Horſl. 410. Burn, I. 577. [q] Gale, MS. n. [r] Burn, I. 572, 573. [s] Ib. 579.
[15] G.

Appleby.

" *Appleby* is the ſhire town, but now it is but a " poor village having a ruinous caſtle wherein the " priſoners are kept[t]."

Mr. Horſley removes *Aballaba* to *Water-croſs* on the Wall; the ſtation being placed *per lineam valli*[u]. It occurs alſo on lord Hertford's Roman cup, under the name of *Avallava*, as it is alſo ſpelt in Ravennas[x]. Appleby being thus out of the wall, yet, from the antiquities found there, and the Roman road a ſtation, he[y] determines it to be GALACUM of the Itinerary, which ever ſince Mr. Camden's time has been placed at Kirby Thor or Whellop caſtle.

It is now the beſt corn market in the county[16], and has three fairs, makes a neat compact appearance at a diſtance; the principal ſtreet broad, with a good inn fronting the market-croſs, which ſtands aukwardly in the middle of the ſtreet. The church is but ſmall, but has a moſt delicate monumental figure of Margaret counteſs of Cumberland, mother to Anne Clifford before-mentioned, with theſe comprehenſive lines under the epitaph:

" Who Faith, Love, Mercy, noble Conſtancy,
To God, to Virtue, to Diſtreſs, to Right,
Obſerv'd, expreſs'd, ſhew'd, held religiouſly,
Hath here this monument thou ſeeth in ſight,
The cover of her earthly part; but, paſſenger,
Know Heaven and Fame contain the beſt of her."

Alſo an altar-tomb for her daughter; over which is a tablet with the ſucceſſion and arms of the lords and earls of Weſtmorland from Robert Vipont to herſelf. The entrance to the yard is by a handſome colonade built by Dr. Thomas Smith, biſhop of Carliſle. This church and that of Bongate adjoining were repaired by the liberality of the aforeſaid counteſs of Pembroke. On the north ſide of the ſtreet is an hoſpital founded for 12 poor women, and another by Anne counteſs of Pembroke 1653[z]. The caſtle, now the ſeat of the earl of Thanet, is a ſquare tower, ſurrounded by modern apartments, built by Thomas lord Clifford in Henry IV. and repaired by the counteſs; in which are curious portraits, armour, and tapeſtry. The aſſizes are now held in the town-hall, and the gaol is at the end of the bridge[17].

At the ſchool here eſtabliſhed by queen Elizabeth were bred biſhops Barlow, Bedel, and Smith, which laſt was a great benefactor. It has flouriſhed to the preſent time, and furniſhed near half the foundation of Queen's college, Oxford, for the laſt 50 years[a]. The curious collection of inſcriptions made here by Mr. Camden's friend Bainbridge were diſperſed or ſtolen at the rebuilding of the ſchool in this century, except thoſe to be ſpecified. So little conſolation have collectors who labour for incurious or ungrateful poſterity!

" Upon a front of a little building made of ſtone by Mr. Reginald Bainbrigg in 1602, he being then ſchoolmaſter of the freeſchool of Appleby, are placed divers ſtones having Roman inſcriptions upon them; which he (being much affected to thoſe antiquities) had got together from ſeveral parts of this county, as alſo out of Northumberland and Cumberland. They are placed in two ranks, twelve in the one and eight in the other. There is one alſo above towards the roof; and another on a coyne-ſtone looking towards the ſouth. There are two more alſo on the front of the ſchool-houſe, viz. on each ſide of the doore one.

" The letters upon ſome of theſe ſeeme to haue been cut deeper, by direction of the ſayd Mr. Bainbrigg, in reſpect they were allmoſt worne out by time.

" Of ſome of theſe Mr. Camden hath printed the copyes in his Britannia, which were communicated to him by this ſchoolmaſter, as he acknowledgeth.

" There are three other ſtones, viz. one ſtanding juſt ouer the doore of the ſayd building, and the other adjoyning to it towards the ſouth, whereon are theſe following inſcriptions, cut by direction of the ſayd Mr. Bainbrigg, viz.

ABALLABA QVAM C. C.
FLVIT ITVNIA STATIO FVIT
RO: TEM M. AVR. AVREL.
HANC VASTAVIT FF
GVIL. R. SCOT 1176
HIC PESTIS SÆVIT 1598
OPP. DESERT. MERCAT'
AD GILSHAVGHLIN F.
DEVM TIME.

D. O. M.
D. L. L. M. REGINALDVS
BAINBRIG QVI DOCVIT.
HIC. ANN. XXII. ÆT. S. 57. 1602.
H. M. S. V. P.

ROBERTO LANG
TON ET MILLIONI
SPEIVCER QVI
APLE|BEIÆ F. f.
HANC. SCOLAM
H.M.OB.M.P.R.B.P.

DE REPVELICA BENE MERERE
PVLCHRVM EST.

C. C. in the 4th line in *circumfluit*, F. F. in the 4th *funditus*, and the laſt F. *fuit*. So that here we have its Roman antiquity, its devaſtation by war and peſtilence, and the removal of the market to Gilſhaughlin four or five miles north-weſt of the town in *Cliburn* pariſh.

" The other ſtones which are placed on the front of this building, all except two, I take to be copies made by the ſaid Reginald Bainbrig, from ſeverall originals which he found in ſundry places of this country and the parts adjacent; moſt of which are publiſhed by Mr. Camden, if not all[b]."

Appleby has ſeveral evidences of its antient ſplendour. Henry I. gave it privileges equal to York, that city's charter being granted, as is pretended, in

[t] Lel. VII. 62. [u] P. 108. 154. [x] Ib. 530. [y] P. 454. [16] G.
[z] Burn, 319. [17] G. [a] Burn, 332.
[b] From a MS. paper in my poſſeſſion ſigned H. T. probably Hugh Todd.

the

the forenoon, and this in the afternoon, of the ſame day. Henry II. granted them another charter of like immunities, as did Henry III. in whoſe time here was an exchequer. Theſe privileges were in all points like thoſe of York, and confirmed by ſucceeding kings. When it was firſt governed by a mayor does not appear; but here was one in the reign of Edward I. with two provoſts, who ſeem to have been formerly equal to ſheriffs or bailiffs, and ſigned the public acts of the town with the mayor[c], though now they only attend him with halberds. Bromton mentions *Aplebyſchire*, which ſeems to imply that it had then ſheriffs of its own, as moſt cities had, though now we call them bailiffs. For 2 Edward I. in a confirmation charter to Shap abbey, we find this ſubſcription: *Teſte Thoma filio Johannis tunc vicecomite de Apelby*. The Scotch wars by degrees reduced this town. It was burnt 22 Henry II. and again 11 Richard II. when of 2200 burgages by due computation of the fee-farm rents, there remained not above $\frac{1}{10}$th, as appears by an inquiſition in the town cheſt. Since that time it never recovered itſelf, but lay diſmembered like ſo many ſeparate villages which could not be known, except by records, to have belonged to the ſame body. For though *Burgh gate* is ſpoken of as the principal ſtreet, yet *Bon gate*, *Battle burgh*, *Dongate*, *Scattergate*, are all members of it, and that it was antiently of greater extent appears from the *Burrals* near a mile from it, which word being a corruption of *Burrow walls* may prove its having been walled about, becauſe the town walls of Bath are called *Burrals*, and ruins of buildings have been dug up two or three miles from the preſent town[d]. The condition and misfortunes of this place are recited in the inſcription before mentioned in the ſchool-houſe garden.

The Viponts and Cliffords (anceſtors on the mother's ſide to the earls of Thanet) have been lords of the country, and flouriſhed at this place for above 400 years[e]. Here was a houſe of White Friars founded 1281, and near it an hoſpital of St. Nicholas[f].

Buley *caſtle*. *Buley* caſtle is ſaid to have been erected at different times by ſeveral biſhops, and there is remaining an account of ſeveral ordinations held there[18]. It is now a mean and ruinous building[g].

Crackenthorp. From thence the Eden runs to *Crackenthorp hall*, a ſeat pleaſantly ſituated on its eaſt bank belonging to the Machels, a family of good note in this county from the Conqueſt to the preſent time. About it lie ſeveral conſiderable camps, and many antiquities found thereabouts and in other parts of the county were collected and preſerved by Mr. Thomas Machel, brother to Hugh Machel, lord of the manor, and late miniſter of Kirkby Thor, who intended a hiſtory of this county[19].

Nigh the way-ſide between Crackenthorp and Kirkby Thore, on the ſide of the Roman road, is a large Roman camp, 300 yards by 150, having three entrances on each ſide and at each end, with bulwarks before them, and at about a bowſhot diſtance further by the way-ſide is a ſmall fort called *Maidenhold*, which ſeems to have been a guard-houſe or watch tower to the camp, and, by its name, may poſſibly have ſome relation to the *Maidenway* at Kirkby Thore and *Maiden caſtle* upon Stainmore[h]. At *Machel's bank*, about 10 yards from the Roman way, were diſcovered in ditching three urns with burnt bones and aſhes contiguous to each other, in a triangular form, in the middle of a round pit of clay made for the purpoſe about a yard deep, compaſſed with burnt bones and black aſhes to within a foot of the ſurface, the remainder being cloſed up with earth. About 40 or 50 yards diſtant from theſe was another ſimilar pit full of aſhes and burnt bones without any urns[i].

Mr. Ward[k] places BROVONACÆ at Kirby Thor, Brough being ten miles from thence as *Verteræ* is from *Brovonacæ*. The altar mentioned by Mr. Camden is now worked up in the end of the old ſchool houſe at Appleby, and under a modern inſcription H. M. EST GALLAGI, *Hoc monumentum eſt Gallagi*, probably by Mr. Bainbridge before-mentioned. Mr. Machel in Phil. Tranſ. N° 158, deſcribes a patera found here inſcribed ---TIAN IMP--- Coins, urns, and other antiquities, have alſo been found here[l]. In 1753 was found in a ſtone wall of a field near the parſonage houſe the upper half of an altar, inſcribed, BROVONACÆ. Kirkby Thor.

IOVI SERAPI
L[G]ALENVS [O]FALF

Another beginning ANTONIA. There are likewiſe other Roman letters and ſculptures upon ſeveral of the door lintels, in the ſame town, which Mr. Horſley has omitted[m].

The manor houſe, as well as moſt of the town of *Kirkby Thor*, have been built out of the remains of *Whelp caſtle*, of which there are now ſcarce any remains. The main body of it ſtood in a place called the *Burwens*, on a riſing ground at the bank of the rivulet called *Troutbeck*, not far from the river Eden. The ſquare incloſure, called the *High Burwens*, ſeems to have been the area of it, containing eight ſcore yards in diameter, now ploughed and cultivated, and the outer buildings to have run along the ſaid rivulet, at leaſt as far as to the fulling mill, or further beyond the Roman way, and ſo up the weſt ſide of the high ſtreet, about 160 yards, and thence again in a ſtraight line to the weſt angle of the ſaid area. In all theſe places have been found conduits under ground, vaults, pavements, tiles, and ſlates with iron nails in them, foundations of walls both of brick and ſtone, coins, altars, urns, and other earthen veſſels. Mr. Machel found 1687 among the foundations a wall made up of four others of hewn ſtone, each two feet four inches thick: in another part an altar inſcribed FORTVNAE SERVATRICI: alſo ſome leaden pipes, and a drain through the wall Whelp *caſtle*.

[c] E cartis Machellorum de Crackenthorp.
[d] Burn, I. 309.
[e] Tan. 588.
[f] Burn, ubi ſup.
[g] Burn, 456.
[18] G.
[19] G.
[h] On the etymology of theſe names ſee Mr. Pegge in Gent. Mag. XXV. 273. 1755.
[i] Burn, I. 351, 352.
[k] Horſl. 410.
[l] Ib. 298.
[m] Gent. Mag. VIII. 417. 1738. XXIII. 270. 1753.

above-

above-mentioned, and divers arched vaults underground flagged with ſtone or paved with bricks about 10 inches ſquare and two thick, and ſome a foot ſquare, and two inches and a half thick. At the lower end of the town he found an antient well by the ſide of the Roman road from Appleby to Carliſle: in it were ſeveral urns and fine earthen veſſels, the head of a ſpear, ſandals of leather ſtuck full of nails[n]. A few years ago the horn of a mooſe deer was found about four feet under ground by the waſhing away of the bank near the conflux of the Troutbeck and Eden[o].

It is not worth mentioning that Dr. Gale in his notes on Nennius, p. 133, fancied he found Whallop caſtle in the *Catguoloph* of an old fragment of that writer in the Cottonian library near *Marchontiby*, which Mr. Camden heard of, but which ſeems now equally unknown.

Kirkby Thor has been ſuppoſed to retain the name of the God *Thor*, whoſe figure was thought to be found on a ſingular coin late in Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum. The characters on the reverſe are Runic, and were read by Dr. Hickes[p], *Thor gut luntis*, and explained by biſhop Nicolſon *the face of the God Thor*, but by Dr. Hickes *Thor the national God*, to whom alſo the moon and ſtars concurred to accompany them. But it was much more probably illuſtrated by the learned Keder, member of the college of antiquities at Stockholm, who publiſhed a critical eſſay on it at Leipſic, 1703, 4to. See alſo his "Runæ in nummis vetuſtis[q]," ſhewing the head to be the figure of our Saviour, and the inſcription, the place, and mint-maſter's names *Thorgut Luntis*, i. e. *Thorgut London*, whether of London in England or Lunden in Sweden uncertain. The croſs at the head of the inſcription and in the centre of the reverſe are evidently Chriſtian, and Keder produces other ſimilar coins to this, which ſo much puzzled all preceding antiquaries, who, when they had once ſet up the idea of the god *Thor*, tortured every thing to their ſyſtem as much as Leibnitz to his, that it was ſtruck by or for Thurgot, a Daniſh admiral, who, Dithmar ſays, blocked up London 1016.

Temple Sowerby.

In the pariſh of Kirkby Thor is *Temple Sowerby*, ſo called from having belonged to the Knights Templars, lately to the Dalſtons[r].

Howgill caſtle.

Howgill caſtle is the manſion of *Milburne* manor. Some of its walls are ten feet and a half thick, and under it are great arched vaults. In this manor, near to a place called *Green caſtle*, a round fort with deep trenches about it on the ſouth end of Dunfell, was found an altar inſcribed DEO SILVANO[s].

Near Sandford field corner on the right hand of the road from Warcop towards Appleby, not far from the Roman road are three or four tumuli: the largeſt 91 paces in circumference, the ſecond 86, the next about 40, the laſt a ſmall one almoſt defaced. The largeſt was cut through 1766, and half a yard below the ſummit was found a ſmall urn in a larger, containing a few white aſhes: by it, a little deeper, lay a ſword with a curious carved hilt two feet long and two inches and a half broad, the haft three inches and a quarter, and the heads of two ſpears; fragments of a helmet, and umbo of a ſhield three inches and three-quarters diameter. Below theſe a great heap of ſtones piled up pyramidally, in diameter ſix or ſeven yards, concealed a ſquare place about four feet by two, containing rich black mould two inches deep, in which were many human bones which evidently appeared to have been burnt[t]. Near theſe tumuli is a ſmall camp with a ſingle trench, and at a ſmall diſtance on another hill another of about the ſame dimenſions[u].

Burton.

At *Burton* in *Warcop* pariſh was born Chriſtopher Bainbridge, dean of York, biſhop of Durham, and archbiſhop of York, who was ſent ambaſſador by Henry VIII. to the Pope, who created him a cardinal: but happening to ſtrike his ſteward, the revengeful Italian poiſoned him, and he died and was buried at Rome 1511[x].

Maiden way.

The Roman road called *the Maiden way* paſſes through a large camp, where the ſtone of king Marius formerly ſtood, now ſucceeded by the Rere croſs. Thence through *Maiden caſtle*, a ſmall ſquare fort, in which have been found Roman mortars, quite through *Market Brough*, over Brough fair hill, on which are ſome tumuli, and on which were found three celts in making the turnpike road. Leaving on the left *Warcop*, a pretty village (which gave name to a family ſo early as the reign of John, and was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Braithwaits[z]), it paſſes along *Sandford moor*, and down a horſe courſe to *Cowpland beck* bridge, where on the right are the ruined foundations of a noble round tower 40 paces diameter, oppoſite to it the ſite of an hoſpital[z], and near it on the left *Ormſide* hall, the ſeat of the antient family of its own name, and afterwards of that of Hilton[a]. About 100 yards from the village was a caſtle, whoſe ſite is ſtill called *Caſtle hill*[b]. Then by Appleby to the camp on *Crackenthorp moor*, through the end of Kirkby Thore downs, and through *Temple Sowerby*, a village of the *Dalſtons* of Acorn bank. Then by the ſide of Whinfield foreſt to Hart horn tree, which may ſeem to give name to *Hornby* hall, and to have borrowed its own from a ſtag which was courſed by a ſingle greyhound to the *Red Kirk* in Scotland, and back again to this place, where both being ſpent, the ſtag leapt the pales, and died on the other ſide, and the hound, attempting to leap, fell and died on this ſide. Both their heads were nailed on the tree, and the dog's name being *Hercules*, they made this rhyme on them inſcribed on a braſs plate

Market Brough. Warcop. Ormſide *hall.* Hornby *hall.*

> Hercules killed Hartagreeſe,
> And Hartagreeſe kill'd Hercules.

But this ſeems all vulgar tradition, and for Red kirk we ſhould rather ſuppoſe *Nine kirks* at Brougham, a neighbouring pariſh; and before this there was a

[n] Machel's letter to Dugdale, Phil. Tranſ. 1684. Horſl. p. 289. Burn, I. 379, 380. [o] Burn, I. 380.
[p] Diſſ. ad num. Sax. A. Fountaine, p. 165. [q] Lipſ. 1709.
[r] Burn. I. 381. 385. [s] Ib. 388.
[t] Rev. Mr. Preſton's letter to biſhop Lyttelton in Ant. Soc. min. and Burn, I. 609, 610. [u] Burn, I. 610.
[x] Ib. 614. [y] Ib. 600—605. [z] Ib. 610. [a] Ib. 513. 517. [b] Ib. 606.

place

place in the park called *Harthorn ſike*, perhaps from ſome large horns [c].

In the middle of this park is the *Three brother tree*, ſo called from there having been three of them, whereof this the leaſt was 42 feet circumference a good way from the top, ſtill remaining 300 years old, the trunk hollow, and capable of admitting a man on horſeback to turn in it [d]. From hence the road goes due weſt to the *Counteſs pillar*, erected by Anne counteſs of Pembroke, and adorned with arms, dials, &c. and a black obeliſk on the top, and this inſcription in braſs:

This pillar was erected anno 1656,
by the right honourable Anne, counteſs dowager of
Pembroke, and ſole heir of the right
honourable George earl of Cumberland, &c.
for a memorial of her laſt parting in this place
with her good and pious mother the right honourable
Margaret Counteſs Dowager of Cumberland,
the ſecond of April, 1616, *in memory whereof,*
ſhe alſo left an annuity of four pounds
to be diſtributed to the poor within this
pariſh of Brougham every ſecond day of April
for ever upon the ſtone table hereby.
Laus Deo.

From hence the road carries us to *Brougham* caſtle, to Lowther bridge, and ſo over Emot into Cumberland [20].

rawdendale The inſcriptions at *Crawdendale* were copied by Mr. Bainbridge on another ſtone as one ſingle inſcription, whereas in fact they are cut with a common pick on two pieces of rock that have fallen off from the grand one. Some liberties have been taken in the copy, and the words underneath are now almoſt effaced in the rock, where Mr. Camden places them diſtinct. Mr. Bainbridge added Q. S. S. S. AP. CRAWDUNDALE; *quæ ſupraſcripta ſunt apud Crawdundale.* The C in the firſt line is now ſcarce legible: the word in the ſecond is plainly Essus, perhaps *Leſſus*; a name in Gruter 661. 10. The fourth line begins with TR for *tribunus* [e]. *Caſtrametati ſunt*, or *caſtrametatus eſt*, as Horſley, are not probable. Mr. Machel diſcovered another inſcription here on a rock, not noticed before [f],

⊳ LEG II. AVG XXvv
CO

and as the evaneſcent words CO are on this, it may probably be that on which Mr. Camden mentions CN. OCT. COSS. The ſtones dug up in the foundations at Kirby Thor ſeem to have come from theſe quarries; and ſimilar inſcriptions occur in others at *Helbeck Scar*, on the river Gelt, and at *Lenge crag* near Naworth caſtle in Gilleſland, whence the ſtones for the Picts wall were taken [21], and at *Shawk*.

Brougham. "Ther is an old caſtle on the . . ſide of Eden "water called *Burgh*. About a *dim* from the caſtle "is a village called *Burgham*, and there is a great "pilgrimage to our lady. At Burgham is an old "caſtle that the common people there ſay doth ſink. "About this Burgham ploughmen find in the fields "many ſquare ſtones tokens of old buildings. The "caſtle is ſet in a ſtrong place by reaſon of rivers "encloſing the country thereabouts [g]."

It is agreed that BROUGHAM is the BROCAVUM of Antoninus' 5th Iter, not *Brovoniacum*, for there is no ſuch name, but not the BRABONIACUM of the Notitia, which Grutur confounds with *Brocavicum* its *Borcovicum*. Antoninus's BROVONACAE, which Gale [h] places at Kendal, and makes the ſame with *Brocavum* [i], is by Ward [k] removed to Kirby Thor, or Whelp caſtle. Stukeley makes it Galava [l]. Brougham caſtle ſtands within the ſtation, and there is a fragment of an altar inſcribed, PRO SE ET SVIS^{9} L^{9} L^{9} M^{9} remarkable only for the form of the ſtops [m]. He ſays the Roman city lies on the eaſt ſide of the Louther juſt by the caſtle, and is very eaſily traced. He ſaw many fragments of altars and inſcriptions at the hall; and in the wall by the Roman road beyond the caſtle, and near the counteſs of Pembroke's pillar a pretty buſto part of a funeral monument, and further on another bas relievo much defaced. He imagined the high ground by this pillar, where moſt of the inſcriptions were found, was the ſite of the city, rather perhaps of the *pomærium*, or cemetery. BROCAVUM.

Horſley [n] gives Mr. Camden's inſcription here thus:

·IMP.
·C· VAL
CONST
ANTINO
PIENT
AVG:

and refers it to Conſtantine the Great, but of a later date than that in his honor found in the wall. He doubts if it be the ſame which Mr. Camden ſaw. It is now at Appleby. Under it had been another inſerted in the wall, whence the inſcriptions at Appleby were taken, though now they are lying looſe on the ground. The inſcription on this other ſtone is modern, and perhaps by Mr. Bainbrigg:

H. L. INVENT. E
BROVONACI.

i. e. *Hic lapis inventus eſt Brovonaci.*

To this ſame ſtation muſt be referred another inſcription whoſe original Mr. Horſley would gladly have recovered, but was told two or three inſcribed ſtones had lately been deſtroyed by maſons at Appleby, and this might be one. Burton and Gale give it

DEABVS MATRIBVS
TRAMAI. VEX. GERMA.
P. V. R. D. PRO SALVTE
RFVS. L. M.

which is to be read:

Deabus Matribus
tramarinis vexillatio Germa-
norum pro ſalute
republicæ votum ſolvit libens merito [o].

In Brougham caſtle Francis, earl of Cumberland, entertained James I. on his return from his laſt pro-

[c] Burn, I. 399. [d] Ib. 398. [20] G. [e] Horſl. p. 299. Weſtmorl. IV.
[f] Horſl. Weſtm. V. [21] G. [g] Lel. VII. 63. [h] P. 40.
[i] P. 97. [k] P. 410. [l] II. 45. [m] Horſl. Weſtm. I. 297. [n] Horſl. Weſtm. II. 297. [o] Horſl. 298.

greſs into Scotland, 1617. Having been deſolated in the civil wars it was repaired by Anne counteſs of Pembroke, 1615 and 1652, ſince which it has been ſuffered to go to decay [p].

Shap. *Shap*, antiently written *Heppe*, is a long village, with the ruins of the Premonſtratenſian priory transferred from Preſton in this county in Henry II. valued at £.154 [q], and its beautiful tower in a ſequeſtered vale half a mile off. At the S. end of the village on the common near the road ſide is an area upwards of half a mile long, and between 20 and 30 yards broad, of ſmall ſtones, and parallel to the road begins a double row of immenſe granites, three or four yards diameter, and 8, 10, or 12 yards aſunder, croſſed at the end by another row; all placed at ſome diſtance from each other. This alley extended within memory above a mile quite through the village, ſince removed to clear the ground. The ſpace between the lines at the ſouth-eaſt is 80 feet, but near Shap only 59, ſo that they probably met at laſt in a point. At the upper end is a circle of the like ſtones 18 feet diameter [r]. The ebbing well is now loſt, its effect being purely fortuitous, and common in rocky countries [22].

Oppoſite to Waſdale fort, but in the pariſh of Croſby Ravenſworth, by the ſide of the river Birkbeck, was diſcovered ſome few years ago a ſpa, now known by the name of *Shap well*, to which in ſummer is a conſiderable reſort. It is impregnated with ſulphur and ſmells like rotten eggs, and has been found ſerviceable in ſcorbutic diſorders [s].

Bampton. At *High Knipe*, in *Bampton* pariſh, was born Thomas Gibſon, M. D. phyſician general to the army, and author of "a Syſtem of Anatomy," who married to his ſecond wife a daughter of Richard Cromwell the protector. There alſo was born, 1669, his nephew EDMUND GIBSON, D.D. biſhop of Lincoln and London, who had the honour of publiſhing a new tranſlation of Mr. *Camden's* BRITANNIA, with conſiderable additions and improvements in ſucceſſive editions. He was educated at the free-ſchool founded at Bampton, 1623, by Dr. Thomas Sutton, another native, under Mr. Jackſon (who held it 44 years), and admitted, 1686, of Queen's college, Oxford. He began his literary career with publiſhing, 1691, in 4to. "Drummond's Polemo-Middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantilena Ruſtica," and in 1692 the Saxon Chronicle, and the Catalogue of the Teniſon and Dugdale MSS. In 1693 a correct edition of Quintilian, and in 1694, when he proceeded M. A. Somner's Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, and his Portus Iccius illuſtratus. In 1695 he entered into orders, and publiſhed, with the aſſiſtance of his friends, a new tranſlation of the BRITANNIA, with a dedication to Lord Somers, who offered him a living of £.200 a year in the iſle of Thanet, which he declined on account of health. In 1696 he was admitted library keeper at Lambeth to archbiſhop Teniſon, who took him into his family, and in 1697 he was appointed morning preacher at Lambeth, and prefixed to the "Catalogus Manuſcriptorum in Anglia & Hibernia," a Latin life of Bodley, and hiſtory of his library. In 1698 he publiſhed "The poſthumous works of ſir Henry Spelman, with his life," and was appointed domeſtic chaplain to the archbiſhop, and lecturer of St. Martin's in the fields. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defence of the archbiſhop's rights as preſident of the convocation, and had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by the archbiſhop 1702, was preferred to the rectory of Lambeth, to the precentorſhip and a reſidentiary's place in the church of Chicheſter, and, 1710, to the archdeaconry of Surry. In 1713 he publiſhed his "Codex juris Anglicani," and in 1716 was promoted to the ſee of Lincoln, and 1723 tranſlated to London. His cloſe application to ſtudy and buſineſs of various kinds brought on a decay which terminated his life at Bath, Sept. 6, 1748, in the 79th year of his age, having lived to publiſh a ſecond edition of the Britannia, enlarged to two volumes, 1722. He was interred at Fulham with no other inſcription over him than

"Edmund Gibſon, lord biſhop of London [t]."

Olaus Wormius [u], conſulted by Spelman, finds *Loder* or *Lother* a common name among the antient kings of Denmark, and derives it from *Loth* and *Er*, q. d. *fortunate honor*. The name of *Lothair* is alſo frequent among the German emperors. Perhaps, however, both the name and ſeat of Lowther here, as *Lauder* in Scotland, are to be derived from the neighbouring river, which in Britiſh ſignifies *clear water, Gladdŵr*. This river ſprings in Wet Sleddale in Shap pariſh, and runs along by that abbey, Roſgill hall, through Bampton, by Aſkham and Lowther halls, Cliſton hall, Round table, and at Brougham caſtle falls into the Emot, where it loſes its name, and is carried with that river into Eden [x]. The family have figured here for many generations from the time of Henry II. Sir John Lowther, who was keeper of the privy ſeal and one of the lords juſtices during the abſence of William III. 1699, was advanced, 1696, to the dignity of baron Lowther viſcount Lonſdale, which became extinct in his grandſon. The firſt viſcount built here, 1685, a handſome houſe (which was burnt down, 1720), and rebuilt and furniſhed the church. Chriſtopher, another branch of this family, was created a baronet 11 Charles I. which honour ended in his grandſon James, who died immenſely rich, 1755, and in the title of baronet and the eſtate was ſucceeded by James Lowther, a deſcendant from one common anceſtor, and created earl of Lonſdale, 1784 [y], and in 1796 baron and viſcount Lowther of White haven, with remainder to ſir William Lowther of Swillington: he died, 1802, when the earldom became extinct; but he was ſucceeded as baron and viſcount by William the preſent viſcount. Lowther.

"Within a mile of Perith, but in Weſtmoreland, "is a ruin, as ſome ſuppoſe of a caſtle, within a

[p] Burn, I. 358. [q] Tan. 588.
[r] Pennant, 1769. 258. Stukeley, Abury. Burn, I. 477. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, p. 181. Weſt ſays "the range leads to circles of ſmall ſtones, and encreaſes the ſpace between the rows as they approach the circles where the avenue is about 27 paces wide.
[22] G. [s] Burn, I. 481. Weſt, Ib. 182. [t] Burn, I. 463, 464.
[u] Mon. Dan. p. 192. [x] Burn, I. 428. [y] G. Baronet. II. 308. Burn, 428—440.

ſlite

" flite ſhot of Loder, and as much of Emot water,
" ſtanding almoſt as a *mediamnis* between them.
" The ruine is of ſome called the *Round table*, and
" of ſome *Arthur's caſtel*. A mile lower meteth
" Loder and Emot at Burgham caſtle [z]."

A little before the Loder joins the Emot, juſt beyond Yeoman's or *Eamont* bridge over the latter, it paſſes by a large circular earthwork, ſingle trenched, the ditch within 29 yards diameter, the two entrances oppoſite to each other north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt. This is called *Arthur's Round Table*. A ſmall diſtance from this to the ſouth is another ſuch earthwork, conſiſting only of a low rampart, and called the *Little Round Table*. To the north of the firſt, on the ſummit of a ſmall hill, is *Mayborough*, a vaſt circular dike of looſe ſtones, the height and diameter at bottom ſtupendous; it ſlopes on both ſides, and is formed of pebbles. The entrance is on the eaſt, the area 88 yards diameter. Near the middle is an upright ſtone, nine feet eight inches high, and 17 in circumference in the thickeſt part. There have been three more placed ſo as to form a ſquare with it. Four more ſtood at the corners of the entrance, but all theſe have been long removed. This may have been a druidical tribunal like *Bryngwyn* at Trew Drw in Angleſea [a]. Dr. Stukely [b] ſuppoſed it a Britiſh curſus. Mr. Weſt [c] derives its name from the Britiſh *Myfirion*, a place of ſtudy and contemplation. Almoſt oppoſite to Mayborough, on the Cumberland ſide of the Emot, is a vaſt cairn of round ſtones, called *Ormſted hill*, ſurrounded by large grit ſtones of different ſizes, ſome a yard ſquare, forming a circle 60 feet diameter [d].

Arthur's Round Table.

Mayborough.

Emot *r*.

Emot may be called the *Ticinus* of the two counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland falling in a clear and rapid ſtream out of Ulleſwater as the Teſin from the Lago Maggiore. Upon its banks king Athelſtan, A. D. 926, concluded a treaty of peace and union with Conſtantine king of the Scots, Huval [Howel], king of the Weſtern Britans or Stratcluid Welſh, and others who found themſelves unable to make head againſt him. They met, according to Simeon Dunelm, [e] and Hoveden iv. Id. Jul. in a place called *Eamotun*, and entered into a league confirmed by oath [f]. Biſhop Gibſon has taken much pains to prove the above monuments, particularly *Mayborough*, memorials of this event, whereas they are plainly Britiſh and Druidical. They are both in Barton pariſh [g], as is alſo a conſiderable part of *Ulleſwater*, a large mere ſeven or eight miles in length, of a great breadth and depth, well ſtocked with fiſh [h].

Ulleſwater.

Barton.

Emot runs by *Barton*, a very large pariſh, reaching from the boundaries of Ridal and Ambleſide ſouth to the river Loder north. Here is a free-ſchool founded, 1649, by the learned Dr. Gerard Langbaine, provoſt of Queen's college, Oxford, a native, as was alſo Dr. William Lancaſter, another provoſt and benefactor to this ſchool [23].

Yanwath.

About a mile from *Yanwath* hall, at the end of the wood oppoſite Lowther hall, is an antient round fortification called *Caſtle ſteads* [i].

Iſa parlis is alſo called the *Giant's cave*, an old rock [k], and conſiſts of two caverns, one circular, hollowed in a rock, the roof ſupported by a central pillar of rough maſonry [l]. Its iron gates are pretended to have been carried to Hornby hall [m]. Oppoſite to it in a peninſula is St. Ninians, vulgarly called *Nine churches*, the pariſh church of Brougham. The late rector of this and Clifton, Mr. Patten, was a correſpondent of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Gale, and gave them a particular account of the many antiquities in this neighbourhood. His daughter Mrs. Bockham, who, 1771, kept a farm near Arthur's round table, told me, that, on her removal from Newcaſtle ſhe burnt a great collection of theſe letters and drawings of ſeals, &c.

Iſa parlis.

Nine churches.

Clifton moor is memorable for a ſkirmiſh between the king's troops under the duke of Cumberland and the rebels 1745, in which about 15 were killed on both ſides, and lieutenant colonel Honeywood of Howgill caſtle taken up for dead. Dr. Todd mentions a fountain in this pariſh near the banks of the Lowther of chriſtalline limpid water, ſtrongly impregnated with ſteel, nitre, and vitriol, of great benefit in ſcorbutic complaints [n].

Clifton moor.

In *Croſby Ravenſworth* pariſh is a remarkable heap of ſtones called *Penhurrock*, probably a tumulus [o].

Croſby Ravenſworth

At *Meburn* town head, in this pariſh, was born Lancelot Addiſon, who paſſed many years in travels over Europe and Africa, was rector of Milkſton, c. Wilts, archdeacon of Coventry, and dean of Lichfield, and died 1703, being father of the celebrated Joſeph, Gulſton, governor of Fort St. George, and Lancelot, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and three daughters [p].

Meburn.

At *Raſate*, in *Ravenſtondale* pariſh, not far from *Sunbiggin tarn*, are two tumuli, in which have been found many ſkeletons laid round about the hills, with the heads all lying upwards towards the hill top, and the hands on the breaſts. In the high ſtreet leading from Kirkby Stephen to Sedbergh near Rawthey bridge is a circle of large ſtones ſuppoſed a druidical monument. In 1774 was found in the peat pits near the town, two feet below the ſurface, a copper veſſel, eight inches diameter at bottom, 14 at top, and 16 inches in the wideſt part juſt under the neck, depth 18 inches, containing about eight gallons and a half, made of three diſtinct plates, and much uſed in fire: being very ſlender it has ſix copper fillets at equal diſtances reaching up the ſides two inches and a half, and turned over as much at bottom, which ſerve to ſupport it, and it has within two ears with moveable rings, the whole of elegant workmanſhip [q].

Raſate.

Kirkby Lonſdale, is a neat well-paved town, the largeſt in the county next to Kendal, beautifully ſituated, the houſes covered with blue ſlate, the church a large and decent ſtructure, and oppoſite to it *Abbots hall*, an old hall ſerving as an inn. The

Kirkby Lonſdale.

[z] Lel. VII. 63. [a] Pennant, 256. See vol. II. 567.
[b] II. 43. 45. [c] Guide to the Lakes, p. 179.
[d] Pennant, 257. [e] p. 154.
[f] See hereafter in Cumberland. [g] Burn, I. 414.
[h] Ib. 404. [23] G. [i] Burn, 413.
[k] Stuk. II. 46. [l] Hutchinſon, 118.
[m] Gibſon mentions it in Cumberland, II. 1021.
[n] Burn, I. 420. [o] Ib. 501.
[p] Ib. 503, 504. [q] Ib, 529.

river

river Lune runs at the foot of the ſteep rock, 40 yards perpendicular, on which the town ſtands. *Underlay*, a manſion here about half a mile diſtant, commands a view of a rich and fertile vale, terminated by a range of lofty mountains, the neareſt two or three miles off. Ingleborough with its head in the clouds fartheſt to the ſouth. The bridge over the river is built of freeſtone of three ribbed arches, the centre arch 12 yards from the water[r].

Sir Daniel Fleming ſays he found Humphrey de Baſſingburne a knight of the earl of Weſtmorland before the Conqueſt[s].

Earls of Weſtmorland

The title of earl of Weſtmoreland was revived by James I. 1624, in the perſon of Francis Fane, deſcended from the Nevilles by his mother, daughter and heir of Henry Neville, lord Bergavenny. He died 1628 at Weſtmoreland houſe in Great St. Bartholomew, London, and was buried at Apthorp, c. Northampton. His ſon Mildmay ſucceeded, and dying 1665, was buried with his father, and ſucceeded by his ſon Charles[t], who died 1691, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Vere. He died 1692, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, who dying 1699, was ſucceeded by his brother Thomas, and he, 1736, by his brother John, who died 1762, aged above 80. The title devolved on Thomas, a deſcendant from ſir Francis Fane, 3d ſon of the firſt earl. He died 1771, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who died 1774, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John the 10th and preſent earl.

[r] Walker's Tour to the Caves. See this bridge engraved in Gen. Mag. XXIII. p. 355. Burn, I. 244, 247.
[s] Burn, Ib. 26. [t] Dugd. Bar. II. 450.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Weſtmorland.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or Horned Fern; on the mountains on *Ambleſide*.

Actæa *ſpicata*. Herb Chriſtopher, or Bane-berries; in woods.

Adoxa *Moſchatelhina*. Tuberous Moſchatel; in hedges.

Alchemilla *alpina*. Cinquefoil Ladies Mantle; on the rocks on the ſide of *Ullſwater* lake, and in *Lonſdale*.

Allium *arenarium*. Broad leaved Mountain Garlic; in *Troutbeckholm*, near *Great Strickland*.

——— *carinatum*. Purple flowered Mountain Garlic; on rocks near *Lonſdale*.

——— *oleracium*. Herbaceous Wild Garlic; in corn fields, everywhere.

——— *ſchænopraſum*. Chives; in meadows and paſtures.

Althæa *vulgaris*. Marſh Mallow; in marſhes near the ſea.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Wild Roſemary, or Marſh Ciſtus; in turfy bogs.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Columbine, Culverwort, Cocks-foot, or Sowdwort; in mountainous woods.

Aſarum *Europæum*. Aſarabacca; in woody places.

Arenaria *laricifolia*. Larch leaved Chickweed; on the mountains.

——— *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; on the mountains about *Kendal*.

Aſperula *Cynanchica*. Squinancy-wort; on the limeſtone hills about *Conzwic* near *Kendal*.

Aſplenium *Ceterach*. Spleenwort; on the bridge at *Troutbeck*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort; on walls and rocks.

——— *viride*. Green Maidenhair; on walls and rocks.

Athamanta *Meum*. Spignel, Meu, or Bawd-money; in mountainous meadows frequent.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale; in hedges and on rubbiſh.

Bartſia *alpina*. Mountain Eyebright Cowwheat; near a rivulet running by the way from *Orton* to *Croſby*.

Bryum *crudum*. Spear-leaved Bryum; in woods about *Rydal*.

Byſſus *ſaxatilis*. Stone Byſſus; on rocks.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; in buſhy places and hedges: at *Kendal*.

——— *rotundifolia* γ. A variety of Round-leaved Bell-flower; on the high mountains.

——— *Trachelium*. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; near the footpath between *Levens* and *Sizergh*.

Cardamine *hirſuta*. Hairy Ladies-ſmock; in meadows, paſtures, and moiſt ſhady places: in *Kendal*.

Cardamine *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies-ſmock; in mountainous meadows and paſtures, near rivulets, and in moiſt ſhady places: at *Kendal*.

Carduus *heleniodes*. Melancholy Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures, every where.

Carex *diſtans*. Looſe Carex; on the mountains, and elſewhere.

—— *gracilis*. Nova Species. *Curtis Flora Londinenſis Faſc.* 4. Slender ſpiked Carex; on the borders of *Conzwic Tarn*, near *Kendal*.

—— *inflata*. Leſſer Bladder Carex; in marſhes: everywhere.

—— *limoſa*. Brown Carex; in turfy bogs.

Chara *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara; in ditches and ponds.

—— *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; in turfy ditches.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane; on *Burton moſs*.

Circæa *alpina*. Mountain Enchanters Nightſhade; at the bottoms of mountains, about *Dalham*.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower; in mountainous meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Caldkail-ſcrogs*, near *Kendal*.

—— *hirſutus*. Hoary Dwarf Ciſtus; on *Betham banks*, near *Scoot Style*, near *Kendal*, and at *Buckbarrow bank-ſcar*, between *Brigſcar* and *Conzwic*.

Cochlearia *officinalis* γ. Groenlandica. Groenland Scurvy-graſs; in *Lonſdale*, and at *Buckbarrow well*.

Conferva *fluviatilis*. Horſe tail Conferva; in rivers.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lily-convally, or May-lily; in woods at *Kendal* and *Levens*.

——— *majalis* β. Narrow leaved Lily-convally; in woods and on heaths: by *Waterfall bridge*, and elſewhere.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris*. Navelwort, Wall Pennywort, or Kidneywort; on moiſt old walls and ſtoney places: about *Troutbeck*, and in *Merſlack*, a ſhady lane, *Winander meer*.

Cynoſurus *cæruleus*. Small blue-eared Mountain Spike-graſs; in mountainous meadows: at *Helsfel Nab*, *Kendal*.

Cypripedium *Calceolus*. Ladies Slipper; in woods and among buſhes.

Draba *incana*. Wreathen podded Whitlow-graſs, or Wreathed Lunar Violet; in fiſſures of rocks, and in mountainous places everywhere.

—— *muralis*. Wall Whitlow Graſs; in fiſſures of rocks, and in mountainous paſtures and ſtoney places, particularly of a limeſtone ſoil, everywhere.

Droſera *anglica*. Great Sundew; in boggy places, everywhere.

——— *longifolia*. Long leaved Sundew, or Roſa ſolis; on *Brigſtear moſs*.

Epilobium *alpinum*. Mountain Willowherb; on the moiſt rocks about *Buckbarrow well*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſetail, or Shave-graſs; on the ſide of the rivulet between *Shap* and *Anna well*.

——— *limoſum*. Smooth Horſetail; in *Lonſdale*.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hare's-tail Ruſh, or Moſs Crops; in moſſes and boggy places frequent.

Feſtuca *ovina* β vivipara. Graſs upon Graſs; on the mountains.

——— *rubra*. Purple Feſcue Graſs; on mountainous heaths and paſtures.

Fontinalis *pennata*. Feathered Water Moſs; on trunks of trees between *Troutbeck* and *Ambleſide*.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; on the ſide of a ditch near *Kendal* caſtle.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snowdrop; in orchards.

Galium *boreale*. Croſswort Madder; in mountainous meadows: near *Kirby Lonſdale* above the bridge, *Orton*, *Winander meer*, and elſewhere.

——— *puſillum*. Leaſt Ladies Bedſtraw; on mountains near *Kendal*.

Geſtiana *campeſtris*. Dwarf Vernal Gentian; in mountainous paſtures: about *Kendal*.

——— *Pneumonanthe*. Marſh Gentian, or Calathian Violet; in moiſt meadows near *Milthorp*, and at *Foulſhey*.

Geranium *moſchatum*. Muſked Crane's-bill, or Muſcovy; in dry meadows and paſtures everywhere.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill; on the ſide of the foot path leading from *Kendal* to *Barrowfield*.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Mountain Crane's-bill; in buſhy places and mountainous paſtures frequent, found with a variegated flower, in *Old Deer park*, near *Thornthwaite*.

Geum *rivale*. (flore pleno.) Water Avens, with a double flower, at *Great Strickland*.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's-foot; in dry mountainous paſtures: near *Scoot Style*, near *Kendal*.

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis*. Cockſhead, or Saint Foin; in chalky meadows and paſtures: at *Sizergh* and *Old Hall*.

Heſperis *inodora*. Unſavory Dame's Violet; on the banks of the rivers about *Dalehead* and *Greſmere*.

Hieracium *auricula*. Narrow-leaved Hawkweed; on *Dale head*.

——— *dubium*. Mouſe-ear Hawkweed; on *Fairfield hill*, near *Rydal*.

——— *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; in woods, and on walls and banks of fields: at *Scoot Style* near *Kendal*.

——— *murorum* γ. A variety of the laſt; about *Bucklebarrow well* in *Lonſdale*.

——— *murorum* δ. Another variety; on the rocks by the rivulet between *Shap* and *Anna-well*.

——— *paludoſum*. Succory leaved Hawkweed; at *Buckbarrow well*.

Hieracium *ſabaudum*. Broad leaved buſhy Hawk-weed; in woods and hedges: at *Kendal*.

——— *ſabaudum* β. A variety of the laſt; near *Ulſwater lake*.

Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch; on the edge of the *Scar*, near *Kendal*, between *Scoot Style* and *Honybee Yate*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mare's-tail, or Female Horſetail; in the lakes on *Brigſtear moſs*, plentifully, and in *Holme* mill-dam, *Burton*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan, or Park leaves; in *Lady Holm*, *Winander meer*.

——— *elodes*. Marſh St. Peterſwort; in rotten and ſpongy marſhes: at *Kendal*.

Hypnum *pennatum*. Nova Species. *J. Dickſon, Faſciculus Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ*: on trunks of trees in woods between *Troutbeck* and *Ambleſide*.

Impatiens *Noli me tangere*. Quick in the Hand, or Touch me not; on the banks of *Winander meer*, near *Rydal hall*, and elſewhere.

Juncus *filiformis*. Leaſt ſoft Ruſh; or turfy mountains: near *Ambleſide*.

Jungermannia *cilaris*. Fern Jungermannia; in woods and wet heaths, and near rivulets, everywhere.

——— *nemoroſa*. Wood Lichenaſtrum; in woods and ſhady places.

Juniperus *communis* β. A variety of Common Juniper; on the tops of mountains.

Inula *Helenium*. Elecampane; in moiſt meadows and paſtures.

Lathræa *Squamaria*. Toothwort; in a field below *Scoot Style*, near a footpath leading to *Barrowfield*, and in buſhy places below *Conziceſcar*, near *Kendal*.

Lichen *aphtoſus*. Thruſh Lichen; in woody and ſtoney places, and on rocks.

——— *craſſus*. Thick Lichen; on rocks and mountainous heaths.

——— *furfuraceus*. Branny Liverwort; on trunks of trees.

——— *fuſcus*. Brown Lichen; on rocks and great ſtones.

——— *herbaceus*. Green Lichen; on ſtones and on trunks and about the roots of trees.

——— *iſlandicus* δ. A variety of Eryngo-leaved Liverwort; on the tops of mountains.

——— *pubeſcens*. Pubeſcent Lichen; on rocks and ſtoney places everywhere.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; on rubbiſh and in hedges; about *Kendal*.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial Blue Flax; in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: at *Croſby Ravenſworth*, and between *Shap* and *Threapland*.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Gladiole; in *Ulſwater* and *Winander meer*, plentifully.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Mountain Club-moſs; } on mountainous heaths.

——— *Selago*. Firr Club-moſs; }

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; on bogs.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; by highway ſides on rubbiſh.

Melica *montana*. Mountain Melic-graſs; in mountainous groves, frequent.

Menyanthes *trifoliata*. Buckbean, or Marſh Trefoil; in marſhes and watery places.

Myoſotis

Myoſotis *ſcorpoides* β. A variety of Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs; in dry meadows: at *Buckbarrowſcar.*

Narciſſus *Pſeudo Narciſſus.* Wild Engliſh Daffodil; in woods and hedges: at *Great Strickland.*

Narthecium *Oſſifragum.* Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Aſphodel; in wet grounds.

Oenanthe *crocata.* Hemlock Dropwort; in ditches at *Kendal.*

Ophioglоſſum *vulgatum.* Adders-tongue; in moiſt meadows and paſtures; at *Helsfel Nab* near *Kendal.*

Ophrys *cordata.* Leaſt Twayblade; on moiſt mountainous heaths, eſpecially of a turfy ſoil everywhere.

——— *muſcifera.* Fly Orchis; in *Barrowfield* wood and in the marle cloſe near *Brigſtear-moſs.*

——— *Nidus avis.* Bird's neſt; on the ſide of a lane near *Honeybee Yate* near *Kendal.*

Ornithogalum *luteum.* Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in meadows and paſtures: near *Kendal.*

Ornithopus *perpuſillus.* Bird's-foot; among the tenters at *Kendal.*

Oſmunda *criſpa.* Stone Fern; on rocks: frequent.

——— *Lunaria.* Moonwort; in mountainous meadows and paſtures: frequent.

——— *Lunaria* β. Cut-leaved Moonwort; at *Great Strickland.*

——— *regalis.* Flowering Fern or Oſmond Royal; on *Brigſtear-moſs* and *Underbarrow-moſs.*

Papaver *cambricum.* Yellow Welch Poppy; in mountainous places: about *Kendal* plentifully and in *Kirby Lonſdale.*

Parnaſſia *paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus; in moiſt meadows, frequent.

Pinguicula *vulgaris.* Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in ſwampy places.

Poa *pratenſis* β alpina. Alpine meadow Graſs; on the mountains.

Polemonium *cæruleum.* Greek Valerian or Jacob's Ladder; on the caſt ſide of the river *Kent* at *Kendal* between the *Mill-race* and *Kirk-dub.*

Polygonum *Biſtorta.* Great Biſtort or Snakeweed; in moiſt meadows, frequent.

——— *viviparum.* Small Biſtort or Snakeweed; in mountainous meadows: at *Croſby Ravenſworth,* and elſewhere.

Polypodium *Dryopteris.* Branched Polypody; in dry ſtoney places, frequent.

——— *fragile.* Brittle Polypody; on old ſtone walls and rocks, plentifully.

——— *fontanum.* Rock Polypody; in ſtoney places near *Wybourn.*

——— *fragrans.* Sweet Polypody; in moiſt chinks of rocks: near *Keſwick.*

——— *phegopteris.* Wood Polypody; in moiſt and ſhady chinks of rocks everywhere.

——— *rhæticum.* Stone Polypody; on ſtoney mountains everywhere.

——— *Thelypteris.* Marſh Fern; in woody and boggy marſhes and in hedges, everywhere.

Potamogeton *ſetaceum.* Setaceous Pondweed; in the ditches on *Erigſtear-moſs.*

Primula *farinoſa.* Bird's-eye; in mountainous bogs.

Prunus *Padus.* Bird's Cherry, Wild Cluſter Cherry-tree, Hedge-berry-tree or Black Grape Cherry; among the mountains, common.

Prunus *Ceraſus* β. Leaſt Wild Cherry-tree or Merry-tree; in woods and hedges: about *Roſgill.*

Ranunculus *acris.* Upright meadow Crowfoot; this plant varies on the tops of the mountains with one or two flowers on a ſtalk and with a very hairy large calyx.

——— *flammula* β. A variety of Leſſer Spearwort; in the marle pits at *Burton.*

Rhodiola *Roſea.* Roſewort; on the mountains, frequent.

Ribes *nigrum.* Black Currants or Squinancy berries; in moiſt woods and on banks of rivers.

——— *rubrum.* Common Currants; in woods.

Rubus *Chamæmorus.* Cloud-berries, Knot-berries, or Dwarf Mulberries; in turfy bogs on the mountains.

——— *ſaxatilis.* Stone Bramble or Raſpis; among ſtones on the ſides of mountains.

Rumex *digynus.* Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; on the mountains, frequent.

——— *ſanguineus.* Bloodwort; in woods: at *Old Hall,* and elſewhere.

Salix *herbacea.* Herbaceous Willow; ——— *pentandria.* Bay-leaved Sweet Willow; ——— *reticulata.* Round-leaved Willow; } on the mountains.

Samolus *valerandi.* Round-leaved Water Pimpernel; on *Brigſtear-moſs.*

Satyrium *viride* β fuſcum. Brown Satyrion; in *Helsfel nab* near *Kendal.*

Saxifraga *autumnalis.* Yellow autumnal Saxifrage; in mountains.

——— *cæſpitoſa.* Small mountain Sengreen; on the mountains upon *Ambleſide.*

——— *hypnoides.* Ladies Cuſhion or Trifid Sengreen; on the mountainous places.

——— *ſtellaris.* Hairy Saxifrage or Kidneywort; or *Hardknot* and *Wrenoſe,* by *Buckbarrow-well.*

Scandix *odorata.* Sweet Cicely or Sweet Fern; in hedges and orchards, frequent.

Schoenus *albus.* White flowered Ruſh-graſs; in marſhes, plentifully.

——— *compreſſus.* Compreſſed Baſtard Cyperus or flat ſpiked Cyperus-ruſh; in boggy marſhes.

——— *ferrugineus.* Broad Baſtard Cyperus or Dwarf marſh Ruſh; in turfy bogs.

——— *mariſcus* Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; on the edge of *Conzic Tarn* near *Kendal,* plentifully.

Sedum *Anglicum.* Engliſh Stonecrop; on rocks, *Winander meer,* and on a few rocks in *Lonſdale* and at *Rydall.*

Serapias *latifolia* γ paluſtris. A variety of Broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore; in marſhy places at *Kendal.*

——— *longifolia.* White flowered Baſtard Hellebore; in a wood near *Aſkham hall.*

Sipthorpia *europæa.* Baſtard Moneywort; in ſhady marſhes and near ſprings and rivulets: about *Lonſdale* and *Buckbarrow-well.*

Solidago *cambrica.* Welch Golden Rod; on the mountains.

Sparganium *ſimplex* β natans. The leaſt Bur-reed; in ponds, lakes, and gently-flowing rivers: everywhere.

Splachnum

Splachnum *vaſculoſum.* Common Splachnum; mountainous and moiſt heaths everywhere.

Statice *Armeria.* Common Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; in mountainous meadows and on rocks and in meadows near the ſea.

Stellaria *nemorum.* Broad-leaved Stichwort or Great mountain Chickweed; in moiſt woods and hedges and in banks of rivers everywhere.

Stipa *pennata.* Feather-graſs; on the limeſtone rocks hanging over *Lonſdale.*

Siſymbrium *Naſturtium* β. A variety of Water-creſſe; in *Helſington-Lath dales* near *Kendal.*

Taxus *baccata.* Eugh-tree; on the mountains.

Thlaſpi *alpeſtræ.* Perfoliate Baſtard Creſs; on the moiſt limeſtone paſtures.

Tragopogon *cæruleum.* Purple Goat's-beard; in meadows and paſtures: at *Old Hall.*

Tremella *utriculata.* Bladder Tremella; in mountainous rivulets.

Trichomanes *tunbrigenſe.* Tunbridge Trichomanes; on *Buzzardrough Crag* near *Wrenoſe* among the moſs on the mountains, frequent.

Trientalis *europæa.* Chickweed Winter-green; in woods and on turfy heaths.

Trifolium *filiforme.* Small Trefoil; in *Kendal Fell.*

Trollius *Europæus.* Globe-flower or Locker-gowlons; in moiſt lands.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus.* Cranberry; on the boggy moſſes about *Kendal.*

——— *Vitis Idæa.* Red Whorts or Whortle berries; in marſhy heaths and mountainous places.

——— *uliginoſum.* Great Bilberry-buſh; in *Whinfield* foreſt.

Valeriana *Locuſta* β. A variety of Lamb's Lettice or Corn Sallet; in *Helſington-Lath dales* near *Kendal.*

Veronica *ſcutellata.* Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell; on *Brigſtear-moſs.*

Vicia *ſylvatica.* Tufted Wood Vetch; about *Kirby Lonſdale* bridge, and by the ſide of *Patton beck* near *Kendal.*

Viola *grandiflora.* Yellow Violet or Panſies; in the mountainous paſtures.

Viſcum *album.* Miſſeltoe; on apple trees: in *Brigſtear* and *Lyth.*

Utricularia *minor.* Leſſer-hooded Milfoil; in turfy bogs.

——— *vulgaris.* Common-hooded Milfoil; on *Brigſtear moſs.*

Ulva *pruniformis.* Plumb Laver; in alpine lakes.

5/ IV° 5/5 5/0 4/5 4/0 3/5 3/0

40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 LIV

SOL

MARYPORT
WORKINGTON
WHITEHAVEN
COCKERMOUTH
KESWICK
RAVENGLASS
Allonby
Flimby
Derham
Moor
Camerton
Harrington
Lit. Clifton
Brigham
Dislington
Moresby
Arlecdon
Lamplugh
Cleator
Ennerdale
EGREMONT
COPELAND
FOREST
Fells
Steeple
Pillar
Scafell
Pike
Bleaberry Fell
Gable
Great Gable
Kirk Fell
Pillar
Haystacks
Red Pike
High Stile
Red Pike
Grasmere
Thirlmere
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite Water
Crummock Water
Buttermere
Loweswater
Ennerdale Water
Wast Water
Wastdale Head
Burnmoor Tarn
SCA FELL
SCREES
Eskdale
Dunnerdale
Seathwaite
Boonethwaite
Borrowdale
Watendlath
Derwent
Cocker
Ellen
Greta
Lit. Dean
Blindcrake
Bridekirk
Torpenhow
Cockermouth
Isel
Papcastle
Dearham
Gillerux
Plumland
Aspatria
Crosscanonby
Maryport
Workington
Whitehaven
Moncaster Fell
Moncaster
Remains of the City of Ravenca
Devock Lake
Warburthwaite
Corney
Corney Fell
STONE
HEAD
FELL
Bootle
Black Comb
Whitbeck
Whitehamp
Millam
Haverigg
Hodbarrow Point
Ulpha
Duddon Bri
DUDDON RIVER
LANCASHIRE
WEST
From Kendal
Dumdraise Stones
Withburn
Threlkeld
Skiddaw
Scale of Statute Miles 69¼ to a Degree of Latitude.
½ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

III° Longitude 5/5 West from 5/0 London 4/5 4/0 3/5 3/0

A MAP of CUMBERLAND from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

REFERENCES TO THE WARDS.

1. Eskdale Ward
2. Leath Ward
3. Allerdale Ward below Derwent
4. Allerdale Ward above Derwent
5. Cumberland Ward

CUMBERLAND.

BEFORE Weſtmorland to the weſt lies *Cumberland*, the laſt county of England this way, being bounded on the north by Scotland, waſhed on the ſouth and weſt by the Iriſh ſea, and on the eaſt joining to Northumberland above Weſtmorland. It takes its name from its inhabitants, who were true and genuine Britans, and in their own language called themſelves *Kumbri* and *Kambri*. Hiſtory informs us, that the Britans long reſided here during the Saxon tyranny; and Marianus himſelf ſays the ſame thing, and calls this country *Cumbrorum terra*; not to mention the Britiſh names continually recurring as *Caer luel, Caer dronoc, Penrith, Pen-rodoc*, &c. which plainly beſpeak this, and are the ſtrongeſt proof of my aſſertion.

The country, though it may ſeem colder by reaſon of its northern ſituation and rough with mountains, affords an agreeable variety to travellers. For after the ſwelling rocks and thickeſt mountains, pregnant with all kinds of wild-fowl, ſucceed verdant hills of rich paſturage, covered with flocks, and below them extenſive plains yielding plenty of corn. Beſides all theſe the ſea, which beats againſt the coaſt, maintains innumerable ſhoals of excellent fiſh, and ſeems to reproach the inhabitants for their inattention to fiſhery.

Copeland. The ſouth part of this county is called *Copeland* and *Coupland*, becauſe it riſes in pointed mountains, which the Britans call *Kopa*, or as others think *Copeland* for *Copperland*, from its rich veins of copper.

Duden r. In this at the ſandy mouth of the *Duden*, which

Millum. ſeparates it from Lancaſhire, is *Millum*, a caſtle of the antient family of the *Hodleſtons*; whence the

Ravenglaſs. ſhore retiring to the north preſents *Ravenglaſs*, a ſtation where, I was told, were once two Roman inſcriptions. It is conveniently environed by two rivers. Some will have it to have been called antiently *Aven glaſs* or the *blue river*, and tell many ſtories about king *Eveling*, who had a palace here.

Eſk r. *Hardknott* near *Wrinoſe.* One of theſe rivers is named *Eſk*, and riſes at the foot of *Hard knott*, a very ſteep mountain, on whoſe ſummit were lately diſcovered huge ſtones and foundations of a caſtle, to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders, it being ſo ſteep as hardly to be aſcended.

Irt r. Higher up the little river *Irt* runs into the ſea, in which the ſhell-fiſh having by a kind of irregular motion[a] taken in the dew, which they are extremely fond of, are impregnated, and produce pearls, or, to uſe the poet's phraſe, *baccæ concheæ*, ſhell-berries, which the inhabitants, when the tide is out, ſearch for, and our jewellers buy of the poor for a trifle, and ſell again at a very great price. Of theſe and the like Marbodeus[b] ſeems to ſpeak in that line;

Gignet & inſignes antiqua Britannia baccas.
Old Britain alſo famous berries yields.

The ſhore now advancing gradually to the weſt forms a little point, commonly called *St. Bees* for *St. Bega's*. This Bega was a devout and holy virgin of Ireland, who paſſed her life in ſolitude here, and to whoſe piety many miracles are aſcribed, as taming a wild bull, and by her prayers covering with a great depth of ſnow the vallies and hill tops in the middle of ſummer. Scarce a mile from hence ſtands on a hill *Egremont* caſtle, the antient ſeat of William de *Meſchines*, to whom Henry I. gave it "by the ſervice of one knight's fee, that he "ſhould march at the king's command in the army "againſt Wales and Scotland." He left a daughter married to William *Fitz Duncan* of the blood royal of Scotland, by whoſe daughter the eſtate came into the family of the *Lucies*. From them again by the *Moltons* and *Fitz Walters* the title of *Egremont* came to the *Radcliffes* earls of Suſſex. It was however enjoyed for a conſiderable time by favour of Henry VI. by Thomas *Percy*, who had ſummons to parliament by the ſtyle of Thomas Percy of Egremont.

St. Bees.

Egremont c. Lords of *Copeland.*

Here the ſhore goes on a little retreating, and it appears from the ruins of walls, that wherever the landing was eaſy it was fortified by the Romans. For it was the extreme boundary of the Roman empire, and this coaſt was particularly expoſed to the Scots when they ſpread themſelves like a deluge over this iſland from Ireland. Here is *Moreſby*, a little village, where, from theſe fortifications, we may conclude was a ſtation for ſhips. Here are many traces of antiquity in the vaults and foundations, many caverns called *Picts holes*, many fragments of inſcriptions are here dug up, one of which has the name of LVCIVS SEVERINVS ORDINATVS; another COH. VII. I ſaw there this altar, lately dug up, with a ſmall horned ſtatue of Silvanus:

The ſhore fortified.

Moreſby.

Picts holes.

DEO SILVAN..
COH. II. LING.
CVI PRÆÆS..
G. POMPEIVS M...
SATVRNIN..

Deo Silvano
Cohors 2da Lingonum
Cui præeſt
G. Pompeius M.
Saturninus.

[a] *Oſcitatione.*

[b] He wrote a Latin poem on jewels and precious ſtones, printed at Cologne 1539. Hoffm. Lex.

The following fragment was copied and tranſmitted to me by J. Fletcher, lord of the place:

. . . . . .
. . . . . .
OB PROSPE..
RITATEM
CVLMINIS
INSTITVTI.

But none has yet been found that determine it to
Morbivm. have been Morbivm, where the Equites Cataphractarii were ſtationed, which the name in ſome ſort
Hay c. inſinuates. Nor muſt I forget that in this neighbourhood I ſaw *Hay Caſtle*, reſpectable for its antiquity, which the people told me once belonged to the noble families of *Moreſby* and *Diſtinton*.

Derwent r. Behind this the river *Derwent* hides itſelf in the ſea. It riſes in *Borrodale*, a valley ſurrounded with crooked hills, winds among the hills called *Derwentfels*, in which at *Newlands* and elſewhere were
Copper mines. rich veins of copper with ſome little gold and ſilver, opened afreſh in our time by Thomas Thurland and Daniel Hotchſtetter, a German, being well known before, as appears from the Cloſe rolls of Henry III. n. 18. A remarkable ſuit about them was carried on between the late queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland, on whoſe eſtate[c] the land was; but it was determined in favour of the queen, in regard of the royal prerogative and the veins of gold and ſilver in theſe mines. So far from truth is that obſervation of Cicero in his epiſtle to Atticus[d]: "This is certain, that there is not a grain "of ſilver in the whole iſland of Britain." Nor would Cæſar have ſaid, that the Britans imported all the copper they uſed, had he known of theſe mines, theſe copper works not only being ſufficient for all England, but great quantities of the copper exported every year. Here is alſo found in ſeveral places that metallic earth or hard glittering ſtone,
Black lead. which we call *Black Lead*, uſed by painters to draw lines and drawings in black and white[e]. Whether it be Dioſcorides' *Pnigitis*[f], or *Melanteria*[g], or ochre burnt black by the heat of the earth, or totally unknown to the antients, I cannot determine, but ſhall leave it to others. The Derwent running among theſe hills ſpreads itſelf in a ſpacious lake, or as Bede[h] calls it *a very large pool*, in which are three iſlands: one of them has the ſeat of the knightly family of Ratcliffe, another was inhabited by German miners, and the third is ſuppoſed to have been that in which Bede[i] relates that St. Herbert led a ſolitary life. On the edges of this lake in very rich land, ſurrounded by dewy hills, and defended from the north winds by *Skiddaw* a very high mountain,
Keſwick. lies *Keſwicke*, a ſmall market town, many years famous for the copper works[k], as appears from a charter of king Edward IV. and at preſent inhabited by miners[l]. Its market was obtained of Edward I. by Thomas de *Derwentwater* lord of the place, from whom it came by inheritance to the Ratcliffes. Skid-
Skiddaw, an high mountain. daw, the mountain before-mentioned, rears its double head ſo high among the clouds like Parnaſſus, and looks towards *Scruffell*, a mountain in Scotland, as
Scruffell in Anandale. if it meant to rival it; by the aſcent or deſcent of the clouds from both which the inhabitants draw preſages of the weather, and have this common proverb,

——If Skiddaw hath a cap
Scrufell wots full well of that.

And that other of the height of theſe and two other mountains in theſe parts,

Skiddaw, Lawellin, and Caſticand,
Are the higheſt hills in all England.

From hence the Derwent ſometimes in a narrow, ſometimes in a broad channel proceeds with rapidity to the north to meet the *Cokar*. Theſe two rivers
Cokar r. at their confluence almoſt ſurround *Cokarmouth*, a
Cokarmouth. plentiful market town and caſtle of the earls of Northumberland. The town is handſomely built, but ſtands low between two hills, on one of which is the church, and on the other overagainſt it the ſtrong caſtle, over whoſe gate are the arms of *Molton*, *Humfranville*, *Lucy*, and *Percy*. Oppoſite to this, two miles on the other ſide the river, lies the ſhell of an old caſtle called *Pap caſtle*, which ſeveral
Pap caſtle. monuments prove to have been of Roman antiquity. Whether this was *Guaſmoric*, which Nennius ſays
Guaſmoric. king Vortigern built near *Luguballium*, and the old Britans called *Palmecaſtle*, I do not preſume to determine. Among other monuments of antiquity here was found a large vaſe of greeniſh ſtone, handſomely carved with ſmall figures; whether deſigned for the purpoſes of waſhing, or as St. Ambroſe calls
St. Ambroſe. A font. it *ſacrarium regenerationis*, the laver of regeneration, for which uſe it now ſerves at the neighbouring town of *Bridkirk*, q. d. *St. Brigit's church*, I ſhall not
Bridkirk. pronounce. We find fonts adorned with the figures of ſaints in order to ſet forth their example to the imitation of the perſons baptized[m]. On this beſides figures are theſe foreign characters. See Pl. XXI. fig. 1. What they mean, or to what nation they belong, I do not take upon me to ſay. Let the learned determine. The firſt and eighth are not very unlike the character uſed by Chriſtians after the time of Conſtantine for the name of Chriſt. The reſt in form but not in power come neareſt thoſe which are to be ſeen on the tomb of Gormon king of Denmark, at Jelling in Denmark, as publiſhed by Petrus Lindenbrogius 1591.

The towns laſt-mentioned, together with a 4th part of the barony of *Egremont*, *Wigton*, *Leuſewater*, *Aſpatric*, *Uldal*, &c. the fine eſtate of Maud *Lucy* (the heireſs of Anthony Molton or de Lucy her

[c] at Derwent fells. [d] IV. 16. [e] monochromata. [f] Lib. v. c. 177.
[g] Lib. v. c. 118. [h] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 29. [i] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. c. 29. Vit. Cuth. c. 28.
[k] *aeraria fectura*..
[l] Who have their ſmelting-houſe by Derwentſide, which with his forcible ſtream and their ingenious inventions ſerveth them in notable ſtead for eaſy bellows works, hammer works, forge works, and ſawing of boards, not without admiration of thoſe that behold it. Holland.
[m] As ſaith Pontius Paulinus. For in the firſt plantation of Chriſtianity among the Gentiles ſuch only as were of full age after they were inſtructed in the principles of Chriſtian religion were admitted to baptiſm, and that but twice a year at Eaſter and Whitſontide, except upon urgent neceſſity; at which time they who were to be baptiſed were attired in white garments, exorciſed, and exſuffled with ſundry ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Chriſtian antiquities. Id.

brother),

Fig. 1. p. 422.

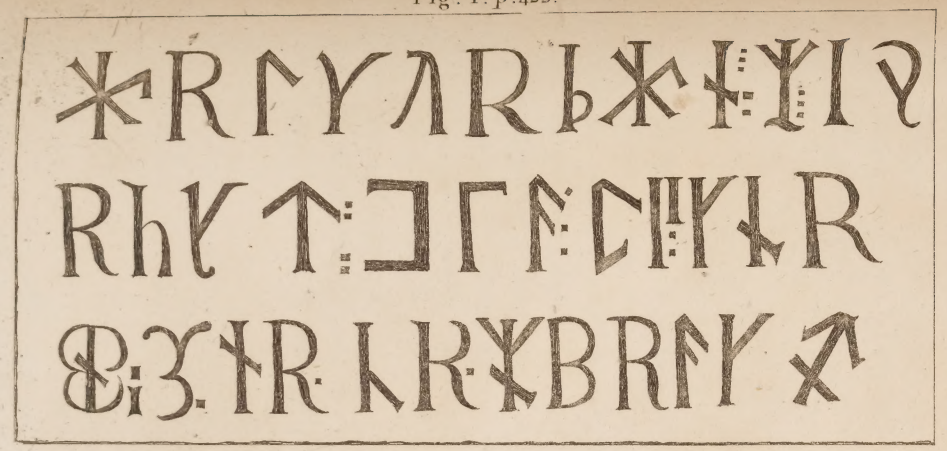


Fig. 2. p. 423.

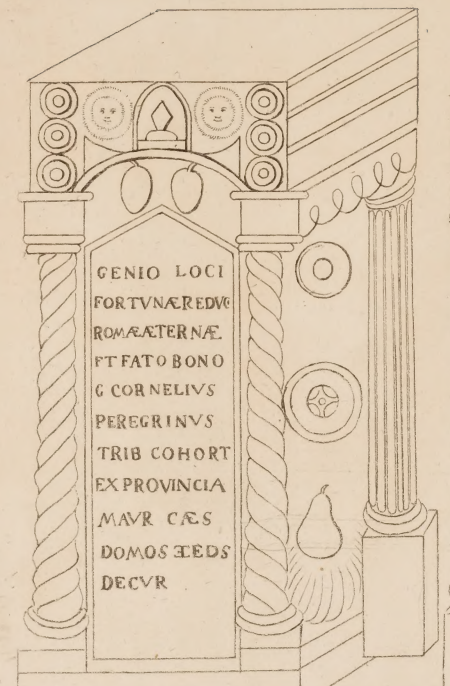


Fig. 3. p. 423.

Fig. 8. p. 429.

Fig. 4. 423

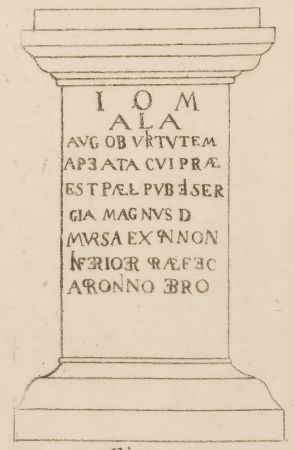


Fig. 5. p. 423.

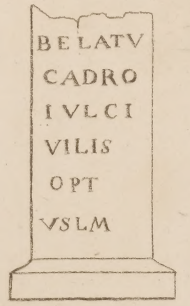


Fig. 6. p. 423.

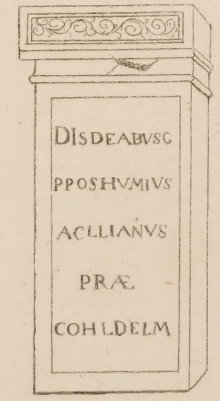


Fig. 7. p. 424.

Fig. 9. p. 429.

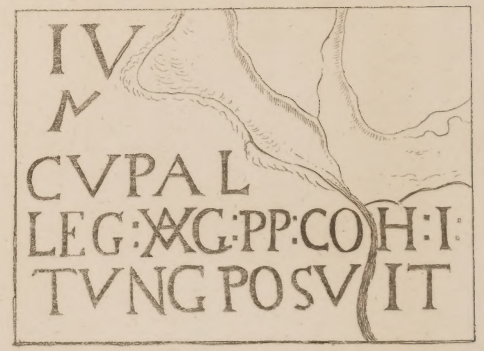


Fig. 10. p. 429.

INSCRIPTIONS in CUMBERLAND.

brother[o]), were by her given to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland her husband; and though she had no children by him she left the Percy family her heirs, on condition they quartered with their own arms those of the Lucies, 3 fish called Lucies in a field G. or, to borrow the words of the original deed, "on condition that they bore for their "arms G. 3 Lucies quarterly with the arms of "Percy O a lion Az. and the condition enforced by "a fine." The Derwent, afterwards in one united stream, throws itself into the ocean at *Wirkinton*, famous for a salmon fishery. It is now the seat of the antient knightly family of the *Curwens*, who derive their descent from Gospatric earl of Northumberland, and took their surname by agreement from *Culwen*, a family of Galloway, whose heir they married. They have here a noble mansion like a castle, and from them, if I may be allowed to mention it without the imputation of vanity, I derive my descent by the mother's side.

Arms of the Lucies and Percies.

Wirkinton.

Culwen, commonly *Curwen.*

From hence some have supposed a wall was carried for near four miles at proper places to defend the coast, by Stilico, in the reign of Honorius and Arcadius, when the Scots from Ireland infested this shore. For thus Britain speaks of herself in Claudian[p]:

Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotus Hibernem
Movit, & infesto spumavit remige Thetis.

Me Stilico by neighbouring nations sore distrest,
Defended well with time the Scottish rage
Hibernè moved, while with their hostile war
Old ocean foam'd.

There still remain ruins of walls at the mouth of the *Elen* or *Elne*, as it is now called, which, after a short course, has at its source *Ierby*, no inconsiderable market town. This I take to have been ARBEIA, where the *Barcarii Tigrienses* were stationed, and at its mouth is *Elenborough*, or the Burgh on the Elen, where was formerly quartered the *cohors prima Dalmatarum* with their officer[q]. It stood on a high hill commanding a distant view of the Irish sea; but corn now grows where the town was, and its traces plainly appear; the antient vaults are uncovered and many altars, inscriptions, and statues, are dug up here. All which that worthy man J. Senhous, in whose grounds they are found, has carefully preserved and arranged in his house. In the middle of the yard is a most beautiful square altar, of a reddish stone, elegantly carved in the antient manner, about five feet high, and having an inscription in fair characters, a view of which and each of its sides I shall here insert from a drawing by sir R. Cotton, of Connington, knt. a great searcher into antiquity, when we travelled together over these parts to illustrate our native country with the highest entertainment in the year 1599. I cannot help expressing my gratitude to the worthy gentleman just mentioned for his hospitable treatment, and the great care which this learned admirer of antient literature takes to preserve these inscriptions, which are soon broken to pieces by the ignorant people here, and put to other uses, to the great detriment of these studies. See Pl. XXI. fig. 2, 3.

Elen r. *Ierby.* ARBEIA. *Elenborough.*

Every thing is perfectly plain on this inscription, except that in the last line but one ET and ÆDES are expressed in abbreviations. The end is imperfect. Perhaps we are to restore it thus, DECVRIONVM ORDINEM RESTITVIT, &c. The Decuriones were in the Municipia the same as the Senatores at Rome and in the colonies; so called because they discharged the offices of the *Curia* or Court, whence also they were styled *Curiales*, from their conducting civil affairs*.

Decuriones.

On the upper ledge of the back part of this altar we may observe these words, VOLANTII VIVAS, which give me no small difficulty, nor can I make any thing of them, unless they imply a wish of the Decuriones, knights, and commons, who constituted the Municipium, for G. Cornelius Peregrinus, who restored the house, temple, and Decuriones, that so beneficent a man might enjoy life at Volantium. Hence, if I may be allowed to conjecture, I should suppose the antient name of this place to have been VOLANTIVM. Below are carved instruments of sacrifice, a hatchet, and a knife. On the left side a mallet and præfericulum. On the right a patera, a dish, and a pear, if I am right, or, as others think, a waterpot: for these were vessels for sacrificing purposes, and likewise others, as the Simpulum, Censer, Futile, sacerdotal bonet, &c. which we see on the sides of other altars in these parts. The 2d altar here annexed was dug up at *Old Carlisle*, and is now in the house of the *Barhouses* at *Ilkirk*, inscribed with letters of the complicated form, happily expressed by the engraver, which it should seem are to be read thus:

VOLANTIVM.

Pagan altars.

Pl.XXI.fig.4.

Jovi Optimo Maximo, Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Publius Ælius Publii filius Sergia Magnus de Mursa ex Pannonia inferiore præfectus Aproniano* (et) *Bradua Consulibus.*

* sc. *tribu.* under Commodus A. D. 193.

The 3d altar is inscribed to the topical deity Belatucadrus, and to be read thus:

Pl.XXI.fig.5.

Belatucadro Julius Civilis Optio (i. e. commander of the watch) *votum solvit libens merito.*

There is no difficulty in the 4th altar, which is to this effect:

Pl.XXI.fig.6.

Dis Deabusque Publius Posthumius Acilianus præfectus cohortis primæ Delmatarum.

These kind of altars (to mention the antient rites which our most holy religion has long since abolished), as well as the victims and sacrificers used to be crowned with leaves, and offerings of incense and wine made at them, sacrifices offered, and the altars themselves anointed. Of their demolition as Christianity prevailed, Prudentius[r] thus sings:

* Isid. IX. c. 4.

[o] Burn. II. 77. [p] De laud. Stilic. II. 250.

[q] The near resemblance of the name Elenburough with *Olenacum*, where the first Herculean wing lay in garrison in the time of Theodosius the younger, is some motive to think that this was that *Olenacum*; but yet I dare not affirm it. Holland. [r]

Exercere

Exercere manum non pænitet, et lapis illic
Si ſtetit antiquus, quem cingere ſueverat error
Faſciolis aut galline pulmone rigare,
Frangitur——

None grudge the helping hand, if chance a ſtone
Of antient date ſtood there, whom wont to crown
Was error once with garlands, or to ſtain
With chicken's blood. They hurl it down amain.

I ſaw alſo the following inſcriptions here:

PRO SA.....
ANTONINI AV. PII F..
P. AVLVS P. *F. PALATINA [ſc. *tribu*]
POSTHVMIVS ACILIANVS
PRÆF. COH. I. DELMATAR.

* Publii filius.

*D. M.
INGENVI. AN. X.
IVL. S IMPLEX PATER
*F. C.

* Diis manibus.

* Faciendum curavit.

D. M.
MORI REGIS
FILII HEREDES
EIVS SVBSTITVE
RVNT VIX A. LXX

HIC EXSEGERE FATA
..ENVS SC GERMA..
..S REGVIX. AN....
S VIX AN.....
.....IX.....

D. M.
LVCA VIX
ANN
IS XX

D. M.
IVLIA MARTIM
A, VIX AN.
XII. III D. XX H

Here is alſo to be ſeen this ſtone, handſomely carved, on which two winged Genii ſupport a wreath as below. See Pl. XXI. fig. 7. This inſcription is to be read, *Victoriæ Auguſtorum Dominorum noſtrorum.*

The ſhore proceeding ſtraight from hence, preſently forms ſuch a bending winding bay, that it ſeems to be MORICAMBE, which Ptolemy places hereabouts. The ſituation and name of the place agree; for the æſtuary bends in, and *Moricambe* ſignifies in Britiſh *crooked ſea.* On this David I. king of Scotland founded *Holme*, or as it is commonly called *Holme Cultrain* abbey; and *Vulſtey* caſtle was built by the abbots in the neighbourhood to ſecure their treaſure, books, and records, from the ſudden inroads of the Scots. In this caſtle are ſaid to be concealed, a prey to the moths, the works of Michael Scotus, who profeſſed a religious life here about the year 1290, ſo deeply immerſed in mathematical ſtudies and ſciences, that he obtained the character of a magician with the vulgar, whoſe fooliſh credulity reported him to have wrought wonders. Below this monaſtery falls into the æſtuary the little river *Waver*, after receiving the *Wize* another little ſtream, at whoſe ſource the poor remains of an antient city ſtand as monuments that nothing in this world is exempt from the lot of mortality. This is now called by the inhabitants *Old Carliſle:* what was its antient name I know not, unleſs it was CASTRA EXPLORATORVM*. The diſtance in Antoninus (who does not take the ſhorteſt way, but recites the more conſiderable places), agrees both from Bulgium and Luguvallum. The ſituation was very convenient for diſcovering an enemy; for it ſtands on a hill of conſiderable height, affording a good view of the country all round. Certain it is, that the wing, which, for its valour, was called AVGVSTA and AVGVSTA GORDIANA was here in the time of Gordian, from the following inſcriptions which I ſaw in the neighbourhood of this place at Ilkirk:

Waver r.
Wize r.
Old Carliſle.
CASTRA EXPLORATORVM.
ALA AVGVSTA.

*I. O. M.
ALA. AVG. OB.
*...RTVT. APPEL. CVI
PRÆEST. TIB CL. TIB.F.P*
*IN..G..N IVSTINVS
PRAEF. FVSCIANO
II. SILANO II COS

*Jovi Optimo Maximo.
*VIRTVT.
* FI
* INGM LING. N. Phil. Tranſ. 357.

D. M.
MABLI
NIVS SEC
VNDVS
EQVIS
ALE AVG
STE STIP.

I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI GORDIANI. P. F.
INVICTI AVG ET SABINIAE TR*
IAE TRANQVILE CONIVGI EIVS TO
TAQVE DOMV DIVIN. EORVM A-
LA AVG. GORDIA. OB VIRTVTEM
APPELLATA POSVIT: CVI PRÆEST
AEMILIVS CRISPINVS PRAEF.
EQQ. NATVS IN PRO AFRICA DE
*TVIDRO SVB CVR NONNII PH
LIPPI LEG. AVG. PROPRETO...
ATTICO ET PRETEXTATO
COSS[s]

*EXRIAE

*TVSDRO

From hence were brought the altars that ſtand by the road ſide at *Wigton*, having on their ſides a ſimpulum, a futile[t], a mallet, a patera, and other inſtruments of ſacrifice: but the letters are entirely worn out by time. Not far from hence was dug up by the military way a pillar of rough ſtone, now at Thoreſby, with this inſcription[u]:

Wigton.
Thoreſby.

* Concerning the Areani ſee hereafter under the Picts wall.

[s] This votive altar alſo of a rude ſtone was erected for the happy health of the emperor Gordian the 3d and his wife Furia Sabina Tranquilla and their whole family, by the troops of horſemen ſurnamed Auguſta Gordiana, when Aemilius Criſpinus, a native of Africa, governed the ſame under Nonnius Philippus, lieutenant-general of Britain, in the year of Chriſt 243, as appeareth by the conſuls therein ſpecified. Holland.

[t] Not as Gibſon reads *Fuſile*, and tranſlates it a *melter*. *Futile* he explained before an *open pot*.

[u] To the honour of Philip the emperor and his ſon who flouriſhed about the year of our Lord 248. Holland.

[x] Another ſuch inſcription was found near Brougham caſtle in later times. (Gale MS.)

IMP

IMP CAES
M. IVL.
PHILIPPO
PIO FELI
CI
AVG
ET M. IVL. PHI
LIPPO NOBILIS
SIMO CAES
TR. P. COS...

This was likewiſe copied for me by that moſt learned miniſter Oſwald Dikes, now preſerved in his brother T. Dike's houſe at *Wardal*.

DEO
SANCTO BELA
TVCADRO
AVRELIVS
DIATOVA* ARAE
X VOTO POSVIT
LL. MM.[x]

* For *Aram ex voto.*

Another ſimilar inſcription in honour of a topical deity has alſo been found:

DEO
CEAIIO AVR
MRTI ET MS
ERVRACIO PRO
SE ET SVIS. V. S.
LL. M.

beſides great numbers of ſmall images, ſtatues on horſes, eagles, lions, Ganimedes, and many other evidences of antiquity continually coming to light.

A little higher up runs out a ſmall cape, and below it lies a large æſtuary, called by the Scots *Solway frith*, now dividing England and Scotland as formerly the Roman province and the Picts. On this little cape ſtands that antient town BLATVM BVLGIVM (perhaps from the Britiſh word *Bulch*, which ſignifies ſeparation or diviſion), from which Antoninus, as from the furtheſt point or boundary of the province, begins his Itinera through Britain. The inhabitants now call it *Bulneſſe*, and it is a very mean village, though it has a fortification, and as evidences of antiquity, beſides traces of ſtreets and ruined walls, a harbour filled up, and a road ſaid to have run hence along the coaſt to *Elenborrow*. A mile beyond this, as may be ſeen by the foundations when the tide is out, begin thoſe famous Roman works the Vallum and Wall, formerly the boundary of the Roman province, erected to keep out the barbarians, who, in theſe parts, were continually, as a writer ſays[y], barking at the Roman empire. I was at firſt ſurpriſed at their raiſing ſuch great fortifications here, when there is ſo large an æſtuary for near eight miles; but I find now, that when the tide is out the water is ſo low, that robbers and marauders might eaſily ford over. The roots of trees, covered with ſand, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, and often uncovered by the wind at ebb tide, prove that the form of this coaſt has undergone an alteration. I know not whether it is worth while to mention here the ſtories of ſubterraneous trees without branches frequently dug up here, diſcovered by the dew, which is obſerved never to fall on the ground under which they lie.

BLATVM BVLGIVM.

Bulneſs.

Beginning of the Wall.

Subterraneous trees.

Lower down on the ſame frith, more inland, is *Drumbough* caſtle, formerly belonging to the lords *Dacre*, and antiently a Roman ſtation. Some, contrary to all diſtance, will have it to have been CASTRA EXPLORATORVM. There was alſo another Roman ſtation, which has now changed its name to *Burgh upon Sands*, whence the neighbouring country is called the *Barony of Burgh*, which *Meſchines* lord of Cumberland gave to Robert de *Trivers*, and from him it came to the *Morvilles*, of whom the laſt Hugh left a daughter, who, by her ſecond huſband Thomas de *Molton* had Thomas de *Molton*, lord of this place, whoſe ſon Thomas, by marriage with the heireſs of Hubert de *Vaulx*, added *Gilleſland* to his other eſtates, all which came at length to Ranulph de *Dacre* by marriage with Maud *Molton*. But nothing has rendered this little town ſo remarkable as the immature death of Edward I. who here ended his days after triumphing over all his enemies: a moſt renowned monarch, in whoſe gallant ſoul the ſpirit of God found an abode worthy of it to match the ſtate of royalty not only with courage and wiſdom, but with perſonal comelineſs and dignity of body; and whom fortune in the prime of life exerciſed in many wars and moſt difficult events of ſtate, while ſhe was training him for the Britiſh ſceptre, which, after he came to the crown, he ſo managed by the reduction of Wales and conqueſt of Scotland, that he may juſtly be accounted one of the glories of Britain.

Drumburgh c.

Burgh on Sands.

1307.

Morvilles called *de Burgh upon Sands.* Liber Inq.

Below this *Burgh*, in the frith itſelf, the inhabitants ſay the Scots and Engliſh fleets engaged, and, on the retreat of the tide[z], their cavalry, which ſeems as extraordinary as what Pliny[a] relates with aſtoniſhment of a ſimilar place in Caramania. This frith is called *Solway frith* by both nations, from *Solway* a Scotch town on it. But Ptolemy more properly calls it ITVNA. For the noble river *Eiden*, which waters Weſtmoreland and the inner parts of this county, pours the largeſt quantity of water into it, ſtill mindful of the obſtruction it met with from the heaps of Scottiſh bodies in 1216 drowned in it in their return from England loaded with ſpoil, when it whelmed that band of marauders in its ſtream*.

Solway frith.

ITVNA.

Eiden r.

The river Ituna, or Eiden, in its way to this county, receives from the weſt the river *Eimot* from the lake *Ulſe* before-mentioned, near whoſe bank, on the little river *Dacor*, ſtands *Dacre* caſtle, well known to us for giving name to the family of the barons

Eimot r.

Ulſewater.

Dacre c.

* Hiſt. Mailros.

[x] Another ſuch inſcription was found near Brougham caſtle in later times. (Gale MS.)

[y] Ammianus Marcellinus.

[z] *reverſo æſtu*, when the tide *came in*. G. which would make the battle a real wonder, whereas there was nothing extraordinary in their fighting on the ſands at the *ebb*. H. *reverſo* is *into the ſea*.

[a] N. H. VI. 26.

Barons *Dacre*. *Dacre*[b], and mentioned by Bede[c] as having in his time a monaſtery, as alſo by Malmeſbury[d], becauſe Conſtantine, king of Scotland, and Eugenius, king of Cumberland, there put themſelves and their kingdoms under the protection of Athelſtan the Saxon.

Not much higher, and but a little way from the confluence of the *Eimot* and *Loder*, where is a round fortification called by the inhabitants *Arthur's table*[e], ſtands *Penrith*, q. d. if derived from the Britiſh language, *Red Head* or *Hill:* for the ſoil and the ſtones of which it is built are of a red colour; but it is commonly called *Perith*. It is a ſmall market town of ſome note, defended on the weſt by a royal caſtle, repaired in Henry VI. with the ruins of the neighbouring Roman fort called *Maburg*, has a very handſome church, a ſpacious market place, with a wooden market houſe for the uſe of thoſe who aſſemble there, adorned with bears and ragged ſtaffs, the arms of the earls of Warwick. It belonged formerly to the biſhops of Durham, but biſhop Anthony Bec growing inſolent through his exceſſive wealth, Edward I. as we read in the regiſter of Durham, "took from him "Werk in Tividale, Perith, and the church of Si-"mondburne." For the uſe, however, of the town, W. Stricland, biſhop of Carliſle, of a famous family in theſe parts, cut, at his own expence, a channel from *Pete-rill*, a rivulet, on whoſe bank is *Plumpton park*[f], a large park appropriated by the kings of England antiently for deer, but wiſely diſpoſed of by Henry VIII. for men's habitations, being almoſt on the borders of England and Scotland. Near this I ſaw the great remains of a ruined town, which they, from its neighbourhood, called *Old Perith*, and I ſhould think PETRIANÆ. That the Ala Petriana was here appears from a fragment of an old inſcription erected by Ulpius Trajanus, a veteran of the Ala Petriana, which, together with others that I copied here, I have ſubjoined:

Arthur's table. *Penrith.*

Old Perith. PETRIANAE.

D. M.
AICETVOS MATER
VIXIT A* XXXXV
ET LATTIO FIL. VIX
A XII. LIMISIVS
CONIV. ET FILIAE
PIENTISSIMIS
POSVIT.

* annos.

. . . . . .
GADVNO
VLP. TRAI
EM. AL. PET
MARTIVS
*F. P. C.

* faciendum procuravit.

D. M.
FL. MARTIO SEN
IN *C. CARVETIOR
QVESTORIO

* cohorte.

VIXIT AN XXXXV
MARTIOLA FILIA ET
HERES PONEN
*.....CVRAVIT.

* dum.

D. M. CROTILO GERMANVS VIX
ANIS XXVI GRECA VIX ANIS IIII
VINDI CIANVS * FRA. ET FIL. TIT. PO.

* fratri & filiæ titulum poſuit.

The Eden, having now received the Eimot, runs by obſcure villages and caſtles northward through both *Salkelds*. At the leſſer ſtands a kind of circle of 77 ſtones, each ten feet high, and before them at the entrance a ſingle one 15 feet high. The common people hereabouts call this *Long Megg*, and the reſt *her daughters*, and within the circle are two heaps of ſtones, under which they ſay the bodies of the ſlain were buried. And indeed it is probable enough that this is a monument of ſome victory.

Great and Little Salkeld. *Long Megg,* and her daughters.

From hence the Eden runs by *Kirk Oſwald*, dedicated to St. Oſwald, formerly the property of that Hugh *Morvill*, who, with his accomplices, murdered Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, in memory of which fact the ſword which he then uſed was long preſerved here; thence by *Armanthwayte*, a caſtle of the *Skeltons: Corby*, a caſtle of the noble and antient family of the *Salkelds*, which received great addition of wealth by marriage with the heireſs of *Roſgill: Wetherall*, formerly a ſmall monaſtery cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York, where are certain cells cut out of a rock for places of retreat[g]. Thence by *Warwic*, which I take to be VIROSIDVM, where the 6th cohort of the Nervii was formerly ſtationed on the wall againſt the Picts and Scots, and in the laſt age a ſtrong ſtone bridge was built at the expence of the *Salkelds* and *Richmonds: Linſtock*, a caſtle of the biſhops of Carliſle, in the barony of *Croſby*, which barony Waltheof, ſon of earl Goſpatric and lord of *Allerdale*, gave to the church of Carliſle, and which I take to be called by contraction from OLENACVM. For that place ſeems to have been on the wall where the firſt Ala Herculea ſerved againſt the barbarians. Eden, now ready to diſcharge itſelf into its frith, receives two rivers at once, the *Peterill* and the *Caud*, which run almoſt parallel to each other from the ſouth. On the Peterill, beſides PETRIANAE before-mentioned, ſtands *Greiſtocke*, formerly a caſtle of the ſometime illuſtrious family, which derive their deſcent from one Ranulph *Fitz Walter*, of whoſe deſcendants William de *Grayſtock* married Mary daughter and coheir of Roger de *Merley*, lord of *Morpath*, by whom ſhe had a ſon John, who, having no iſſue, obtained leave of Edward I. to convey his eſtate to his aunt's ſon Ranulph de *Granthorpe*, ſon of William, whoſe poſterity, after having been long very conſiderable, became extinct about the reign of Henry VII. and their eſtate paſſed by marriage to the barons Dacre: but the two heireſſes general of the laſt baron Dacre were

Kirk Oſwald. *Armanthwayte.* *Corby.* *Wetheral.* VIROSIDVM. *Warwic.* *Linſtock.* OLENACVM. *Peterill* and *Caud* rivers. *Grayſtock.*

married

* E. H. IV. c. 27.

[b] See a more particular account of them in Hurſtmonceaux, co. Suſſex, vol. I. 202.
[c] E. H. IV. 22. Lell. Coll. II. 152.
[d] de geſt. reg. Ang. II. 27. b.
[e] See before in Weſtmoreland, p. 162.
[f] anciently called *Haia* de Plumpton or the *Incloſure* of Plumpton.
[g] In this dangerous country.

married to the ſons of Thomas Howard, late duke of Norfolk.

Copper mines. *Caudebec.* *Highyate.* *Roſe* c.

On the Caude, beſides the copper mines at *Caudebeck*, is *Highyate*, a caſtle of the Richmonds, and a neat caſtle of the biſhops of Carliſle, called *The Roſe Caſtle*, which alſo ſeems to have been CONGAVATA, where the ſecond cohort of the Lergi kept guard; for *Congavata* ſignifies in Britiſh the *valley on the Gavata*, now contracted into *Caude*. But the preciſe ſituation of this place I cannot yet point out.

CONGAVATA.

CARLISLE.

Between the confluence of theſe rivers in the beſt and by far moſt pleaſant ſpot, ſtands the very antient city of *Carliſle*, defended on the north by the Eden, on the eaſt by the *Peterill*, on the weſt by the *Caude*, and beſides all theſe natural fortifications with ſtrong ſtone walls, a caſtle, and a *citadel*, as it is called. It is of a ſomewhat oblong form, running from weſt to eaſt. On the weſt is the caſtle of conſiderable extent, which, by his arms, appears to have been repaired by Richard III. Almoſt in the centre of the city riſes the cathedral church, whoſe upper part is of modern erection in a handſome ſtyle; but the lower part much older. On the eaſt the citadel built and fortified by king Henry VIII. ſerves for a defence. The Romans and Britans called this place LVGV-VALLVM and LVGV-BALLIVM, or LVGV-BALLVM[g], the Saxons, according to Bede *Luell*[h]. Ptolomy, as ſome think, LEVCOPIBIA, Nennius *Caer Lualid*, the ſilly prophecies of the Britons *Duball's City*, we *Carlile*, and modern Latin writers *Carleolum*. For our hiſtorians all agree that Luguballia and Carleolum were the ſame. In tracing its etymology, what infinite pains have been taken by our countryman Leland[i], who at laſt was forced to believe that the Eden was called *Lug*, and that *Ballum* comes from *vallis*, thus making *Lugu-vallum*, the *valley* on the *Lug*. If I may be allowed to offer a conjecture, I ſhould ſuppoſe *Vallum*, and *Vallia* derived from the well known Roman military Vallum, which runs before the city, it being called by Antoninus LVGV-VALLVM AD VALLVM. This Picts wall, afterwards erected on the Vallum of Severus, is ſtill viſible at *Stanwicks*, a little village, a little beyond the river Eden, over which is now a wooden bridge, and croſſes the river overagainſt the caſtle, where in the bed of the river are ſtill remains of it, huge ſtones. Pomponius Mela[k] tells us, that *Lugus* or *Lucus* ſignified a *tower* among the antient Celts, who ſpoke the ſame language with the Britans. What Antoninus calls LVGO AVGVSTI he names TVRRIS AVGVSTI, ſo that *Lugo-vallum* is and ſignifies the *tower* or *fort on the wall*. If the French had derived from this ſource *Lugdunum* quaſi *the tower on the hill*, and *Lucotetia** (for ſo the antients called what we call Lutetia) quaſi *fair tower*, as the words mean in Britiſh, they would have perhaps formed a better etymology than that which derives the latter from *Lutum* (clay), the former from *Lugdus*, a fabulous king. That this was a place of conſequence under the Romans appears plainly from the various evidences of antiquity frequently dug up, and its great renown at that time. Even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots it preſerved ſome of its antient ſplendour and was accounted a city. For A. D. 619, Egfrid king of Northumberland, gave it to S. Cuthbert in the following words[l]: "I have given alſo the city called "Luguballia with 15 miles round it." At which time it was alſo walled in. "The townſpeople," ſays Bede[m], "brought Cuthbert to ſee the walls of "the city, and a fountain in it built in an extra-"ordinary manner by the Romans." That ſaint, according to the regiſter of Durham, "ſettled there "a congregation of nuns, and appointed an abbeſs, "and founded ſchools there." It was afterwards greatly ruined by the Danes, and lay buried in its aſhes near 200 years, till it began to recover itſelf under the favour of king William Rufus, who erected new buildings in it, built the caſtle, and ſettled a colony firſt of Flemings (whom he afterwards prudently removed into Wales) and then of the Southern Engliſh. "Then," as Malmeſbury[n] writes, "was "diſcovered a Roman Salon or Triclinium of ſtone, "arched over, unhurt by time or fire, having in "front this inſcription: MARII VICTORIAE." Some have ſuppoſed this Marius to be Arviragus the Britan: others contend for his being that Marius who was elected emperor in oppoſition to Gallienus, and is reported by hiſtorians to have been ſo ſtrong, that inſtead of veins in his fingers he had ſinews[o]. I am told, however, that ſome copies inſtead of MARII VICTORIAE have MARTI VICTORI, which perhaps may be more approved by other critics, and come nearer the truth. Luguballia being now grown populous, had, as we learn from our writers, its own earl, or more properly lord, Radulphus *Meſchines* or de *Micenis*, from whom deſcended the earls of Cheſter, and being at the ſame time advanced by Henry I. to an epiſcopal ſee had for its firſt biſhop Athulphus. This the monks of Durham ſay was prejudicial to their church. "When "Ranulphus, ſay they, biſhop of Durham, was ba-"niſhed, and the church had no defender, certain "biſhops united Carleil and Tividale to their dio-"ceſes." How the Scots made themſelves maſters of this city in the reign of Stephen, and Henry II. recovered it, how Henry III. committed the caſtle of *Carliſle*, and the earldom to Robert de *Vipont*, how A. D. 1292, it was deſtroyed by fire, together with the cathedral and ſuburbs, how Robert *Brus* of Scotland, A. D. 1315, beſieged it in vain, and many other particulars, are related at large in our hiſtories[p]. It may not, however, be amiſs to add two

LUGUVALLUM.

Lugus or *Lucus*, its meaning among the antient Gauls and Britans.

Lugdunum, *Lucotetia*, or *Lutitia* in France.

* The old Itinerary lately publiſhed ſays, that Lugdunum ſignifies *deſideratus mons*, a deſirable mountain.

[g] Luguvallium Ant. *Lugwalum* Rav. Lagubami. Ib. Vat. Lugabalia. Malmſb. Legubalia. Flor. Wor.

[h] Vit. Cuthb. c. 27.

[i] Com. in Cygn. Cantio v. Luguballia.

[k]

[l] See in Sim. Dunelm. p. 5. inter x Script. the donation at large.

[m] Vit. Cuthb, c. 27.

[n] De geſt. pont. III. Ptol.

[o] Treb. Pollio in vit. ejus.

[p] John de Everſden. He was monk of St Edmond's Bury, and ſent as proxy for the abbot to the parliament at Carliſle 1307, and died 1336. His Chronicle remains in MS. among the Norfolk MSS. in the Heralds college. Tanner, Brit. 271.

inſcriptions

inſcriptions which I ſaw here; the firſt in the houſe of Thomas Aglionby near the citadel, but of the more barbarous age:

DIIS MANIBV
S MARCI TROIANI
AVGVSTINIANI TVM* FA
CIENDVM CVRAVIT
A FEL. AMILLVSIMA
CONIVX * KARISS

*Tumulum.

*Cariſſima.

Near which is alſo the figure of a horſeman in armour with a ſpear. The other in a larger and fairer character is in the garden of Thomas Middleton:

LEG. VI.
VIC. P. F.
G. P. R. F.

which I read *Legio Sexta, Victrix, Pia, Felix.* The reſt I leave to others to explain.

Andrew Harcla, earl of *Carliſle.*

Tho. Aveſbury.

The only earl of Carliſle was Andrew de *Harcla*, whom king Edward II. to borrow the words of the original record, "for his good and faithful ſervice "againſt Thomas earl of Lancaſter and his adhe- "rents in ſubduing the king's enemies and ſubjects, "and bringing them priſoners to the king, inveſted "with the rank and title of earl of Carliſle by gird- "ing on his ſword." He afterwards traitorouſly and baſely broke his engagements to his country and ſovereign, and, being taken, ſuffered the ignominy due to his treaſon, "being degraded by hav- "ing his ſpurs chopt off with a hatchet, his belt "ungirt, his boots and gloves pulled off, and be- "ing then drawn, hanged, beheaded and quar- "tered."

I ſhall now take my leave of Luguballia (which ſtands in 20° 31″ of longitude and 54° 55″ north latitude), with theſe lines of J. Johnſton in praiſe of it.

CARLEOLUM

Romanis quondam ſtatio tutiſſima ſignis,
Ultimaque Auſonidum meta laboſque ducum,
E ſpecula late vicinos proſpicit agros,
Hinc ciet & pugnas, arcet & inde metus.
Gens acri ingenio, ſtudiis aſperrima belli,
Doctaque bellaci figere tela manu.
Scotorum reges quondam tenuere beati;
Nunc iterum priſcis additur imperiis.
Quid, Romane putas extrema hic limina mundi?
Mundum retro alium ſurgere nonne vides?
Sit vidiſſe ſatis: docuit nam Scotica virtus
Immenſis animis hic poſuiſſe modum.

CARLISLE

Of yore the Roman army's ſafe retreat,
Bound of their conqueſts and their chieftain's toils,
She views the extenſive country from her height,
Alarms, defends, and ſeizes on the ſpoils.
Her active ſons inur'd to martial feat,
And ſkill'd to hurl the javelin at the foe,
She once the Scottiſh happy monarch's ſeat,
Now to her former ſov'reigns back muſt go.
In vain the Roman boaſts that erſt he found
Earth's limit here. See other worlds ariſe
To mock his diſtant view. Ambition's bound.
By Scottiſh valour fixt unalter'd lies.

Croſſing the Eden now one ſees *Rowcliff* near the bank, a little caſtle, built by the lords *Dacres* not long ſince for the defence of their property. Above this the two rivers *Eſk* and *Leven* fall with united ſtreams with one common mouth as it were into Eden frith. The Eſk comes from Scotland, but for ſome miles owns itſelf a ſubject of England, and receives the river *Kirſop*, where the Engliſh and Scots lately ſeparated, not ſo much by the river as their mutual fears, gave ample proof of the great qualities of both nations. On this river where the little village of *Netherby* preſents to view a few poor cottages are ſuch extraordinary and conſiderable remains of an antient city, that together with the name of the river which runs by it, lead one to ſuſpect that here was ÆSICA, where the Tribune of the firſt cohort of Aſtures antiently kept guard againſt the barbarians. Here lives at preſent the head of the family of the *Grayhams*, diſtinguiſhed by its valour among the borderers: and in the wall of the houſe may be read this inſcription, erected in memory of the emperor Hadrian by the Legio II. Auguſta:

Rowcliffe.

Netherby.

ÆSICA.

The *Grahams*

IMP. CAES. TRA.
HADRIANO
AVG
LEG. II. AVG. F.

Where the river *Lidd* falls into the Eſk was formerly, as I have been told, *Liddel*, a caſtle and barony of the Eſtotevilles, who "held lands in Cor- "nage which earl Ranulph gave to Turgis Brundas," as we find in an ancient inquiſition; but from Eſtoteville it came by inheritance to the *Wakes*, and by them to the earls of Kent[q]; but John earl of Kent, gave it to king Edward III. and king Richard II. to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter. Beyond this river Eſk the country for ſome miles is accounted part of England, in which is *Sollom-moſſe*, famous for the number of Scottiſh nobles taken priſoners, A. D. 1543, when the Scots intending to attack Thomas Wharton, lord warden of the Marches, no ſooner found the king had transferred his command to Oliver Sincler, in preference to them, than they reſented this affront as they ſuppoſed it, to their own diſgrace and ruin, breaking their ranks, and throwing the whole army into confuſion. The Engliſh ſeeing this from higher ground immediately attacked and routed them, made many priſoners, who flung down their arms and ſurrendered themſelves to the Engliſh and moſs troopers on the borders with an inconſiderable loſs of men on either ſide; which threw king James V. of Scotland into ſuch deſpondency that he broke his heart. The country hereabouts is called *Batable ground*, becauſe in debate between the Engliſh and Scots. The people on both ſides, like borderers, are an active, crafty, and light ſort of ſoldiery, and expert in

Liddel caſtle and barony.

Lideſdal.

1 R. II.

Sollom moſs.

Battle of *Sollom moſs* 1542.

Batable ground.

[q] Of the blood royal.

ſkirmiſhing

skirmishing. The Leven and other river beforementioned, rising in the very border of the two kingdoms, passes by nothing remarkable except *Beaucastle*, as it is commonly called, a royal castle in a waste tract with a garrison. In the public records it is written *Buethcastle*, whence its name should seem to be derived from that *Bueth*, who about the time of Henry I. was a sort of absolute lord in these parts. Certain it is that in the reign of Edward III. it was the property of John baron de *Strivelin*[r], who married the daughter and coheiress of Adam de *Swinborn*. In the church almost ruined lies this old inscription, brought from some other place, and serving as a grave-stone:

LEG. II. AVG.
FECIT.

In the church-yard is a cross near 20 feet high, of one stone, neatly wrought, and having an inscription, but the letters too much consumed by time to be legible. But the cross itself being chequered like the arms of the family of *Vaulx* makes it probable that it was their work.

More to the south and west inland lies the barony of *Gillesland*, a small tract, so full of rivulets, called *Gilles*, that I should suppose it to have taken its name from them, had I not read in the register of Lanercost church, that one *Gill*, son of Bueth, who in a charter of Henry II. is also called Gilbert, antiently held it, and probably left his name to it[s]. Through this the wall or rampart of Severus, that noblest monument in Britain, runs almost strait from Carlisle, cast through the village of *Stanwicks*, *Scalby*, formerly a castle of the *Tilliols*, a family of renown in these parts, from whom it came to the *Pickerings*; and from thence the little river *Cambec* passes under the wall, on whose banks the barons *Dacre* built the little castle of *Askerton*, where the warden or *land-sergeant* of Gillesland has a garrison. Below the wall it falls into the river *Irthing*, where is *Irthington*, a *capital manor* as they call it of this barony of Gillesland, and here at *Castle steed* are to be seen great ruins. Near it is *Brampton*, a mean market-town, which I take for BREMETVRACM *ad lineam valli*, being scarce a mile from the wall, where antiently was stationed the 1st cohort of the Tungri from Germany, and in the decline of the Roman empire under the Dux Britanniarum a *Cuncus Armaturarum*. These were horse completely armed, but whether these Armaturæ were *duplares* or *simplares*, Vegetius[t] leaves uncertain. The former, according to the style of that time, was so called from having a double, and other from having only single allowance of provision[u]. Nor must I omit that at Brampton is a high hill fortified at the top with a ditch and called *The Mote*, commanding an extensive prospect over the country below. Under this and at *Castle steeds*, q. d. *Castle place*, as also at *Trederman* were found these inscriptions, which the right hon. lord William *Howard* of *Naworth*, 3d son of the most noble Thomas duke of Norfolk, and an attentive and learned searcher into venerable antiquity, who possesses estates hereabouts in right of his wife, sister and coheir of the last baron *Dacre*, copied for me with his own hand: See Pl. XXI. fig. 8. The following there also in an antient hypocaust, in which the name of the Legatus Augusti and Proprætor in Britain is unfortunately lost: See Pl. XXI. fig. 9.

Near Brampton runs the little river *Gelt*, on whose bank on a rock called *Helbeck* is this imperfect inscription, cut by the Vexillatio of the Legio II. Augusta probably an Optio placed under the Proprætor Agricola with others which time has robbed us of: See Pl. XXI. fig. 10. On the same rock are these words in a later character:

OFICIVM ROMANORVM.[x]

Here the Gelt empties itself into the river *Irthing* which runs with rapidity and noise by *Naworth* castle, now belonging to William Howard beforementioned, who is repairing it, lately the barons *Dacre*, the last of whom dying a few years ago under age, his uncle Leonard who chose rather to carry on a war with his sovereign than a suit about the estate with his nieces, seized this castle, and levied a body of rebels against his prince, which lord Hunsdon, the warden, with the garrison of Berwic, easily dispersed with great slaughter and disorder, Leonard himself escaping by flight. This last circumstance proved the security of their chief. Nearer the wall is *Lanercost*, a priory founded by R. de *Vaulx*, lord of Gillesland, and on the wall *Burd Oswald*. Below this last, where the Picts wall crosses the river Irthing on arches, was the station of the cohors prima Ælia Dacorum, at a place now called *Willoford*, as appears from the Notitia, and from several altars dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus by the said cohort, of which I shall subjoin the following though almost defaced by time:

Gelt r.

Naworth c.

Lanercost ab.

Burd Oswald.

I. O. M.	I. O. M.	Jovi Optimo Maximo Horsl. XI.
COH. 1. AEL.	OH 1 AEL. DA	
DAC. CVI . . .	C. . . C . . A GETA	
PRAE	IREL SAVRNES	
IG	. . . . .	
. . . . .	. . . . .	
. . . . .	. . . . .	

I. O. M.
CoH 1. AEL
DAC. C. P.
STATV LON
GINVS, TRIB.

PRO SALVTE
D. N. MAXIMANO
*FOR . . . . . CAE
VA . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . OAED

*Fortissimo Cæsari. Horsl. XVI.

[r] Sir John of Strivelin, a baron. Id.
[s] Of the owners of this fee in Hurst Monceaux, v. I. 296.
[t] Veget. II. 7.
[u] *annonas.*
[x] Q. if not intended for *opificium Romanorum* by some monk.

LEG. VI
VIC. P. F.
F.

I. O. M.
COHI. AEL. DAC.
TETRICIANO RO
...C. P. P. LVTIC
.....VS. DESIG
NATVS
TRIB.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AEL
DAC. GORD.
ANA C. P. EST.

I. O. M.
..H. I. AEL. DAC.
...C. PRAESI..
....FLIVS FA
....S. TRIB...
....PETVO...
....COS.....

Lords of *Gilleſland* from an old miſſal.

The firſt lord of this Gilleſland that I have met with is William * *Meſchines*[y], brother of Radulphus lord of Cumberland (not that William who was brother of Ranulph earl of Cheſter, from whom deſcended Ranulph de *Reulent*, but brother of Radulphus) who could not however wreſt it from the Scots. For Gill, ſon of Bueth, held the greateſt part of it by force of arms. After his death king Henry II. beſtowed it on Hubert de *Vaux*, whoſe arms are chequè Arg. and G. His ſon Robert founded and endowed Lanercoſt priory. But after a few years the eſtate was transferred by marriage to the *Moltons*, and from them by a daughter to Ranulph lord *Dacre*, whoſe poſterity have continued to flouriſh to the preſent time.

Having thus in a manner perluſtrated the coaſt and interior parts of Cumberland, the eaſt part though thin, hungry, and waſte, remains to be viſited. It affords only the ſources of *South Tine* in a ſwampy ſoil, and a Roman way eight yards broad, paved with ſtones, and called the *Maiden way*, leading from Weſtmorland, and at the confluence of the little river *Alon* with the *Tine* before-mentioned on the gentle ſlope of a hill are traces of a very large old town, defended on the north by four ramparts, and on the weſt by two[z]. *Whitley* caſtle is the preſent name of this place, in proof of whoſe antiquity remains this imperfect inſcription, in abbreviated and complicated characters, by which we learn, that the 3d cohort of the Nervii erected there a palace to the emperor Antoninus ſon of Severus:

Maidenway.

Whitley c.

IMP. CAES. Lucii Septimi Severi Ara-
BICI. ADIABENICI PARTHICI,
MAX. FIL. DIVI ANTONINI Pii Germanici
SARMA. NEP. DIVI ANTONINI PII PRON.
DIVI HADRIANI ABN. DIVI TRAIANI
PARTH. ET DIVI NERVÆ ADNEPOTI.
M. AVRELIO ANTONINO PIO
FEL. AVG. GERMANICO PONT. MAX.
TR. POT...X..IMP....COS. IIII. P. P.....
PRO PIETATE AEDE.....VOTO..
COMMVNI CVRANTE.....
.....LEGATO AVG.
PR..COH. III. NERVIO.....
RVM...G. R. POS.

As the 3d cohort of the Nervii was ſtationed here, and by the Notitia is placed at ALIONE, and by Antoninus at ALONE, and the little river that runs by this place is called *Alne*, we may with great probability ſuppoſe this place to have been ALONE, though not with abſolute certainty, ſince the ravages of time and war have almoſt obliterated all memory of it. ALONE.

In the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, though this county was miſerably haraſſed by the Scots and Picts, it long preſerved the original Britans for its inhabitants, and fell late into the power of the Saxons. But when the Saxon government was ſubverted by the Daniſh wars, it had princes of its own, ſtyled kings of Cumberland, till the year 946, at which time, as Matthew of Weſtminſter informs us[a], "king Edmund, aſſiſted by Lewellin "king of Demetia, plundered Cumberland of all "its wealth, and having put out the eyes of the "two ſons of Dunmail king of that province, gave "the kingdom to Malcolm king of Scotland, to "hold of him and to defend the north parts of "England from the invaſion of enemies by ſea and "land." From that time the eldeſt ſons of the kings of Scotland were for a long while ſtyled governors of Cumberland, both under the Saxons and Danes. But when England ſubmitted to the Normans, this part of it alſo came into their power, and fell to the ſhare of Radulph de *Meſchines*, whoſe eldeſt ſon Ranulph was lord of Cumberland, and in right of his mother and by favour of the king earl of Cheſter. King Stephen to gratify the Scots reſtored it to them to be holden of him and the kings of England. But his ſucceſſor Henry II. finding this liberality of Stephen likely to prove prejudicial to himſelf and kingdom, demanded Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland, of the Scots. "The "Scottiſh king, as Neubrigenſis[b] relates, wiſely con- "ſidering that the king of England had the advan- "tage in this demand both by ſtrength of arms and "juſtice of claim, though he might have alledged "the oath which he was ſaid to have taken to his "grandfather David when he received knighthood "from him, honeſtly reſtored the borders aforeſaid "upon demand, and in return received from him "the county of Huntingdom, to which he had an "antient right." Kings of *Cumberland.*

* R. Cooke, Clarenceux, calls him *Ralph*, as do the regiſters of Fountain and Holm abbies.
[y] But of him more in my Annals. H.
[z] *ſeſcuplo.* H. G. Ainſworth, one and an half.
[a] P. 366.
[b] II. 4.

Before

Earls of Cumberland.

Before the time of Henry VIII. there were no earls of Cumberland. He created [c] Henry *Clifford*, deſcended from the lords *Vipont*, firſt earl of Cumberland, who by Margaret daughter of Henry *Percy* earl of Northumberland, had Henry [d] 2d earl, who by his firſt wife daughter of Charles *Brandon*, duke of Suffolk, had Margaret counteſs of Derby, by his 2d wife daughter of lord *Dacre of Gilleſland*, two ſons, George and Francis. George, the 3d earl, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſea-ſervice indefatigable and brave, and died 1605 [e], leaving an only daughter Anne [f]. He was ſucceeded by his brother Francis 4th earl, who diſcovers an ambition to equal the virtues of ſuch anceſtors [g].

This county contains 58 pariſh churches beſides chapels.

[c] 1523. 15 H. VIII. He died 34 H. VIII. buried at Appleby or Skipton. Dugd. Bar. I. 344.
[d] died 1569, 12 Eliz. buried at Skipton. Ib. 345. See before, p. 280.
[e] buried at Skipton. Ib.
[f] now counteſs of Dorſet. H.
[g] As for the Wardens of the Weſt Marches againſt Scotland in this county, which were noblemen of ſpecial truſt, I need to ſay nothing, when as by the Union of both kingdoms under one head that office is now determined. Id.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Cumberland is in length from the Peel of Fouldry on the ſouth to the north near Langford above 70 miles, and in breadth from Allenby on the weſt to Newbiggin bridge on the eaſt 30 miles and upwards, 230 in circumference, contains about 1,040,000 acres, about 20,000 houſes, and near 100,000 inhabitants. It is divided (as Weſtmoreland, and for the ſame reaſon), into five wards, in which are eight market and two borough towns, and 58 pariſhes[a].

" The lenght of Cumbreland by the ſhore is from " a water called Dudden, the which devideth Fur- " neſland from Cumbreland onto a lytle water or " mere called *Polt Roſſe*, the which devideth the " county of Northumbreland on the eaſt ſide from " Cumbreland. The bredeth of Cumbreland is " from a water called Emot that divideth on the " ſouth ſide on the one part Cumbreland from " Weſtmorland until he enter into the river of " Edon two miles from Pereth by eaſt, and ſo on " the eaſt ſide of Edon unto a broke called . . . . . " the which divideth likewiſe Cumbreland from " Weſtmerland unto the ryver of Eſke in the north " ſide, the which divideth Cumbreland from the " batable ground until it come to the arm of the ſe " which divideth England from Scotland[b]."

Copeland *barony.*

The great barony of *Copeland* lies between the rivers Darwent and Dudden and the ſea, and was granted by Ranulph de Meſchines to his brother William, who ſeated himſelf at *Egremont* caſtle, and cauſed the name of the barony to be changed from Copeland to Egremont, which it retains to this day[c].

Egremont.

Within this great barony and foreſt are divers manors and knights' fees, manors of themſelves holden of this caſtle. Of theſe is *Millum*, q. d. *Meol holme*, being a plain ground running with a ſharp point into the ſea. It belonged to the Huddleſtones from the reign of Henry III. and William, the laſt male heir of that family, at his death left two daughters, the elder whereof married ſir Hedworth Williamſon, of Monkwearmouth in the county palatine of Durham, bart. and perpetual high-ſheriff of that county under the biſhop; and the younger daughter having only a legacy in money, and no part of the eſtate, the ſame was ſold to ſir James Lowther, bart (late earl of Lonſdale), but it was a conſiderable number of years before the purchaſe-money was fully paid[d].

Millum.

" Between *Eſke* and *Doden* is ſet Millum, a caſtel " belonging to ſir John Hudeſtan, on the right of " Dudden river or Dudden ſands[e]." The firſt lords William and Henry, about the time of Henry II. took their name from it, but in Henry III. the heireſs of Adam de Millum transferred it by marriage to John Hudleſtone[f].

At *Swineſhead*, a very high hill between Bow fell in this county and Broughton in Furneſs in Lancaſhire, four miles from the latter, is a druidical temple, which the country people call *Sunken Kirk*, i. e. a church ſunk into the earth. It is nearly a circle of very large ſtones, pretty entire, only a few fallen, upon ſloping ground in a ſwampy meadow. No ſituation could be more agreeable to the Druids than this; mountains almoſt encircle it, not a tree is to be ſeen in the neighbourhood, nor a houſe, except a ſhepherd's cot at the foot of a mountain ſurrounded by a few barren paſtures. Swineſhead.

At the entrance there are four large ſtones, two placed on each ſide at the diſtance of ſix feet. The largeſt on the left hand ſide is five feet ſix inches in height, and 10 feet in circumference. Through this you enter into a circular area, 29 yards by 30. This entrance is nearly ſouth-eaſt. On the north or right hand ſide is a huge ſtone of a conical form, in height nearly 9 feet. Oppoſite the entrance is another large ſtone, which has once been erect, but is now fallen within the area: its length is eight feet. To the left hand or ſouth-weſt is one, in height ſeven feet, in circumference 11 feet nine inches. The altar probably ſtood in the middle, as there are ſome ſtones ſtill to be ſeen, though ſunk deep in the earth. The circle is nearly complete, except on the weſtern ſide ſome ſtones are wanting. The largeſt ſtones are about thirty-one or two in number. The outward part of the circle upon the ſloping ground is ſurrounded with a buttreſs or rude pavement of ſmaller ſtones raiſed about half a yard from the ſurface of the earth.

The ſituation and aſpect of the druidical temple near Keſwick, mentioned by Mr. Pennant in his tour[f], is in every reſpect ſimilar to this, except the rectangular receſs formed by 10 large ſtones, which is peculiar to that at Keſwick; but, upon the whole, I think a preference will be given to this at Swinſhead, as the ſtones in general appear much larger, and the circle more entire.

This monument of antiquity, when viewed within the circle, ſtrikes you with aſtoniſhment how the maſſy ſtones could be placed in ſuch regular order either by human ſtrength or mechanical power.

Dr. Burn derives *Ravenglaſs* from *renigh*, fern, and *glaſs*, green. Here are in winter ſuch plenty of woodcocks, that the tenants are bound to ſell them to the lord for pence a piece[g]. Ravenglaſs.

[a] Burn's Hiſt of Cumberland, II. 2, 3.
[b] Lel. VII. 71.
[c] Burn, II. 8.
[d] Ib. 9, 10. 13.
[e] Lel. VII. 59. 71.
[f] Engraved in Antiq. Repert. I. 239.
[g] Burn, II. 21.

In

In Langdale in Weſtmorland are two high hills in the road from Cumberland to Greſmere called *Hardknot* and *Wrynoſe*; on the latter of which are placed the ſhire ſtones; three little ſtones, about a foot high and a foot aſunder, ſet in a triangle[g].

The foundations on *Hardknot* may have belonged to ſome chapel or croſs, built there as an eminent place. The large tract of mountains on the eaſt ſide of the county called *Croſs Fells*, one of the higheſt mountains in the north[h], had the name given them on that account, being before called *Brinds fell*, *Devils fell*; and *Dilſton*, a ſmall town under them, is contracted from Devilſton[z].

on. On the *Irt* ſtands the town of *Irt* or *Irton*; the manor of which belonged to an antient family of that name in the reign of Henry II. of whom was Ralph Irton prior of Giſburn and biſhop of Carliſle 1280[i]. Muſcle pearls are found in this and other rivers hereabouts, as alſo in Wales. A patent was granted to certain gentlemen for pearl fiſhing here, but they are not very plentiful, and may be had cheaper from the ſtraits of Magellan, where ſir John Narborough and ſir Richard Hawkins tell us they abound in every muſcle[k]. Tacitus[l] deſcribes the Britiſh pearls as of a bad colour, *ſubfuſcæ ac liventes*; but this is not their general character. Bede[m] gives a juſter account of them when he ſays they are of all colours. Thoſe that are not bright and ſhining, and ſuch are met with in the Irt, &c. are uſually called *Sand pearl*, which are as uſeful in phyſic as the fineſt. Dr. Liſter ſays he has found ſixteen of theſe in one muſcle, but that they are all only *ſeneſcentium muſculorum vitia*[n]. The poor people gather them at low water, and ſell them to the jewellers, and it is ſaid Mr. Patrickſon of How in this connty got as many as ſold for £.800.[o]

itiſh Pearls

. Bees. "St. Beges in Coupland, hard on the weſt ſide, a "celle longing to St. Mary's abbey at York[p]." Bega is ſaid to have founded a nunnery here A. D. 650, which being deſtroyed by the Danes was reſounded for Benedictine monks by Ranulphus de Meſchines earl of Cumberland, and valued at £.143[q]. The conventual church, now parochial, has a weſt door adorned like that of Ifley c. Oxon. The chancel, which is ruined, has narrow lancet windows. In the church is a wooden figure of Anthony laſt lord Lucy of Egremont[r]. In the yard are two battered figures of knights. Archbiſhop Grindal, who was born here, founded a good grammar-ſchool, to which belongs a library, and it was much improved by the bounty of Dr. Lamplugh archbiſhop of York, Dr. Smith biſhop of Carliſle, ſir James Lowther of Whitehaven, &c. The right of preſenting a maſter is in the maſter and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford, to which its founder was alſo a benefactor[s]. The vicarage-houſe ſeems to have been built out of the ruins of the monaſtery, whoſe foundations extend to the ſouth. A bridge leading to the village has the archbiſhop's initials 1588[t].

The great cliff called *Bamhead* or *Bees head*, abounds with plenty of ſea fowl.

"*Egermont*, ſouth from Cockermouth, longith to "the lord Fitzwalter, and ſtandith by the market "town of Egremont[t]." Egremont.

Egremont caſtle paſſed from the Meſchines to the Lucys, of whom Maud, only ſiſter and heir of Anthony lord Lucy before-mentioned, married Henry Percy firſt earl of Northumberland, in whoſe male line it continued till Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heireſs of Joceline laſt earl of Northumberland of that line, married Charles duke of Somerſet 1682, and transferred it to his family. Their ſon Algernon was created 1749 earl of Egremont, with remainder to his nephew ſir Charles Wyndham, who ſucceeded to the title on his deceaſe 1750, and was ſucceeded 1763 by his ſon George, preſent and 2d earl of Egremont. The town of Egremont once ſent members to parliament[u].

Below St. Bees and in its pariſh is *Whitehaven*, a handſome regular town, ſo called from the white rocks and cliffs. It is chiefly beholden for its improvement to ſir John Lowther, who took his title of diſtinction from it, and whoſe deſcendants have a conſiderable eſtate here[4]. It contains 1200 inhabitants, and has 190 great ſhips, moſtly employed in the coal trade; three chapels, four meeting houſes, and a good artificial harbour with a long pier. The collieries lie at the foot of an hill 80 fathom deep, by an eaſy deſcent bricked and vaulted. The town and collieries produced a revenue of £.16,000 a year to ſir James Lowther, who had here a magazine of oats, which he always ſold to the colliers at 5*s*. per buſhel Cumberland or three Wincheſter meaſure[x]. Whitehaven.

Whitehaven in 1566 had but ſix houſes and only one *pickard* of eight or nine tons; in 1582 twelve ſmall ſhips. Sir Chriſtopher, 2d ſon of ſir John Lowther, purchaſed the lands of St. Bees priory here, and ſettled here and died 1644. The above ſir James lived to ſee about 11,000 inhabitants, and about 260 ſail of ſhips of near 30,000 tons burthen. Thirty of them are employed in foreign trade, and the reſt in the coal trade, and export yearly above 20,000 tons. He deviſed his eſtates here to ſir William Lowther of Holker, bart. who dying the next year was ſucceeded in the ſaid eſtates, reckoned £.14,000 a year, by the late ſir James Lowther, created earl of Lonſdale 1780, and he in 1802 by ſir William Lowther of Swillington, now viſcount Lowther of Whitehaven. The coal mines here are perhaps the moſt extraordinary in the world; ſir John Lowther, father of the above ſir James, firſt worked them for exportation, and he and his ſon, in the courſe of half a century, are ſuppoſed to have expended in one of them about half a million ſterling. The mines are ſunk to the depth of 130 fathom, and extend under the ſea to places where there is over them depth of water for ſhips of large burthen. Here are three ſtrata of coal at a conſiderable diſtance, one above another, but not always regular, being interſperſed by breaks of hard rock called *dykes*. Four fire-engines belong to this colliery, which, when all at work, diſcharge from it

[g] Burn, I. 176. [h] Ib. II. 364.
[k] Voy. p. 7. Obſervations, 1622, p. 88.
[l] G. [m] Burn, II. 24.
[n] de Conchil. fluv. § 2. G. [o] Burn, II. 24.
[p] Burn, II. 41. [q] G.
[r] Burn, II. 31—34. [s] G.
[t] G. Burn, II. 22. [u] I. 1.
[x] Pennant, 1772, p. 47—50. [y] Tan. 73.
[z] G. [a] Lel. VII. 72.
[b] Vit. Agric. c. 12. [c] Lel. VII. 71.
[d] Groſe.

about 1223 gallons every minute at 13 ſtrokes, and and after the rate of 1,768,620 gallons in 24 hours. Three chapels have been erected by the Lowther family for the inhabitants, who now amount to about 2,200 families.

Sir John Clerk, in a letter to Mr. Roger Gale 1739, gives this account of Whitehaven and its collieries:

"The greateſt curioſity at Whitehaven is ſir James Lowther himſelf; whenever his death happens[z] it will be much felt by the people of this place, for when his money comes to be divided the coal will be ſet in farm, and conſequently brought to the verge of ruin. Amongſt the extraordinary works of this place, I could not but admire thoſe on the ſea-coaſt to the weſtward. The ſink goes down perpendicularly 80 fathom below the ſea [I ſuppoſe low-water mark], and many underneath it. Sir James's riches in part ſwim over his head, for ſhips paſs daily above the very ground where his colliers work. The coals are drawn up by an engine, worked by two horſes, which go a full trot every eight hours, and three changes are employed in a day and a night. The quantity drawn up is about twenty *corfs* in an hour, each corf conſiſting of an oblong ſquare 32 inches long, 18 broad, and 22 deep, which coſt 7*d*.½ Thus I found the quantity of coal brought up in a year (Sunday excepted), amounted to about £.4,200, but out of this the colliers and other expences being paid, he cannot clear above 500 or £.600 a year, out of this his largeſt coalwork. He draws the water from his coal-ſeams by a fire-engine with four pumps and four lifts: one of the pumps goes down 80 fathoms, which brings up the water to a ciſtern at 60 fathoms deep; from thence another pump raiſes it to a ciſtern of 40 fathoms deep from the ſurface on the top of the ſink; a 3d brings it up to 20, and a 4th to the level of the ſea at high water. The cylinder which gives life to this motion is of braſs, 42 inches diameter, fixed in a boiler of about 11 feet diameter. The coal, when brought up to the level of the ſea, is put in ſhips, and conveyed to the cavity of a hill, whence it is drawn up by a ſecond engine. There it is put on great carts with low wheels, which gently roll down to the harbour on oak boards. The method of ſhipping it is no leſs curious. The ſtrata are five or ſix inches, the largeſt ſix feet thick, and ſometimes ſeven or eight. The next is about five feet. One is three, another two feet. Though the coal at Newcaſtle be much exhauſted near the ſea, the ſtrata continue all the way to Corbridge and Hexham, but at Whitehaven the ſtrata are almoſt ſpent to the length of Workington, at leaſt no great fields of coal remain. It is, however, certain, that ſome ſeams ſtretch towards Newcaſtle, and are the ſame though broken and interrupted, ſometimes lying flat, ſometimes on edge, ſometimes three or four feet thick, ſometimes ſcarce an inch; all which alterations I have ſufficiently obſerved here and in Scotland.

"The copperas works at Whitehaven are a curioſity that deſerves to be ſeen. The copperas is made by boiling the water into a ſalt which comes from the braſſy particles of ſir James's coals gathered from the reſt of the coal when brought above ground, and ſold at the ſame price. To this they add pieces of ruſty iron, without any other ingredient[a]."

Mr. Ward[b] places MORBIUM at *Templeburgh* on the Don in Yorkſhire[c], and ARBEIA at *Moreſby*, where, in the Crofts, a field between the town and Barton, they continually plough up ſtones and cement, which have all the uſual appearance of being Roman, though it ſeemed rather the ſite of the town than the ſtation. Something like two ſides of a fort appeared near the church; the reſt may have been waſhed away by the ſea. The three inſcriptions given by Mr. Camden are not now to be found; but there is another and a relief at a ſtile in a field called *Ingcloſe*, a little eaſt of Moreſby hall[d]. Mr. Camden had placed *Arbeia* at *Ireſby*, but there are no remains, nor at *Harbybrow* or *brough*, two or three miles off. Horſley gives this inſcription, Cumb. LXXV. Morbium. Moreſby.

D. M.
SMERT
Ↄ MAC
M Co H I
H RAC
ΔQΔSTII
X VICSIT
XXXΔQV

Diis Manibus Smerius Tomacius miles cohortis primæ Thracum qui ſtipendiorum decem vixit annos triginta quinque. Alſo a half figure in relief holding a ſcroll, Cumb. LXXVI.

Moreſby came from the Fletchers to the Broughhams, and ſo to the earl of Lonſdale[e].

Hayes caſtle is the capital meſſuage belonging to *Diſtington* manor. It belonged to the Moreſbys, and is now the property of Mr. Hartley, merchant in Whitehaven[f]. Hayes[e].

Loweſwater, a chapelry in St. Bee's pariſh, has its name in a lake in a deep vale ſurrounded by mountains two miles broad abounding with pike, perch, and, as ſome ſay, char[g]. Loweſwater.

The rich copper mines at *Newlands* are ſaid to have ſerved all England and divers places beyond ſea; but the works being deſtroyed and the miners killed in the civil war, they have never ſince been worked to any account[h]. Newlands.

In *St. Bride's* pariſh on the north ſide of the Calder ſtood *Caldre* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Ranulphus ſon of the firſt Ranulphus de Meſchines 1134, valued at £.54. 9*s*.[i] or as Burn[k] £.13. 10*s*. now the property of John Senhouſe, eſq. Caldre.

"Caldher abbay of whyte monkes yn Copeland, "not very far from St. Beges and nere to Egremont "caſtle[l]."

A mile lower on the rill to the ſea lies *Silla park*, a cell and park of this houſe. Silla park.

The *Derwentwater* family took their name from Derwentwater.

[z] He died 1755.
[a] Reliq. Galeanæ, p. 326—328.
[b] Horſley, p. 482, 483.
[c] See before, p. 31.
[d] Horſley, 285. Cumb. lxxv vi. Burn, II. 47.
[e] Burn, II. 49.
[f] Ib. 50.
[g] Ib. 60.
[h] Ib. 69.
[i] Tan. 75
[k] II. 29.
[l] Lel. VII. 71.

the

the place where they were ſeated from the reign of Edward I. Sir Nicholas Radcliffe of Dilſton c. Northumberland, knt. married the heireſs of the family in the reign of Henry VI. and his deſcendant Francis was created by James II. baron of Dilſton, viſcount Langley and Radcliff, and earl of Derwentwater; all which titles were forfeited with his eſtate and life by his ſon James, beheaded on Tower-hill 1716 for engaging in the rebellion. The eſtate, amounting to £.20,000 a year, including the mines, was veſted in truſtees for the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, but reſtored on the reverſal of the attainder 177 [m].

Brackmere. At the foot of *Wythburn* fells is *Brackmere*, a large lake, a mile by one and an half, well ſtocked with pike, perch, and eels.

Caſtlerigg. *Caſtlerigg* was the antient ſeat of the Derwentwater family, but after the marriage with the Radcliffs went to ruin, and with the materials the Radcliffs built a pleaſure-houſe in one of the iſlands in Derwentwater. The large and ſtately oaks were felled by the truſtees of Greenwich hoſpital, who lately replaced them by ſome ſmall plantations. In the neighbourhood of this place, on the right hand of the road from Keſwic to Penrith, is a collection of ſtones of unequal ſize and ſhape, about 39 yards diameter, and on the eaſt ſide within the circle or area two more rows of like ſtones, including a ſpace of about eight yards by four [n]. Stukeley deſcribes it as very entire, 100 feet diameter, conſiſting of 40 ſtones, ſome very large. At the eaſt end a grave, made of ſuch other ſtones, in the very eaſt point of the circle, and within it not a ſtone wanting, though ſome are removed out of their original ſituation. They call it the *Carles*, and corruptly *Caſtle rigg*. There ſeemed to be another lower in the next paſture towards the town [o].

On the north ſide of Caſtlerigg, on the river Bure, were lead and copper works, ruined in the civil war [p].

Black lead. The Black lead is found in *Seatallor* fell in Keſwic pariſh. It is eſſentially different from the *Melanteria* and *Pnigitis* of Dioſcorides; the former being expreſsly ſaid to be found at the mouth of *copper mines*, and the latter more like the black chalk mentioned by Dr. Plot [q]. It is uſed by the neighbourhood medically againſt colics, gravel, ſtone, and ſtrangury, operating by urine, ſweat, and vomiting. It alſo enables crucibles to ſtand the hotteſt fire, and being rubbed on iron and ſteel arms preſerves them from ruſt; and it is uſed by clothdyers to make their blues ſtand unalterable. This mundic ore having little of ſulphur in its compoſition will not flow without a violent heat. It produces a white regulus ſhining like ſilver [r]. The old level was firſt re-opened 1710. It belongs to a number of gentlemen, who, leſt the market ſhould be overſtocked, open the mine but once in ſeven years [s]. It ſells from 8 to 12*s*. a pound [t]. It lies intermixed with a hard greeniſh rock, in the midſt of which it appeared of a full round vein or body of above three feet diameter. It is called here *Kellow* or *Wadf*; the former name is ſuppoſed to be derived from the Iriſh, the latter from the Saxon *woad*. It is ſaid there is a mine of it in the Weſt Indies; but there is no need to import any, as much being found here in one year as will ſerve all Europe for ſeveral years. It is rather to be claſſed with earths than with metals or minerals: and as Ruddle is an earth ſtrongly impregnated with the ſteams of iron, ſo is this with thoſe of lead, as appears by its weight, colour, &c. Dr. Merret [u] gives it the name of *Nigrica fabrilis*, adding that it wanted a true one till he gave it this at Keſwick, and that it is the peculiar produce of New and Old England [s]; but ſir R. Sibbald aſſures us, it is found in Aberdeenſhire [x].

The friendſhip between St. Cuthbert and St. Herbert, who died on the ſame day and minute at Carliſle and Landisfarne, are largely recited in Bede, all which is repeated in an inſtrument whereby Thomas de Apulby, biſhop of Carliſle 1374, requires the vicar of Croſthwait to ſay a yearly maſs in St. Herbert's iſle April 18th, in commemoration of that ſaint, and grants 40 days indulgence to ſuch of his pariſhioners as ſhall devoutly attend the ſervice [y].

" On the eaſt ſide of the iſle where as the water " of Darguent riſith is a little poor market town " called *Keſwike*, and yt is a mile from St. Here- Keſwick. " bertes iſle, that Bede ſpekith of. Divers ſprings " cometh out of Borodale, and ſo make a great " lough that we call a pool, and therein be three " iſles. In the one is the head places of the M. " Radclyf, another is called St. Hereberts iſle, where " is a chapel, the 3d is Vicar iſle full of trees like a " wilderneſs [z]." Keſwic is placed in a narrow bottom under vaſt mountains full of mines. There is carried on a manufactory of flannels, linſeys, and yarn. It has a ſchool. Its vale a circle between land and water of about 20 miles is the Elyſium of the north. The form of the lake is irregular, extending about three miles and an half from north to ſouth, and about one mile and an half broad; its greateſt depth 20 feet. The river Derwent paſſes through and gives name to it. The ſouthern extremity is a compoſition of all that is horrible. An immenſe chaſm opens in the midſt, whoſe entrance is divided by a rude conic hill, once topt by a caſtle, beyond a chain of craggs patched with ſnow, and containing various minerals, overſhading the dark winding deeps of *Borrowdale*. The north view is a beautiful contraſt.

Skiddaw. *Skiddaw* ſhews its vaſt baſe, and bounding all that part of the vale riſes gently 1100 yards perpendicular from the broadwater with two heads [a], with a ſmooth verdant front, on whoſe top is *Skiddaw maen*, a blue ſlate ſtone, a beacon or kiſtvaen. Cranberries grow on it. Each boundary of the lake partakes of the extremities. The ſouthern varies in rocks of different forms from the tremendous precipices of the Lady's leap and broken front of the Falcon's neſt, and the more diſtant concave curve of Lowdore [b], a length of precipices intermixed with

[m] G. Pennant, 41. Burn, II. 77. 79. [n] Burn, 80. [o] It. Cur. II. 48.
[p] Burn, II. 80. [q] Oxf. 56, 57. [r] Robſon's Nat. Hiſt. of Weſtm. and Cumb.
[s] Pennant, 1772, p. 42. [t] Burn, II. 80—83. [u] Pinax, p. 218. [s] G.
[x] Prod. IV. p. 42 [y] Regiſt. Apulb. p. 261. Smith's Bede, p. 783. G. [z] Lel. VII. 71.
[a] Burn, II. 86. [b] See Antiq. Repert. I. 97.

trees

trees and cataracts. On the north ſide is a ſalt ſpring, once belonging to the monks of Furneſs, ſheep-paſtures on the ſides of the lofty hills, and woods running down to the water's edge: but moſt of the antient woods have been cut down by the commiſſioners for Greenwich hoſpital. The three iſlands on this circular lake are finely diſpoſed. The principal is the Lord's iſland, about five acres, where St. Herbert's hermitage was, Sir Wilfrid Lawſon in 1761 cut down the old wood and planted new[c]. The water is ſubject to violent agitation, and, in the calmeſt weather, the waves will run high and the veſſels be toſt by what is called a *bottom wind*[d]. About a mile and an half from Keſwic on a high hill in a field called the *Caſtle*, is a druidical circle of ſtones, tending to an oval 35 yards diameter from north to ſouth, and near 30 from eaſt to weſt. The ſtones are at preſent 40, but many fallen. At the north end are two five feet high; two more of nearly the ſame height at the ſouth end, and one at the eaſt near ſeven feet. On this ſide is the kiſtvaen of great ſtones[e].

Croſsthwaite

In *Croſsthwaite* church is a braſs for ſir John Radcliff and his lady 1327, &c.[f] Sir John Banks, bart. attorney-general and chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas in Charles I. gave a conſiderable benefaction for erecting a manufacturing houſe and maintaining the poor of Keſwick, his native place, which charity is ſtill well managed[g].

Cockermuth.

"*Cokermuth*, a market town, ſtanding on the weſt "ſide of Darwent, four or five miles from the ſe "ſhore, and 20 from Carluel[h]." It is a large borough town with broad ſtreets, waſhed by the Derwent, and divided by the Cocker, at whoſe mouth it ſtands; the inhabitants amount to 3 or 4000; the manufactory is ſhalloons, worſted ſtockings, and hats. The caſtle, built by Waltheof firſt lord of Allendale, and ſon of Goſpatric earl of Northumberland in Conq. or by William de Meſchines lord of the honour of Cockermouth, ſtands on an artificial hill, is ſquare, and has ſeveral towers. On each ſide the ſecond gate two ſpacious dungeons. It was burnt in the civil war[i]. The town gives title of viſcount to the earl of Egremont, to whom the caſtle came by the Percies as to them from the Lucies and Pipards[k].

Pap *caſtle*.

Pap caſtle, perhaps contracted from *Pipard* its owner, is ſaid to have been demoliſhed, and the materials employed to build Cockermouth caſtle[l]. It is in Bridekirk pariſh, which is a large one.

Mr. Routh thus deſcribes the ruins diſcovered at Pap caſtle, Jan. 16, 174½[m]:

"I made particular enquiry of the man in whoſe grounds they were diſcovered, and of ſome of the neighbours preſent at the diſcovery. The cloſe in which they lay is a little to the ſouth of the fort, on the declivity of the hill to the river, and bounded on the weſt by a narrow lane, probably the *Via militaris* continued, and is uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers as the moſt remarkable here for finding Roman coins.

"Theſe are the largeſt ruins ever known to be diſcovered in theſe parts; for they met with three walls beſides the pavement: the firſt lay eaſt and weſt, and was covered with earth near a foot high: parallel to it at ſeven yards they found a ſecond, and between theſe two about two yards deep (the height of the walls, which were ſix yards broad and ſtrongly cemented), they came to a pavement curiouſly laid with large flags three quarters of a yard ſquare and two or three inches thick, as I meaſured them: but imagining there muſt be money under it, they covered it up till night, and then tore it all up. It was compoſed of flags of different thickneſs: under the thinner was a coarſe ſtrong cement which cauſed them to be broken in taking up, but the thicker are pretty entire. Part of the wall ſtood on the floor, and the edge was ſecured by a fine red cement two inches thick, ſuppoſed to be intended to keep the floor dry. They imagined themſelves at the corner of the building, the third wall ſtanding at right angles with the firſt, and the ſecond parallel to the ſtony lane, on which was an old hedge. On the floor they found a ſtone trough, or rather baſe of a pillar, about a foot high, and the hollowed part ſquare and two inches deep.

"They likewiſe found a ſmall earthen patera, which I procured, of the fine red clay, beautifully ſmooth, with letters impreſſed on the bottom, but ſo defaced as not to be intelligible. Some years ago, the man's father who found theſe ruins dug up a conduit. The owner had no coins nor knew of any. One of his neighbours ſhewed me a large braſs one defaced."

Mr. Routh in another letter to Mr. Gale[n] April 13, 1743, deſcribes a fibula, a coin of Trajan, ... IANO AVG. ... P·M. rev. the emperor ſeated on a pile of arms, a trophy before him, S. P. Q. R. OPTI .... S. C. and two oaken pieces of the adjoining timber of a houſe which appeared to have been burnt, in the gardens of Jerom Tully, eſq. of Carliſle. The earth, as far as they dug, was artificial, and antiquities are only found at a conſiderable depth.

Dr. Stukeley[o] ſays the Roman caſtrum lies on the top of the hill above the village, and he traced its whole circumference, a bit of the Roman wall by the river ſide going to Wigton, and there the ditch is plainly viſible, though half filled up with the rubbiſh of the wall. A ſubterraneous vault, floored with large ſlabs of freeſtone, was found in the paſture of the ſouth-eaſt angle. The name of *Boroughs* includes both cloſes where it ſtood, and they find ſtones and ſlates with iron pins in them, coins, &c. on the whole ſpot below it towards the water ſide. It was a beautiful and well-choſen plan, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of a hill, a noble river running under, and pretty good country about it. Coins of

[c] Burn, II. 86. [d] Pennant, 1772, 59—61.
[e] Ib. 58. Ant. Repert. I. 248. Stukeley, It. Cur. I. 47. [f] Pennant, 41.
[g] See Hutchins' Dorſet, II. 87. [h] Lel. VII. 71. [i] Pennant, 41. Groſe.
[k] Groſe. Buck. Stukeley, II. 48. Burn, II. 65. [l] Pennant.
[m] Letter to Mr. Gale. Reliq. Gal. p. 445. [n] Ib. p. 446. [o] It. II. 51.

Claudius,

Fig. 1. p. 437.

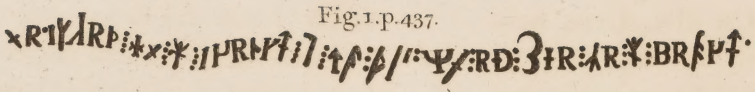


Fig. 8. p. 438.

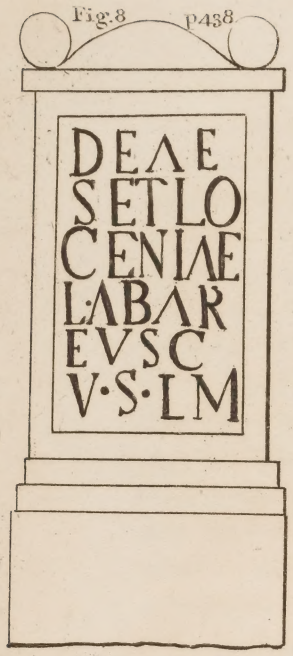


Fig. 6. p. 438.

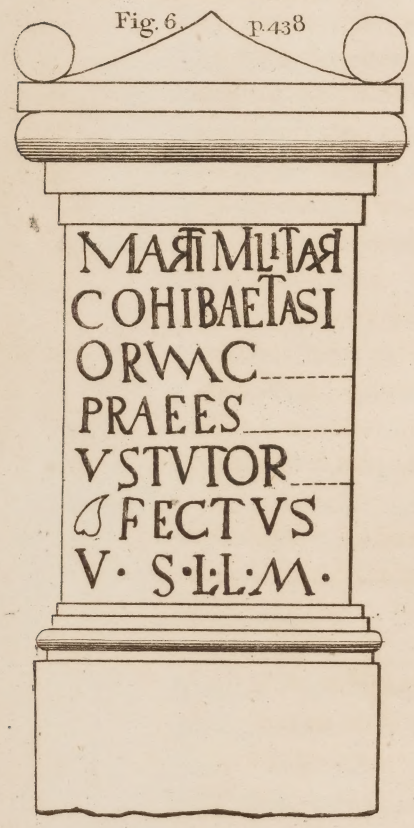


Fig. 2. p. 438.

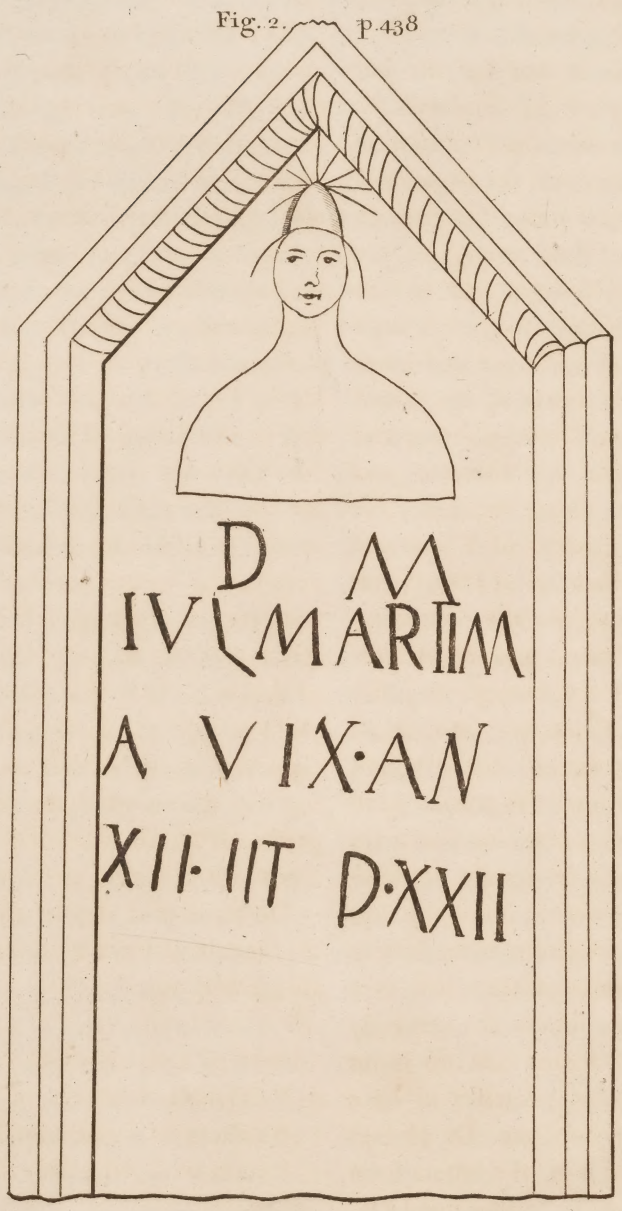


Fig. 7. p. 438.

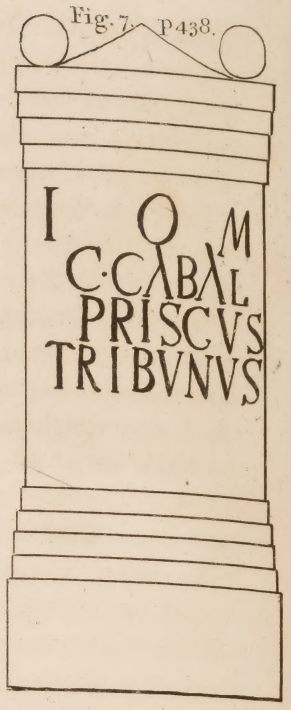


Fig. 4. p. 438.

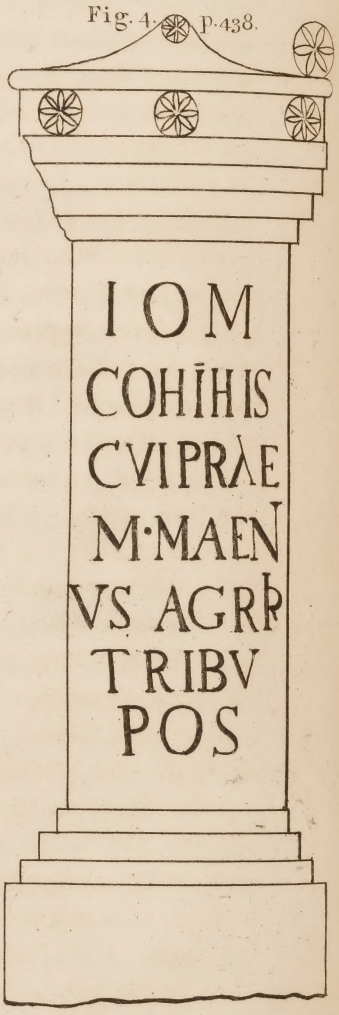


Fig. 9. p. 439.

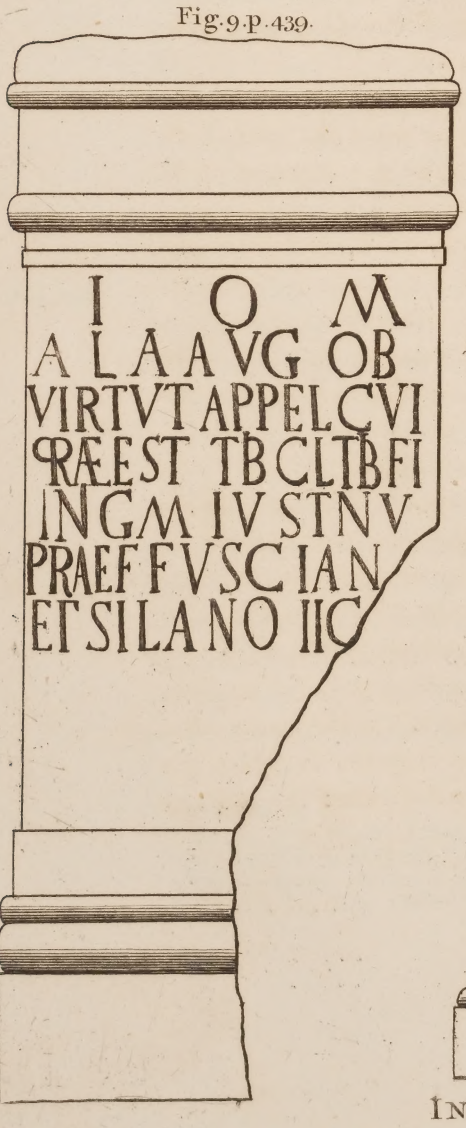
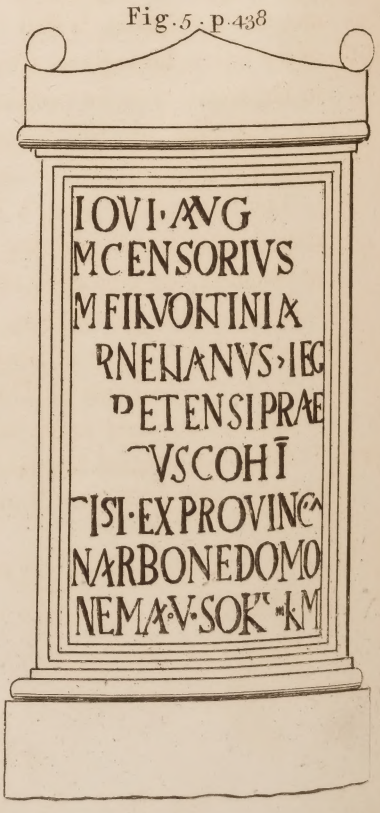


Fig. 3. p. 438.

Fig. 5. p. 438.



Claudius, Adrian, and a ſilver Geta, PONT. rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS. He ſuppoſes its antient name DERVENTIO derived from the Derwent.

glesfield. *Eglesfield* gave name to an antient family, lords of the manor, of whom was Robert Eglesfield, rector of Brough c. Weſtmorland, and founder of Queen's college, Oxford[p].

idekirk. The font at *Bridekirk* was copied for the late biſhop Lyttleton, and engraved in Archæol. II. p. 131. It exhibits in rude relief the expulſion of Adam and Eve out of Paradiſe, and the baptiſm of Chriſt, over which may perhaps be the ſerpent with the forbidden fruit. The other two ſides are charged with groteſques and foliage, and on the ſouth is the inſcription in Runic characters on a ſcroll. Biſhop Nicolſon in a long and learned letter to ſir William Dugdale, 1685, reads it, *Er Ekard men egroten & to dis men red wer Taner men brogten*; which he explains, *Here Ekard was converted, and to this man's example were the Danes brought.* He conſiders the characters as a mixture of Runic and Saxon, and the language as made up of Daniſh and Saxon. Biſhop Lyttelton imagines the font older than the event here commemorated, and the inſcription added at the time it happened, though he juſtly doubted its being found at Pap caſtle, as it could have no connection with that ſtation. Ekard might give the font after his converſion. Wormius gave a very different explanation in a letter to Spelman, 1634. *Haraldus cumulum fecit & lapides erexit in memoriam matris & Mabroki*; which gives the letters from Camden's copy ſo different from biſhop Nicolſon that one would doubt if they had ever been truly copied. Camden's letters are certainly incorrect to a degree, and Wormius had no other copy; whereas biſhop Nicolſon profeſſes to have exactly written them out from the ſtone. Dr. Hickes in a letter to biſhop Nicolſon ſays, the letters ſeem to be Dano-Saxonic, conſequently neither good Daniſh nor good Saxon. On comparing the three copies by Camden, Wormius, and Nicolſon, it appears that Camden gives 36, Nicolſon 34 (omitting the 30th and 31ſt, which in the Archæologia copy by Mr. Ainſley are ſupplied like Camden's), and Wormius 37, near half of which bear no reſemblance to the others. Mr. Hutchinſon's drawing of this font, 1775, is the laſt, and bears no reſemblance to the others, nor probably to the rudeneſs of the original, and the inſcription is ſtill leſs faithful. The copy
l.XXII.f.1. of the letters here given from Mr. Bell, the rector, to Dr. Burn, may be preſumed the moſt exact: he ſent the drawing &c. to biſhop Lyttelton as engraved[q].

The father of ſir Joſeph Williamſon, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. and one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Cologne, 1674, and a great benefactor to Queen's college, Oxford, where he was educated, was rector of Bridekirk.

" On the weſt ſide of Darwent is a pretty creke,
" whereas ſhyppes come to where ys a prety litle
Workington. " fiſher town called *Wyrkenton*, and there is the chief
" houſe of ſir Thomas Curwyn[r]." It ſubſiſts by the coal trade, and has near 100 veſſels. The caſtle is the ſeat of John Chriſtian Curwen, eſq. It has a large demeſne, and has always been remarkable for fine cattle of all ſorts. Here are ſalt-pans and a good colliery; a large ſalmon fiſhery, and much ſea fiſh[s].

The *Curwen* family is a very antient and reſpectable one. Their principal reſidence has long been at Workington hall in the county of Cumberland, where they had large poſſeſſions in landed property and coal mines. The laſt gentleman of that name and family was Henry Curwen, eſq. late member for the county. It was chiefly by his intereſt that ſir James Lowther, late earl of Lonſdale, loſt his parliamentary influence in the famous conteſted election for Cumberland in the year 1768, when Henry Fletcher, eſq. now a baronet, firſt obtained a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons in conjunction with Mr. Curwen, who ſat in the preceding parliament for the city of Carliſle. He left an only daughter, heireſs to all his large poſſeſſions, who was married very young, to her paternal firſt couſin John Chriſtian, eſq. of Unerigg hall in the ſame county, who has taken the name of Curwen. It is remarkable of this lady, that ſhe was the laſt and only living child of a great number, her mother, the late Mrs. Curwen, formerly Miſs Gale, of Whitehaven, having had fifteen or more children, previous to the preſent lady, all either ſtill born or that died within a few minutes after their birth.

On a pillar at the ſouth eaſt end of the minſter at Lincoln is fixed a ſmall ſquare marble ſlab with this inſcription:

" Here lieth Anne Curwen, daughter of ſir
" Nicholas Curwen, of Workington in the
" county of Cumberland, knt. who died the
" XIII of April 1606, æt. 21."

Arms in a lozenge, Arg. Frettè G a chief Az. Creſt on a torſe a horſe paſſant.

The manſion-houſe is a large quadrangular building, which ſtill bears marks of great antiquity, notwithſtanding various alterations and improvements, which have been made during the laſt thirty years. The walls are ſo remarkably thick, that they were able, a few years ſince, in making ſome improvements to excavate a paſſage ſufficiently wide lengthways through one of the walls, leaving a proper thickneſs on each ſide of the paſſage to anſwer every purpoſe of ſtrength.

It was within a very ſhort diſtance of this houſe where the river Darwent empties itſelf into the ſea that the unhappy Mary queen of Scots landed in 1568, after her eſcape from the caſtle of Dunbar, and ſubſequent defeat. She took refuge at this houſe, and was hoſpitably entertained by ſir Henry Curwen, till the pleaſure of Elizabeth was known; when ſhe was removed firſt to Cockermouth caſtle and then to Carliſle. The chamber in which ſhe ſlept at Workington hall is ſtill called the Queen's chamber.

[p] Burn, II 60. [q] Ib. 101. 103. [r] Lel. VII. 71. [s] Burn, II. 55.

We have before ſeen that Horſley[t] removes ARBEIA to *Moreſby*, which others had placed at *Workington* on no better authority than the *Burrough walls*, about a mile from the town, which are ſtill ſtanding, though no more than one of thoſe old towers ſo common in the north, and ſometimes called *Burgh* or *Brugh*; but it has no other evidences of its having been a Roman ſtation.

Seaton. At *Seaton* alias *Lekely*, on the oppoſite ſide of the Coker, was a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.12. 12*s. per ann.*[u]

Ireby. We have already ſeen how little pretenſion *Ireby* has to Roman antiquity.

Ellenborough gives title of baron to Edward Law, lord chief juſtice of the king's bench who was ſo created baron, April 19, 1802.

Elenboro'. There is perhaps no one ſtation in Britain where ſo many inſcriptions have been found as at *Elenborough*. The originals are yet preſerved at the hall, the ſeat of Humphry Senhouſe, eſq. deſcendant of John Senhouſe, eſq. whoſe politeneſs he poſſeſſes in the fulleſt degree. The firſt of the altars, deſcribed by Mr. Camden, is the fineſt and moſt curious ever diſcovered in Britain. It was found in this ſtation, and removed from Elenborough houſe to Flat hall the ſeat of ſir James Lowther, near Whitehaven, where it is carefully preſerved. Though the altar is fine the inſcription is coarſe, and, towards the end, nearly effaced[x], by which I underſtand that more is effaced than was in Mr. Camden's time. Peregrinus was tribune of a cohort from Mauritania Cæſarienſis, and repaired the houſes and apartments of the decuriones[y]. Wiſhes for the health of a perſon equivalent to *Volanti vivas* are not uncommon. We have in Gruter MCII 8. *Cureti vivas* on a Sicilian inſcription[z]. *Petrei Bibas*[a] for *vivas* on a teſſera in Montfaucon. They inſcribed their ardent wiſhes for the health of their friends on the altars, as moſt effectual to ſecure the divine protection for them[b]. Mr. Camden takes *Volanti* for *Volantum*, the name of this ſtation, which Mr. Horſley makes *Viroſedum*. What Mr. Camden calls a diſc is a wheel, the ſymbol of fortune; his pear is a leaf or pine apple, as on the faſcia of the altar; and what he puts between the two ſuns at the top Stukeley makes a *buſt* and Horſley a *wheat-ſheaf*[c].

The next altar is now in the end wall of a ſtable at *Drumburgh*, formerly the ſeat of the Dacres, now of viſcount Lowther, to which it was removed from Ilkirk by John Aglionby, eſq. It is broken through the middle by a tool which has damaged the 5th line[d]. Apronianus and Bradua were conſuls, A. D. 191, under Commodus.

The next inſcribed to Belatucader is loſt. An *optio* was a deputy to a Centurion or other officer[e]. We have this deity again in Horſley, Cumb. XXXI. Weſtm. III. and Archæol. I. 308. III. 101.

The 4th inſcription is in the hall wall[f]. Horſley takes the figure on the right ſide to repreſent Hercules leaning on his club and holding the Heſperian apples, which Gordon makes a patera. Stukeley changes the club into an altar and a patera held in the right hand of a figure much more delicate than Hercules. On the left ſide is Mars with his ſpear in his right hand, in his left his ſhield[g].

The next inſcription is Horſley's Cumb. LXIV. Gordon's XLIV. Horſley inclines to refer it to Caracalla or Commodus, rather than to Antoninus Pius as Gordon.

The four next are now loſt. The word *ſubſtituerunt* in the ſecond, ſeems to mean that the monument being erected by *Morus Rex*, in his life-time, and decaying was replaced by his heirs[h].

The monument of Julia Martina, drawn by Gordon[i], exhibits her buſt rudely cut over the inſcription, which is alſo rude[k]. Pl. XXII. fig. 2.

The next with the wreath ſupported by two Victories, is by Horſley referred to the emperors Dioclefian and Maximian[l].

Since Mr. Camden's time the following have been found here. Horſley's LXI. an altar given to Mr. Kirkby of Aſhleck, Lancaſhire, and by his ſon preſented to me. Another, LXII. ſupporting a ſundial in Elenboro' garden. Another, LXIII. given to the biſhop of Man's library in that iſland, whence the Society of Antiquaries had a copy of it, 1782. Another LXVI was over a door at *Elenfoot*. Another LXVII. LXIX. an altar to the local goddeſs *Setlocenia* or *Seticenia* in the garden wall[m]. A fragment of an epitaph[n]. Pl. XXII. fig. 3. Pl. XXII. fig. 4. Pl. XXII. fig. 5. Pl. XXII. fig. 6, 7, 8.

IL SER
QVI ANAT
CALAPIADIO
BVIT CAIA
XIT ANN
MORII VI
DESIDE
RISINT
NONVA.

LXXII. a relief of a female with an urn[o]. Mr. Pennant takes it for the goddeſs *Setlocenia*. LXXIII. a relief of a woman in a bath[p]. LXXIV. a relief of an equeſtrian figure[q]. Here have been ſince found a fragment of ſtone with a rude boar and ORD, perhaps part of the name of Gordian; an altar uninſcribed, but having on one ſide an ax and knife: another unfiniſhed found in a quarry with a knife and patera on two ſides, probably waiting for a purchaſer to inſcribe and dedicate it; a relief of a figure in a ſagum, holding in one hand a handled veſſel like a bucket under a pediment, engraved by Mr. Pennant, pl. III. p. 53. 56. but the habit or attribute not eaſy to make out, nor why a *Gaul*[r]; a

[t] Horſl. 483. [u] Tan. 7. Burn, II. 17. [x] Horſl. 281. Cumb. lxviii.
[y] Gale MS. n. ſupplies it *Decuriæ reſt.* Gruter, CVII. 5. gives it *Decor.* [z] Gale MS. n.
[a] Gruter, MCX. [b] Stuk. II. 4. [c] Cumb. LXVIII. [d] Ib. LVII. p. 277.
[e] Horſl. 268. 283. [f] Horſl. Cumb. LXV. 280. Stuk. II. 48. Pl. 73. Gruter, CXIV. 1. Gordon, XLIV.
[g] not as Mr. Pennant, p. 53, *a high pile and a wheel, probably denoting the having ſucceeded in opening ſome great road.*
[h] Ward in Horſley, 284, 285. [i] XLV. 2. p. 99. [k] Horſl. 284. Cumb. lxxi.
[l] Cumb. lxx. 283. Stuk. [m] Stuk. II. pl. 73. [n] Gord. xlv. 3. p. 99. Horſl. 284.
[o] Gord. p. 100. Stuk. Ib. Horſl. lxxii. Pennant, p. 53, 54. [p] Stuk. Ib. [q] Stuk. II. 49. Horſl. 285. Pen. 53, 54.
[r] The ſuppoſed *Gaul* may be parallelled with two reliefs of Roman ſoldiers in Horſley's Scotland, XI. and Yorkſhire, VIII. p. 169. and 308.

large

Fig. 1. p. 439.

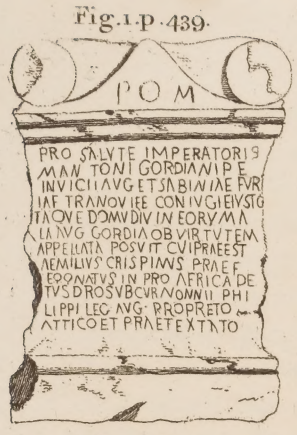


Fig. 5. p. 444.

Fig. 2. p. 440.

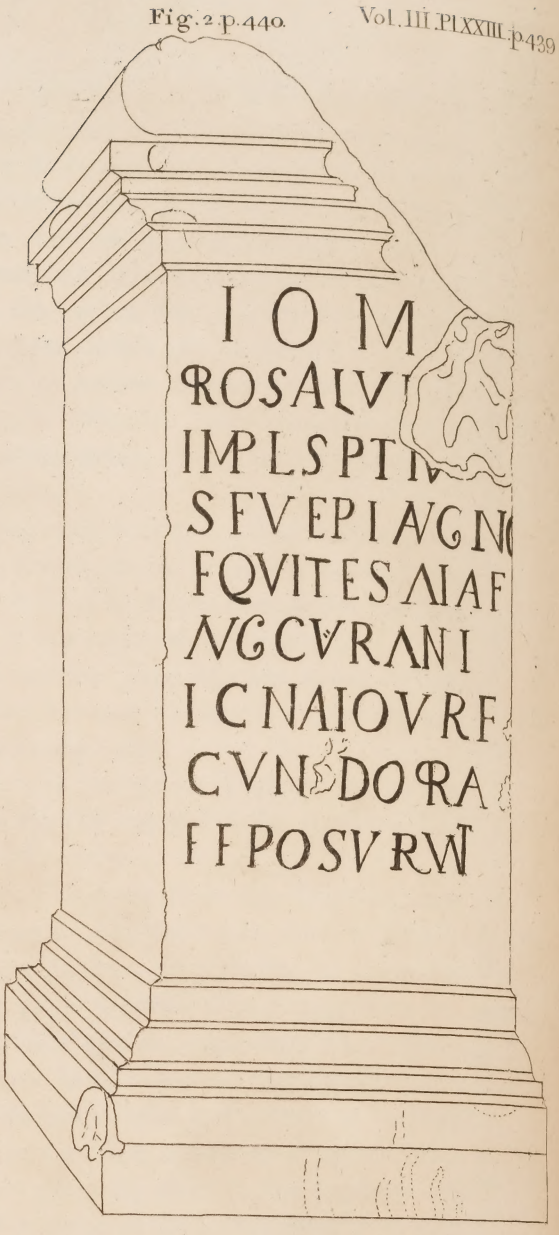


Fig. 7. p. 444.

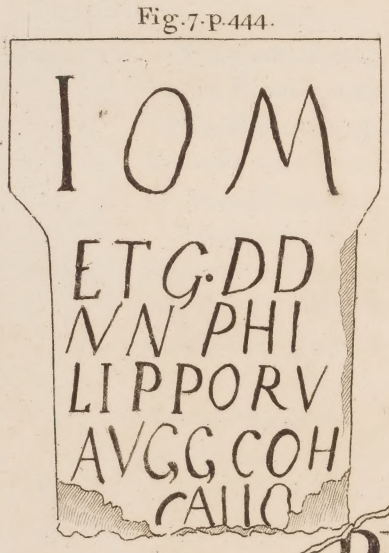


Fig. 3. p. 440.

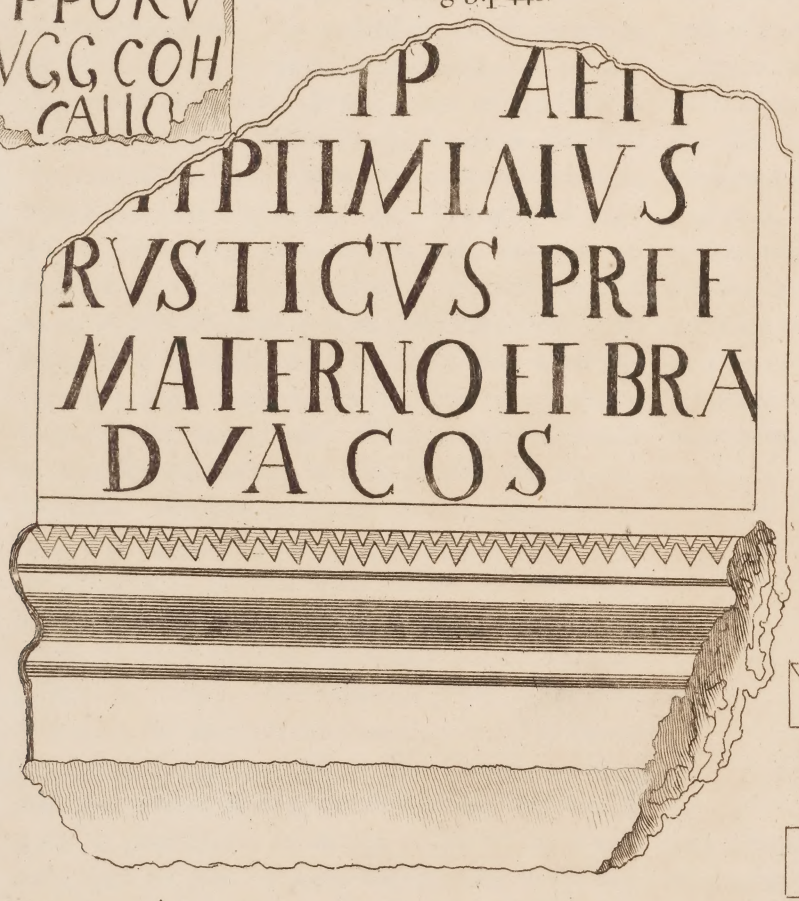


Fig. 6. p. 444.

Fig. 9. p. 445.

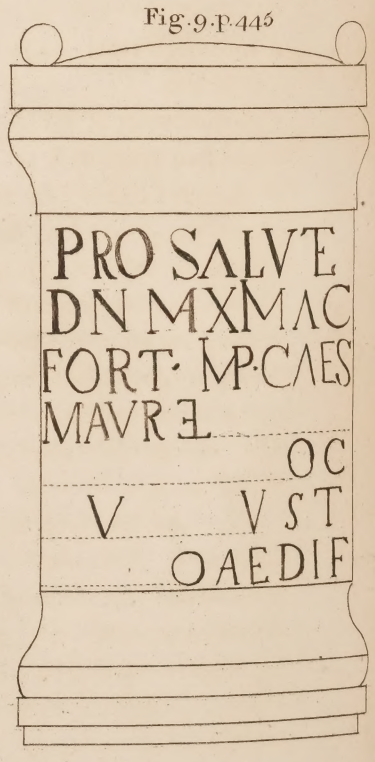


Fig. 4. p. 444.

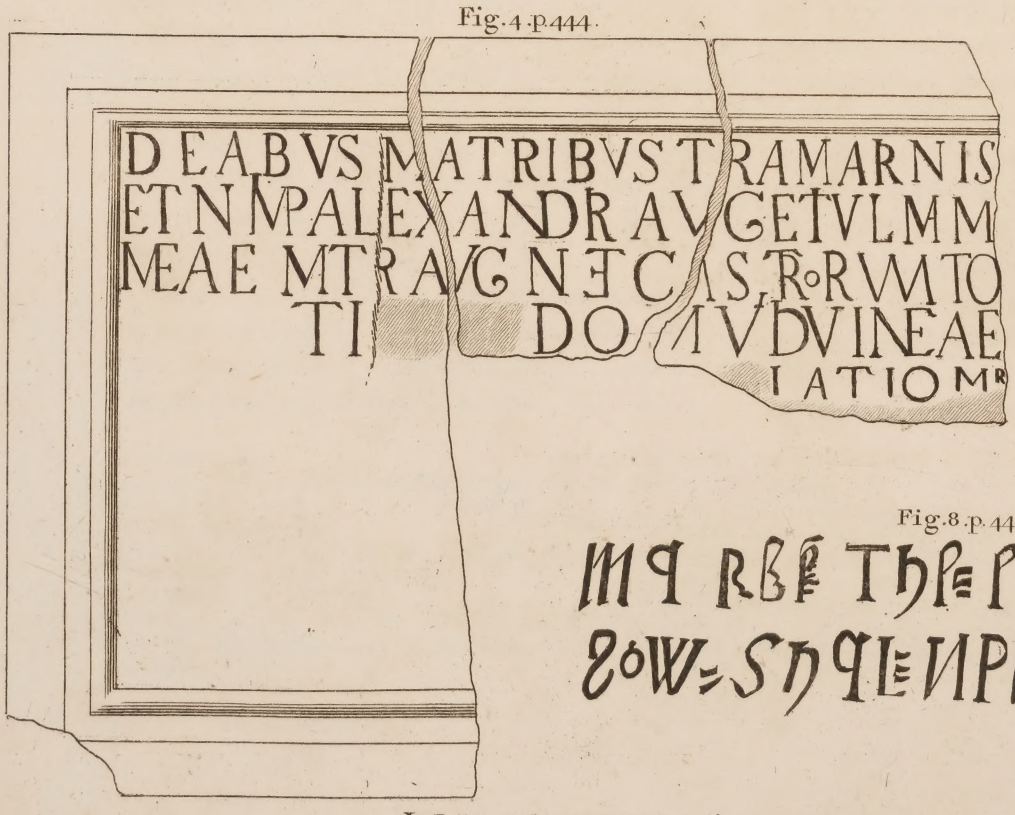
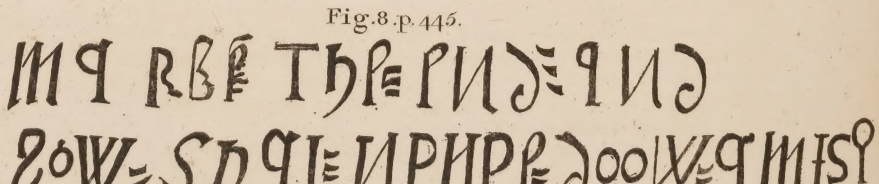


Fig. 8. p. 445.



large wooden pin with a curious polygonal head[s], a brazen ſpout, and ſome thin gold plates. Near the houſe in *Hall cloſe* is an intrenchment 45 yards by 35, perhaps the ſite of a manſion houſe. Mr. Senhouſe clearing the ſtation, 1766, found the pavements of the ſtreets, foundations of houſes, ſome of them covered with a pink coloured plaiſter, ſeveral vaults, one with free-ſtone ſteps much uſed; fire hearths with circular backs with remains both of wood and coal, bones and teeth of animals, ſtag's horns, many of them ſawed, oyſter and other ſhells; fragments of earthen veſſels, and a handle inſcribed AEL.; fragments of glaſs veſſels and mirrors, and two pieces of a *painted* glaſs cup[t]. In the vault before mentioned, ſuppoſed to be within the length of the prætorium, 12 feet by 10½, which had been opened before and the pavement taken up, were found a thin piece of beaten gold, a braſs ring, ſtag's horns, a rude relief of three female figures ſitting in three niches about a foot high; a piece of ſtone with a few letters; another with a wheel of ſix ſpokes, ſix inches diameter. This might have been a temple of the *Deæ Matres*, repreſented in relief. They found among the foundations ſlates with holes and iron nails in them[u]. The camp is formed on the edge of a high bank overhanging the ſea: and about 63 paces ſouth-weſt from it is a tumulus 250 in circumference, 42 feet ſlope, and 14 feet perpendicular, called the *King's burying place*. Mr. Senhouſe opened it 1763, but found under different ſtrata of ſoil (not of ſtones, as Mr. Gordon), only ſome bones of an ox[x]. Mr. Horſley[y] and Mr. Gordon place OLENACVM here on the river *Elen*; elſewhere[z] the former had placed it at *Viroſidum*. Mr. Camden has little authority for calling it *Volantium*.

Pl. XXII. fig. 4. 6. 8. Horſley's LXII. LXVI. LXVII. are now in a ſummer-houſe.

A gold coin of Nero was found at Elenborough about two years ago, on the ſea ſhore within flood mark. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Rev. an emperor and empreſs, AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA[a].

Dereham. The church of *Dereham* was given by Alice de Romely, widow, to Giſeburn abbey. In one of the windows is an inſcription, communicated by Mr. G. Smith to the Gentleman's Magazine, XXI. 112, where it was explained by Mr. Pegge, 255, to mean *Hasfeneſtras Galfridus* Gudng *reparavit Anno Domini* MCL°[b].

Elne r. Near the head of the river *Elne* Randulph de Engaine chief foreſter of Englewood permitted the prior of Carliſle to build an hoſpital for relief of diſtreſſed travellers who might happen to be troubled by thieves or prejudiced by ſnow and ſtorms in winter. After the hoſpital was built a church was erected[c].

Moricambe. Of *Moricambe* ſee before in Lancaſhire, where it is ſettled at *Cartmel*, the æſtuary in the north part of that county into which the rivers from Kendal and Ambleſide empty themſelves[d].

Holme Cultrain. "*Holme Cultrayne* abbay of white monkes[e], or Ciſtertians, founded by David, king of Scots, or his ſon Henry, valued at £.427[f]." Though not a mitred abbey the abbot had ſummons to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II.[g] The ſteeple fell down, Jan. 1. 1600, and beat down great part of the chancel, which was rebuilt, 1603, and afterwards burnt down with the church except the vaulted ſouth aiſle. The chancel was rebuilt by the vicar Edward Mandeville, and the church repaired by the pariſhioners[h]. The weſt porch was built by Robert Chambers, abbot in Henry VII. and VIII. his rebus being on it, and his graveſtone robbed of its braſſes is ſhewn in the ruined choir. Only the nave now remains[i]. The manor belongs to the heir of Governor Stephenſon. Within the pariſh and lordſhip ſtood *Wulſtey* caſtle, formerly as it is ſaid a very ſtrong building moated round, and according to tradition erected by the religious for the ſafe keeping of their charters and records[k]. Wulſtey c.

Michel Scot was a Durham man, who applied himſelf to the abſtruſe Ariſtotelian philoſophy, which he pretended to tranſlate from Avicenna, and dedicated to Frederic II. emperor of Germany, whoſe aſtrologer he was. Some of his philological and aſtrological works have been printed, and Dempſter ſays ſome remained in his time in Scotland, which his countrymen would not dare to open for fear of the deviliſh pranks that might be played by them[l]. *Michel Scot.*

The *Ala Auguſta* continued at *Old Carliſle*, as we learn from inſcriptions from A. D. 188 to A. D. 242.[m] The Notitia at *Olenacum* ſeems to call it *Ala Herculea*[n]. A military way has gone from the wall ſouthward from Old Carliſle to Elenborough[o]. The ruins of the Roman town and ſtation are very grand and conſpicuous on a large and viſible military way leading directly to Carliſle and the wall, and there is no other ſtation on the wall between it and Carliſle. There ſeems to have been a double rampart round it. The river *Wiza* runs about half a mile from the ſouth and weſt ſide, and from the weſt is a fine proſpect to the ſea[p]. The firſt of Mr. Camden's inſcriptions is now in the weſt wall of the garden at Drumburgh. Mr. Gale in Phil. Tranſ. N° 357, reads the firſt word of the 5th line LING. N. quaſi *Lingonenſis* for the name of the province or place whence Tiberius or Juſtinus came[q]. Another found here belonging to the ſame *ala* has been mentioned at Elenborough, and is Horſley's lvii. The next may have been on a defaced altar in the hayloft at Drumburgh[r]. The third[s] was brought away by ſir Robert Cotton to Connington, and is now at Trinity college, Cambridge[t]. The letters rude and uneven. The Ala is here called *Gordiana*, the date, A. D. 242, under the reign of Gordian III.[u] The altars at Wigton are probably gone. The Old Carliſle. Pl. XXII. fig. 9. Pl. XXIII. fig. 1.

[s] See ſuch an one at Cheſterton, Huntingdonſhire, Vol. II. p. 163. [t] Pennant, Ib. [u] Archæol. II. 58.
[x] Archæol. II. 54. Mr. Burn, II. 112, ſays the late Humphry Senhouſe, eſq. opened it 1742,
[y] P. 481. [z] P. 113. [a] Reliq. Gal. p. 447. See Occo, p. 89, where ſuch a coin is given in ſilver.
[b] Burn, II. 111. 113. [c] Ib. II. 134. [d] Horſl. 372. [e] Lel. VII. 71. [f] Tan. 76.
[g] Burn, II. 176. [h] Ib. 179. ex reg. paroch. [i] Ib 181, 182. [k] Ib. 183. 188.
[l] Tan. Bibl. Brit 525. [m] Horſl. 92, 93. [n] Ib. 95. [o] Ib. 110. [p] Ib. 112.
[q] Horſl. 276. Cumb. lvi. [r] Horſl. 279. [s] Horſl. V. 276. Grut. MVI. 8.
[t] This is copied from Mr. Lamborne's plate of inſcriptions at Trinity college. [u] Horſl. 276.

milliary

milliary was in Horſley's time at Naworth caſtle[x], now at Rookby. The other two are now loſt[y], but the ſecond of them may be a dedication to *Ocean*, as Ward, or to Mars, and Mercury, and the next two may be effaced from two altars now at Drumburgh[z]. The other articles mentioned by Mr. Camden I take to be *Lares*.

Another inſcription on an altar by the *ala Auguſta* found here, 1756, is copied from Gent. Mag. Sept. 1756, and is to be thus read:

Pl. XXIII. fig. 2.

Jovi optimo maximo
pro ſalute
Imperatoris Lucii Septimi
Severi Auguſti noſtri
Equites alæ
Auguſtæ curante
Egnatio Vere-
cundo præ-
fecto poſuerunt.

Pl. XXIII. fig. 3. Pl. XXIV. fig. 11.

Two more inſcriptions found here are copied from Gent. Mag. May 1757. XXVII. p. 220[a].

Old Carliſle is in the pariſh of *Weſtward*.[b]

Wigton.

At *Wigton*, a market town, is an hoſpital founded, 1725, by John Thomlinſon, M. A. rector of Rothbury, c. Northumberland, for ſix poor widows of clergymen of the dioceſe of Carliſle, or of that part of Cumberland which is in the dioceſe of Cheſter, incorporated by the name of the governeſs and ſiſters of the college of matrons, or hoſpital of Chriſt, in Wigton, c. Cumberland, and endowed with £. 54 *per annum*. A ſchool was alſo eſtabliſhed by the procurement of the ſaid founder and his brother[c]. Here was antiently an hoſpital, or free chapel dedicated to St. Leonard[d], to which Mr. Pegge is of opinion belongs a ſeal found in Pickering caſtle, c. York, and given me, 1785, by Mr. Simpſon, ſurveyor there. It is of *wood*, which is an unuſual material, not unlike a butter pat, and has the repreſentation of the deity with the crucifix, circumſcribed SEGILLVM WIGHTON. Dr. Burn ſays the pariſh church is a very old building, which ſeems never to have been rebuilt ſince the time of Odaard de Loriz its antient lord, who in the Chronicon Cumbriæ is ſaid to have built it[e].

Blatum Bulgium.

Horſley takes Blatum Bulgium and Caſtra Exploratorum to have been on the north of the wall[f], neither of them being ranked in the Notitia among the ſtations *ad lineam valli*, nor does the diſtance agree from Old Carliſle. He therefore reads it with Dr. Gale agreeable to a MS. and printed copy[g], *Ab lato bulgio*, i. e. *ab lato æſtuario*, Solway frith, and places it at *Middleby*[h], or Burnſwork in England: the one might be the caſtra æſtiva, the other the ſtation[i]. At Bulneſs he places the *Tunnocelum* of the Notitia, where the cohors Ælia claſſica, or of marines was ſtationed[k]. The village now ſtands as the fort did on a rock or promontory on the edge of Solway frith. The remains of the wall are conſiderable not far from hence on the eaſt, but not at all on the weſt. What Mr. Camden took for its foundations in the water a mile beyond Boulneſs was rather a ſmall fort[l]. There was at Appleby part of an inſcription ſaid to have been found here:

IMP. M. AVRE
TRIVMPHAI
PERSAR.

under which Mr. Bainbridge added as a comment:

MARC AVREL
PHILO
BLATI BVLGII.[m]

Here was alſo found a ſmall bronze Mercury, or Victory, which came into the hands of John Aglionby, eſq. a curious preſerver of ſuch things[n]. Dr. Gale[o] makes Blatum Bulgium and caſtra Exploratorum the ſame, and adds in a MS. note on his Itinerary, that when he was at Carliſle, 1725, he was told by Mr. Goodman, who had ſeen them, that there were beyond Boulneſs *ad occaſum æſtivum* the ruins of three caſtra exploratoria, which commanded all Solway frith. Mr. Horſley puts Gabrosentum at *Drumburgh*[p], where is a fort about five chains ſquare, the ramparts large, and the ditch very deep. Abundance of ſtones have been taken out of it, and it is probable the houſe and garden walls were built of them, whence, and not from its form, it has the name of caſtle. The inſcriptions here are already recited, p. 186[q]. It belonged in biſhop Gibſon's time to Mr Aglionby before-mentioned.

Boulneſs.

"*Bolnes* is at the poynt or playne of the river of "Edon, where is a little poor ſteple as a fortelet for "a brunt, and it is on the higher ſide of the river of "Edon, about a eight miles from Cair Luel. About "this Bolneſſe is part of the Pict wal evidently re-"maining, and it may be ſuppoſed that it is called "Bolnes, as who ſhould ſay the *Wal Yee*, or *poynt*, "or *end*[r]."

Mr. Routh in a letter to Mr. Gale, dated Nov. 1, 1741, ſays, "the altar at Boulneſs was found about two years and a half ago in ſome adjacent grounds belonging to one Mr. Lawſon, who placed it over a barn door fronting the ſtreet where it now remains. There ſeems to be an oblique ſtroke under the P. in *poſuit*, which has occaſioned all the copies I have ſeen to give it ROSUIT, but the late marks of maſons' tools on it will account for that. The *H* in COH is ſcarce legible, nor could I perceive the leaſt ſigns of numerals after it, though there is room enough. The altar may be about 18 inches high, and 12 broad: the letters much worn, but of the Lower Empire cut." The following copy of it was taken, 1739, for ſir John Clerk by the ſchoolmaſter of the place on a ladder 16 feet high, it

[x] Horſl. 277. lviii. [y] Ib. 278. [z] Ib. 277, 278.
[a] They were incorrectly engraved there, vol. XXV. p. 360. [b] Burn, II. 144. 147.
[c] Ib. 195. 197. [d] MS. valor abp. Sancroft. Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 56. Tan. Not. Mon. 78.
[e] Burn, II, 191. [f] Horſl. 67. [g] Ib. 34.
[h] Ib. 114. *Bwlch*, a paſſage, *Bulch Gwortigern*. Hiſt. of Alcheſter, 698. *Bulge* (Cumbric) an irruption *ſcil.* of the ſea. Gale MS. n.
[i] P. 409. [k] P. 92. 103. 109. [l] P. 157—8. [m] P. 267.
[n] G. [o] P. 109. 157. [p] Burn, II. 214. Cumb. lvi. lvii.
[q] Lel. VII. 69. Burn, II. 242.

being

being then built up in a new chapel belonging to Mr. Lawſon:

I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE
D. D. N. N. GALLI
ET VOLVSIANI
AVGG SVLPICIVS
SECVNDINVS
VS. TRIB. CO
R. POSVIT.

Sir John adds 1739 in his letter to Mr. Gale, "The ſtation has been a large ſquare, fortified with ditches faced with ſquare ſtones, but only an old ſquare vault remains. Several walls are here very viſible for a mile or two, in ſome places levelled, in others eight, nine, and ten feet high. The facing ſquare ſtones, of which 1000 cart loads remain that have not been uſed for houſes or hedges. Theſe were probably brought from the Caledonian ſide, where the county abounds for ſeveral miles with it and limeſtone. The inſide is generally irregular, and ſometimes in the herring-bone faſhion: the cement a mixture of lime and ſmall gravel, with ſome ſhells beat together, and poured in with water from the top till the interſtices were filled up. I have followed this method, which effectually keeps out air. I cannot think this Tunnocelum, but Blatum Bulgium, which has the greateſt affinity with Boulneſs, nor that the Roman wall, very conſpicuous near this place, run further into the ſea, but rather ended there, the ſea having in the Roman time run higher by ſeveral feet than now, for even at Cramond, four miles above Leith, was a Roman harbour, where the ſea ſometimes waſhes[r]." Mr. Gilpin gave the Society of Antiquaries, 1740, an account of this altar then built up in Mr. Lawſon's barn at Carliſle.

Drumburgh. "At *Drumburgh* the lord Daker's father builded "upon old ruines a prety pile for defens of the "country. It is almoſt in the middle way betwixt "Bolnes and Burgh. The ſtones of the Pict wall "were pulled down to build it, for the wall is very "nigh it[s]."

Burgh on Sands. *Burgh on Sands* is ſuppoſed by Horſley[t] to be *Axelodunum*. The ſtation has been a little eaſt of the church near what is called the *Old Caſtle*, where are manifeſt remains of its weſt rampart, ſix chains long, and Severus' wall ſeems to have formed the northernmoſt. Stones with lime are frequently ploughed up there, and urns. Here is an illegible inſcription[u], two plain altars, and a large ſtone cheſt in the church-yard, and a coffin. About a quarter of a mile weſt in *Watchfull field* has been a caſtellum, where quantities of ſtones have been dug up, and a pavement ſtruck upon near the wall[x]. An altar, inſcribed,

DEO
BELA
TVCA

was dug up in the vicar's garden[y]; the 5th to that deity in England. Another inſcription publiſhed in Gent. Mag. Aug. 1749, p. 367, runs thus:

ALA TVN P. PO.
S : CENSOR|VVS
SALVTE SVA
ES ET POS.

On the ſpot where Edward I. died, the memory of which event was preſerved by ſome great ſtones rolled on it, is erected a handſome ſquare pillar nine yards and an half high, with this inſcription in Roman capitals on the weſt ſide:

Memoriæ æternæ Edvardi I. regis Angliæ longè clariſſimi, qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus hic in caſtris obiit 7 Julii A. O. 1307.

On the ſouth,

Nobiliſſimus princeps Henricus Howard dux Norfolciæ comes mareſhall. Angliæ, comes Arund. &c. . . . . ab Edvardo I. regè Angliæ oriundus. P. 1685.

On the north,

Johannes Aglionby J. C. F. C. i. e. juris conſultus fieri curavit.

"Burgh yn the ſand ſtandeth a mile off from the "hither bank of Edon. It is a village by the which "remain the ruins of a great place, now clene de-"ſolated, where king Edward the firſt died. Burgh "ſtondith from Bolnes three miles and from Cair "Luel four or five, and longid ſome time to the "Morvilles. Here was 15 years ago the lord Max-"well ſore woundid, many ſlain and drowned in "Edon[z]." This relates to the battle of Sollom moſs 1524.

Burgh belonged to the Lucys and Multons, and paſſed by the heireſs of the latter to the Dacres of Dacre caſtle, to the coheireſs of a younger branch of whom this barony was allotted, and her deſcendant in the 4th generation Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, ſold it about 1689 to ſir John Lowther, bart. anceſtor of the preſent poſſeſſor[a].

Dacre. At *Dacre* is the ſhell of a magnificent caſtle, once the ſeat of the Dacre family, who took their name from *Acres* in the Holy Land; but here are no remains of the monaſtery, nor does it appear to have ſubſiſted ſince the conqueſt[b]. Mr. Gale derives the name from the *Cohors Dacorum* ſtationed here. Here are two rivers *Glan*, whence Labbé on the Notitia writes it *Ambo Glanna*[c]. The family of Dacre ended in George lord Dacre 1569, whoſe great-great-uncle's daughter marrying ſir Richard Fynes, chamberlain to Edward IV. he was created lord Dacre of the South, and his deſcendants ſtill enjoy the title[d].

Delamayn. Near Dacre is *Delamayn*, the manſion-houſe of the Haſſels, held of the barony of Greyſtock in cornage[e]. The church is ſaid to have been erected by the Dacres, inſtead of a mean one half a mile diſtant,

[r] Baron Clerk's letter in Reliq. Galeanæ, p. 329, 330.
[s] Lel. VII. 69. Burn, II. 212.
[t] P. 109.
[u] Horſl. Cumb. xiii.
[x] Ib. p. 156. 266.
[y] Archæol. I. 308.
[z] Lel. VII. 69.
[a] Burn. II. 218, 219.
[b] Ib. 378. G. Tan. 73.
[c] Gale, MS. note.
[d] Dugd. II. 23.
[e] G. Burn, II. 383.

which probably belonged to the monaſtery. In the chancel is a croſs-legged knight in ſtone, and the windows are full of the arms of Dacre, ſingle and quartering Vipont and Clifford[f].

Arthuret. In *Arthuret* pariſh was born and buried Archibald Armſtrong, jeſter to James and Charles I. who was baniſhed from court for ſpeaking too freely of archbiſhop Laud's violent meaſure, which had exaſperated the Scots by forcing the liturgy on them. Dr. Hugh Todd was rector of this pariſh. Within it lies a noted

Solom or Solway moſs. moraſs, commonly called *Solom moſs*, from a ſmall village of that name on the Scotch ſide. It is famous in hiſtory for the defeat of the Scots in Henry VIII's time by ſir Thomas Wharton, of which ſee before. The few Scotch runaways of 1542 periſhed in this moſs, and ſome peat diggers are ſaid to have found in it a few years ago the ſkeleton of a trooper and his horſe in complete armour[g].

Solom or *Solway Moſs* conſiſts of 1600 acres, raiſed a little above the cultivated tract, a maſs of thin peaty mud, with a cruſt too weak in the drieſt ſummer to bear a man's weight. In December 1769 it burſt its banks by the exceſſive winter rains of three days continuance preceding, and the too near approaches of the peat diggers, which had weakened the cruſt at a gap about 50 yards wide. About 300 acres of moſs diſcharged themſelves in a black ſtream charged with large maſſes of peat, which ſurrounded the cottages, and covered 400 acres of cultivated land. Many cattle were drowned, but not one human life loſt. It filled the whole valley, leaving behind it great heaps of turf from 3 to 15 and 30 feet, memorials of its height, and at laſt reached and fell into the Eſk. The ſurface of the moſs was reduced near 25 feet ſunk into a hollow form[h].

Solway moſs. In that part called *Solway Flow*, in the year 1771, was a memorable out-burſt of water, moſs, gravel, ſand, and ſtones, which ſpread over and deſtroyed about 600 acres of fine level fertile ground, and totally altered the face of that part of the country. The moſs had been obſerved to have riſen imperceptibly for a long time before. It began to move in the night of November 16[i], and continued in motion for three days ſlowly forward, ſo that the inhabitants generally had time to get off their cattle and other moveables before their houſes were buried or rendered inacceſſible. The mouth of the breach was about 20 yards wide, and when it began to flow was in depth between five and ſix yards. By this eruption 28 families were driven from their habitations, and their grounds rendered totally uſeleſs, and ſeemed irrecoverable by reaſon of the depth of covering of the moraſs and other rubbiſh to the depth of at leaſt 15 feet. But by the means of huſhing, and by the indefatigable induſtry of the owner, the whole has been recovered. Out of the aforeſaid moſs, Dr. Todd ſays, have frequently been dug human bones, ſilver coins of the later ages, earthen pots, iron and braſs weapons, with oak and fir trees of unuſual magnitude[k].

Near the place called the *Chapel Flaſh*, ſtood antiently a ſmall oratory, in which in 1345, a league between the Scots and Engliſh about fixing the limits of both kingdoms, was, in a ſolemn and religious manner, ſworn to and confirmed by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe. At preſent nothing remains of the chapel but the name[l].

Pelling moſs near Garſtang in Lancaſhire made ſuch an irruption in the laſt century, and Chately moſs between Mancheſter and Warrington in Leland's time[m], with this difference, that the latter ſo entirely changed its place as to leave a fair plain valley in return for the ground it covered.

"*Pereth*, a market town by S. 61 miles from Penrith. "Carluel, where is a ſtrong caſtle of the king's, and "ſtondeth on a litle water by force cut out of Pe-"terel. But Perith ſtandith not half a mile from "the river of Emot and a mile from the town or "caſtel of Burgham, that longeth to the earls of "Cumberland. In Pereth is one pariſh church "and a grey friary[n]." A caſtel of the kinges by "the town[o]."

Penrith lies in a bottom, the beacon ſtanding on a high hill as you enter the road, above which is the courſe. A fine valley opens to the weſt as you deſcend from the Carliſle road into a very long ſuburb neatly paved. The town is conſiderable and handſome, having a very large market. The church was rebuilt of brick 1720, except the ſteeple. Here is a freeſchool. On the north ſide in the church-yard are two ſquare obeliſks, of a ſingle ſtone each, 11 or 12 feet high, about 12 inches diameter, and 12 by 8 at the ſides, the higheſt about 18 inches diameter, with ſomething like a tranſverſe piece to each, and mortiſed into a round baſe. They are 14 feet aſunder, and between them is a grave encloſed between four ſemicircular ſtones of the unequal lengths of five, ſix, and four and an half, and two feet high, having on the outſides rude carving and the tops notched. This is called the *Giant's Grave*, and aſcribed to ſir Ewan Cæſarius, who is ſaid to have been as tall as one of the columns, and capable of ſtretching his arms from one to the other, to have deſtroyed robbers and wild boars in Englewood foreſt, and to have had an hermitage hereabouts called ſir *Hugh's parlour*[p]. From the latter part of this tradition Dr. Todd deſcribes the four ſtones as cut *in the form of boars*, which, unleſs he ſaw them leſs ſunk in the ground than at preſent, can only mean that they were cut round, and perhaps rough on the edge like the back of thoſe animals. The Doctor ſuppoſes theſe pillars were intended to *place corpſes on* at the north or *Death's* door of the church: but their height contradicts this, and the name of *Grave*, given to it by uniform tradition, aſſigns it as the burying-place of ſome conſiderable perſon, whoſe eminence is expreſſed by the diſtance of the ſtones aſunder[q]. Mr. Sandford ſays the place was opened in his time, and the great long hand-bones of a man, and a broad ſword, were found[r], A little to the weſt of theſe is a ſtone

[f] Burn, II. 382. [g] Pennant's Voy. to the Hebrides, p. 67. [h] Ib.
[i] Walker's letter to the earl of Bute in Phil. Tranſ. LXII. p. 123, ſays, *December* 16. See Gent. Mag. XLI. 568. XLIX. 65.
[k] Burn, II. 473. See alſo Gent. Mag. XLIX. p. 65, with a plan of the eruption, and XLI. 567.
[l] Burn, 474. [m] Lel. VII. 56. See before, p. 136. [n] Lel. VII. 71. [o] Ib. 72.
[p] Burn, II. 410. [q] G. Archæol. II. 48. Pennant, 1769, 253, 4to. [r] Burn, Ib. 410.

called

called the *Giant's Thumb*, ſix feet high, 14 inches at the baſe contracted to 10, which is no more than a rude croſs, ſuch as is at *Langtown* in this county and elſewhere: the circle of the croſs 18 inches diameter[s]. On the north wall of the veſtry without is this inſcription, A. D. 1598, *ex gravi peſte quæ regionibus hiſce incubuit obierunt apud* Penrith 2260, Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200, Carliſle 1160. *Poſteri avortite vos & vivite.* The pariſh regiſter ſays the plague broke out at Carliſle October 3, 1597, and raged here from September 22, 1597, to January 5, 1598, and that only 680 perſons were buried here; ſo that Penrith muſt have been put for the centre of ſome diſtrict. At the little village of Eden hall the regiſter ſays 42 perſons died this year. The plague raged at Penrith 1380, when the Scots breaking in at the time of a fair, carried it home to their own country, where it made dreadful havoc. The wooden market houſe is now gone. The caſtle is a large ſquare building, on high ground to the weſt, ſingle trenched, and is as old as Henry III.[t] Here was an houſe of Grey friars, founded in Edward II. or before[u].

This town was burnt by the Scots 19 Edward III. and 8 Richard II. Richard III. when duke of Glouceſter, lodged in the caſtle, to check the Scots, and enlarged the works with ſtones as it is ſaid from Mayboro' before-mentioned[x].

Dr. Todd derives the name of Penrith from *Petriana*, three miles north of it, out of which, he ſays, it roſe[y].

At the Conqueſt the manor of Penrith and the foreſt of Englewood, in which it is ſituate, were in the poſſeſſion of the Scots, who were ſoon after diſpoſſeſſed, but kept up their claim to the three counties of Cumberland, Weſtmorland, and Northumberland, to which king John ſeems to have conſented on payment of 15,000 marks by William king of Scotland, and an intermarriage of John with one of his daughters; but theſe claims were renounced by king Alexander to Henry III. on the latter's granting him 200 librates of land in this county or Northumberland, in any town where there is no caſtle, or in places near the ſaid counties. Alexander's ſon and ſucceſſor married Henry's daughter, and had the ſaid land confirmed to him, and a bond of 5000 marks of ſilver for her marriage portion. Hence theſe lands had the name of the queen's *haims* or demeſnes. They were Penrith, with the hamlets of Langwathby, Scotby, Great Salkeld, and Carleton. Baliol held them till Edward I. quarrelling with him, ſeized them, and granted them to Anthony Bek, biſhop of Durham, from whom the parliament took them, and they remained in the crown. Richard II. gave them to John duke of Bretaign and Richmond, and ſhortly after to Ralph Neville of Weſtmorland, whoſe heir Richard of Warwick, being ſlain at Barnet 11 Edward IV. the whole eſtate, for want of heirs male, reverted to the crown, and continued as part of the royal demeſne till William III. gave the honour of Penrith and all its dependencies with the appurtenances within the foreſt of Englewood, whoſe boundaries may be ſeen in Burn, II. 522, to William Bentinck, afterwards created earl of Portland, and they are ſtill held by his great-grandſon William Henry duke of Portland[z].

A ſilver fibula of coarſe workmanſhip and uncommon magnitude and weight was found April 1784, at *Huſkew pike*, an eminence about three miles from Penrith on the Keſwick road. The diameter of the circle is ſeven inches and an half, the length of the tongue 20 inches and $\frac{3}{4}$, the weight of the whole 25 ounces: the ſtuds or buttons are hollow, and fitted on without ſolder. It has never been burniſhed, as appears by the hammer marks remaining[a].

"Yn the foreſt of Ynglewood, vi myles from "Caerluel, appere ruins of a caſtel, called *Caſtle* "*Luen*[b]." Englewood foreſt.

Englewood foreſt was diſforeſted by Henry VIII. who allowed the inhabitants greater liberty and freer uſe of it. Hutton and Edenhall were pariſhes in it in Henry I. who gave them to Carliſle church, and Wedderhall, Warwick, Lazonby, Skelton, Sowerby, St. Mary's, St. Cuthbert's, Carliſle, and Dalſton, were all included in it, or bordering on it, as early as the Conqueſt. It was 16 miles long from Penrith to Carliſle; and Edward I. hunting in it is ſaid to have killed 200 bucks in one day[c]. It is now a dreary moor with high diſtant hills on both ſides, and a few ſtone farm houſes and cottages on the road ſide.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Patten of Carliſle or Penrith, who had been in Denmark and at Tunis, writes thus to Mr. Horſley, Jan. 30, 173$\frac{9}{1}$:

"I meaſured the Roman cauſeway which goes cloſe by Old Penrith in ſeveral places, and find it anſwer 21 feet. The old caſtle, as the country people call it, is 130 yards in front, a viſible entry exactly in the middle, with a large foſs on all ſides, the breadth 80 yards[d]. This is what Camden calls *Petriana*, from the ſmall river Peterel that runs under it. I find the Roman way runs over Penrith fields to Brougham, where has been a ſtation; and, at two places near the road I obſerved two tumuli, one of them with two circles of ſtones, the other on a raiſed ſquare piece of ground. We have ſeveral tumuli which I believe Daniſh, having ſeen in Denmark ſome of the ſame faſhion, and 24 ſtones ſet in circles: and very near my houſe is a large one called *Harneſly hill*, but in writings *Harold's hill*.

"I have this account of Dr. Todd's hiſtory of Cumberland from one that peruſed it, that there are ſeveral good remarks and obſervations in it on Roman remains in Cumberland and Weſtmorland, but he has intermixed the affairs of the country families and antiquities of churches with the Scotch incurſions, in order to engage the gentry and clergy here to come into ſubſcription[e]."

Horſley places VOREDA, Ant. *Bremetenracum* Not. *Berida* of Ravennas, at *Old Penrith*, and removes PETRIANA to *Cambeck fort* or *Caſtle ſteeds*[f]. The VOREDA. Old Penrith.

remains

[s] Burn, II. 410. [t] Pennant, Ib. G. [u] Tan. p. 77.
[x] Burn. Ib. 404. [y] Burn, Ib. 395. [z] Ib. 395—402.
[a] Gent. Mag. LV. 1785, p. 347. and plate. [b] Lel. VII. 72. [c] Chron. Lanercoſt. G.
[d] Compare Horſley, p. 111. [e] MS. among Mr. Gale's correſpondence in Mr. Allan's hands. [f] P. 107.

remains of the outbuildings and ſtation are very conſiderable; the fort above ſix chains (132 yards) long, and five broad, containing about three acres. *Plumton wall* is the village near it, and the houſe neareſt the ſtation the *Lough*. The ſtation, now called *Caſtle ſteeds*, lies about 200 yards eaſt from the Peterel, the ramparts high, and the ditch pretty perfect; the entrances all viſible in the middle of the ſides, the prætorium appears near the north rampart, and great ruins of a town are on the weſt ſide next the river. The eaſt and weſt ramparts of the ſtation meaſure 140 yards, and the north and ſouth 120. A military way goes hence towards Keſwic, and part of another between this place and Carliſle is found above foundations of the houſes[g]. All the inſcriptions which Mr. Camden ſaw here are loſt[h]. *Gadenius* on the firſt has been reckoned among our northern tutelar deities by Mr. Burton, but Mr. Horſley thinks it the name of a deceaſed perſon, for whom Ulpius Trajanus Martius erected this monument. If the *Gadeni* were here, might he not be a *Gadenian?* The 3d may be read, *Dis manibus, Flavio Martio ſenatori* [or *ſeniori*] *in colonia* or *civitate* [or *cohorti*] *Carvetiorum quæſtori* (taking the *o* after this word for a ſtop) *vixit annos* 45, &c. TIT. in the 4th is *titulus*, a word that occurs in Gruter frequently for a monumental ſtone. In the 2d AICCETVOS and LATTIE are nominative caſes of the names of a mother and daughter. Gruter[i] has *L. Atilio* incorrectly[k]. Woodford's MS. gives one like the concluſion of this,

C. LIMISIVS
CHARISSIMAE CONIVGI ET PIEN
TISS. FILIAE ..... POSVIT
VXOR VIXIT ANNOS XXXX
FILIA XX.[l]

Since Mr. Camden's time the inſcription in Plate XXIII. fig. 4. has been found at Lough, and placed in the garden of Dr. Fleming, dean of Carliſle, at Great Salkeld, broken in three pieces and part loſt[m]. It is the ſecond among us in honour of Alexander Severus and his mother Mammæa, here called *Mater Caſtrorum*, as other empreſſes on other inſcriptions and the whole imperial family. An altar to Jupiter[n]. Another[o] to *Mogon*, the local deity of the Gadeni, and a ſimilar altar, but plain, and two other carved ſtones[p]. An inſcription to Jupiter and the emperors of the name of Philips[q].

Pl. XXIII. fig. 5.
Pl. XXIII. fig. 6.
fig. 7.

Plumpton.

At *Plumpton*, the antient *Voreda* or *Petriana*, near Penrith, was found an altar, inſcribed, *Deo Sancto Belatuca aram*, in the poſſeſſion of Capt. Dalſton[r].

Browne Willis communicated to the Society of Antiquaries 1747, a ſtone with a buſt and this inſcription:

D. M.
GEMELLI. C. A
FL. HLARO. S. H. F. C.

found at Caſtle Steeds near the great fort *Petriana:* Mr. Ward reads it, *D. M. Gemelli Caius Aurelius Flavius Hilario ſepulcrum hoc fieri curavit. Gemellus*[s] occurs at Bincheſter, Horſl. Durh. xxix. and *Hilario* in Gruter, and the head he ſuppoſes Pluto. *Libert* being before Hilario in Gruter, he thinks this may be *Flavii libertus*.

Plumpton park is held by the Lowthers under the crown[t].

Long Meg. Addingham.

Long Meg and her daughters, in *Addingham* pariſh, q. d. *Ald Hengham*, a town at the old hanging ſtones, is a druidical circle, 300 feet diameter[u], of 100 ſtones[x], of which 67 are now ſtanding. At the ſouth ſide 15 paces ſouth-weſt at the diſtance of 70 feet or 40 yards is an upright ſquariſh ſtone near 15 feet in girth, and 12 high, and near two yards ſquare at bottom and hollow at top like a Roman altar, one of its angles turned to the circle, and each angle anſwering to a cardinal point, and near it next the circle four large ſtones, or as Stukeley three, forming an altar or ſacellum, and two towards the eaſt, weſt, and north[y]. In the middle of the circle are two round plots of ground, of a different colour from the reſt, and more ſtony and barren. Towards Glaſenby is a fine ſpring, and another ſurrounded by a large but ſhallow ſoſs and vallum. South-weſt from this work in the next incloſure is a ſmaller circle of 20 ſtones, 50 feet diameter, and at ſome diſtance above it another ſingle ſtone, regarding it as Meg does her circle[z].

Kirk Oſwald.

"*Kirk Oſwald* caſtle ſouth ſouth eaſt 12 miles "from Cairluel, and ſouth from Naward, ſtandeth "almoſt on Eden[a]." It was much improved by ſir Hugh Morbill, who got the town a market in John[b], and finiſhed, and moated by Thomas Dacre, who married the heireſs of Greyſtock; but it is now ruined[c].

"Northward from Ouſby on the river Eden ſtandeth the capital grand caſile of Kirk Oſwald, and a very fine church there and quondam college; now the noble manſion-houſe of the late ſir Timothy Fetherſtonhaugh, colonel of the king's ſide, taken at Wigan when the late lord Witherington was ſlain. Sir Timothy was taken priſoner and executed by beheading at Cheſter, by the command of the unworthy Col. Mitton, after the ſaid knight had quarter given him. This great caſtle of Kirk Oſwald was once the faireſt fabrick that ever eyes looked upon. The hall I have ſeen 100 yards long, and the great portraiture of king Brute, lying in the end of the roof of this hall, and of all his ſucceeding ſucceſſors, kings of England, portrayed to the waiſt, their viſage, hats, feathers, garbs, and habits, in the roof of this hall; now tranſlated to Naward caſile, where they are placed in the roof of the hall, and at the head thereof, where many of them ſtill remain. This caſile was the antient palace of the lord Multon marrying the lord Vaux's heir lord of Naward of Gilſland; and afterward of the late lord

[g] P. 111, 112. Burn, II. 420—423.
[h] Horſl 273-4.
[i] DCLIII.
[k] Horſl. 273, 274.
[l] Ib.
[m] Horſl. Cumb. li.
[n] Ib. lii.
[o] Ib. liii.
[p] Ib. liv.
[q] Ib. liii[a]. pref. xx.
[r] Archæol. III. 104.
[s] Gemelli is on the Barkway plate before mentioned in Vol. II. under Hertfordſhire.
[t] Burn, II. 420.
[u] 80 yards, Todd.
[x] 72, Todd.
[y] Hutchinſon, 103. Gent. Mag. 1752. 311. Stuk I. 47. Burn, II. 448.
[z] Stuk. ib.
[a] Lel. VII. 72.
[b] Burn, II. 424.
[c] Mag. Brit. I. 380. Buck.

Dacre,

Dacre, and now came by lineal deſcent to the noble earl of Suſſex with the lands adjoining, and many brave parks and villages belonging thereto [c]."

The Fetherſtonhaughs were a Northumberland family, whoſe antient ſeat was at a place of that name. Their houſe, it is ſaid, was formerly on a hill (where are two ſtones called *Fether ſtones)*, and was moated about for defence againſt the Scots. But, upon the ruin of this, the houſe was afterwards built in the holme or valley under the hill, which they there call *haugh*, and the family writ their names de Fetherſton, and ſometimes de Fetherſtonhaugh. They firſt came to Kirk Oſwald in the beginning of the 16th century, where they yet continue [d].

The church of Kirk Oſwald was turned into a college of 12 ſecular prieſts, 1523: and, at the diſſolution of great tithes, paſſed with it into lay hands; but the vicarage has been augmented by queen Anne's bounty. The choir is ſo diſproportionate to the body, that biſhop Nicolſon ſuppoſed it was rebuilt by ſome of the lords Dacre when the church was made collegiate, as their arms and thoſe of the Cliffords are painted in moſt of the windows. The belfrey is placed without the church on the top of a hill to the eaſt [e].

Great Salkeld

The church of *Great Salkeld* ſeems to have been built at a different time from the ſteeple, and the latter ſeems of later erection, and intended for a ſecure hold or retreat for the rector: ſo the iron door below and the good cellar with ſeveral chimnies within perſuade us to believe. Biſhop Nicolſon ſuppoſes it the work of archdeacon Cloſe, brother of biſhop Cloſe, in the middle of the 5th century, who lies buried under a blue ſtone robbed of its braſs in the choir. The bridge was rebuilt, 1360 [f].

Little Salkeld

Little Salkeld is a manor in *Addingham* pariſh [g].

Of *Ulleſwater* ſee before in Weſtmorland, p. 415.

Armathwaite

Armathwaite caſtle belongs to William Milborne, eſq. by inheritance of Robert Sanderſon, who bought it of Richard Shelton, eſq. 1712, whoſe grandfather rebuilt and endowed the chapel here. In the caſtle was preſerved in Mr. Machel's time a broad ſword with a baſket hilt; on one ſide of the blade EDWARDVS, on the other PRINS ANGLIE. It was probably left there in Edward I's time, and the prince might lodge here when his father's headquarters were at Lanercoſt [h]. Here was a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded by Rufus, valued at £.18. 18*s*. [i].

Linſtock.

Linſtock was granted with Carleton by Henry I. to Walter his chaplain, who took upon him a religious habit in St. Mary's priory, Carliſle, and with the king's conſent gave both manors to that in frank almoyne for ever, and became prior there. For ſome time the biſhop and convent held all their lands in common; but when the firſt partition was made by Gualo the pope's legate this barony fell to the biſhop, and this caſtle was his ſeat ſo late as 1293 [k].

The barony of *Grayſtock* was granted by Ranulph de Meſchines to Liulf, and Henry I. confirmed it to his ſon, whoſe poſterity took name from it, and his great grandſon was Fitz Walter, mentioned by Mr. Camden, and died 12 John. William lord Grayſtock, who married Merlay, was his great great grandſon. It is now in Charles duke of Norfolk [l]. Grayſtock.

"Grayſtok caſtel of the lord Dacre [m]."

Greyſtock church was collegiate for a provoſt and ſix ſecular canons, founded by Ralph lord of Greyſtock, 1382, valued at £.40 *per ann.* [n]

Hutton John in this pariſh was the ſeat of the Huddleſtons from the reign of Mary, of which was John, the popiſh prieſt who aſſiſted Charles II. in his eſcape after the battle of Worceſter, and adminiſtered the ſacrament to him on his death-bed, and dying, 1704, aged 96, was buried in the body of the chapel at Somerſet-houſe, where it may be doubted if he reſts in peace. His elder brother Andrew was one of the firſt in this county who declared for the Revolution, and ſeized a ſhip loaded with ammunition for James II. His deſcendant now owns the eſtate [o]. Hutton John.

Nunnery in *Ainſtable* pariſh was a ſmall houſe of Benedictine nuns, founded by William Rufus a. r. 2. At the diſſolution here were only a prioreſs and three nuns, and their ample revenues were reduced to £ 18. 18*s*. *per annum.* [p] It was granted to William Graham, and paſſed by exchange to the Aglionbys preſent owners. On the head of a bed called the Nuns' bed, is the rude inſcription [q]. Pl. XXIII. fig. 8. Nunnery.

Corby, in *Wetheral* pariſh, is now a modern manſion, ſeated on the brink of a ſtupendous cliff overhanging the river Eden, and ſurrounded by well wooded hills, altogether forming a beautiful ſcene [r]. It belonged once to Harcla earl of Carliſle, on whoſe attainder Edward III. granted it to ſir Richard de Salkeld, knt. who ſold it to the heirs of the Howards of Naworth [s]. In one of the walls is the altar [t] which Mr. Camden deſcribes at Willoford or Burdoſwald [u]. Corby. Pl. XXIII. fig. 9.

"*Wetherhaul*, a celle of St. Mary abbay, three "miles ſouth-eaſt above Cairluel, on the ſame ſide "of the river Edon [x]." Wetherhal.

Wetherel, a Benedictine priory, was given to St. Mary's abbey, at York, by Ranulph de Meſchines earl of Cumberland, in Rufus or Henry I. valued at £.117 and granted at the diſſolution to the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle [y]. The gate with a fine elliptic arch remains. A little farther in the midſt of a vaſt precipice environed with woods are cut with much labour in the live rock three deep unroofed cells, divided by partitions of the ſame four feet thick, the front and entrance of fine cut ſtone; in front three windows and a fire-place. The cells, intended for ſecurity or retirement, are each 12 feet 8 inches deep, and about 9 feet 6 inches wide; below, before them, from the door to the end is a kind of gallery, 23 feet and an half long, bounded by the

[c] Sandford's MS. Hiſt. of Cumb. Burn, II. 424. [d] Burn, II. 424. [e] Ib. 428.
[f] Ib. 414, 415. [g] Ib. 449. [h] Ib. 340—343. [i] Tan. 75. [k] Burn, II. 453.
[l] Ib. 348—366. [m] Lel. VII. 72. [n] Tan. 77. [o] Burn, II. 366—370.
[p] Tan. 75. [q] Burn, II. 429. 431. [r] Ib. 335. Hutchinſon, 250. [s] Pennant.
[t] Cumb. xvi. p. 256. [u] Gord. xliii. p. 96. Horſl. xvi. 256. Pennant, 72. [x] Lel. VII. 71.
[y] Tan. 75.

front, which overhangs the river Eden, above whoſe level they are 40 feet. There are marks of bolts and bars to the windows, and of doors. The wall that forms the gallery founded on a ledge of rocks eight feet below the floor of the cells is ruined a little above their top, and was once joined to them by a roof. They are called *Conſtantine's* cells, the priory being dedicated to him, but more commonly the *Safe-guard*, being probably intended as ſuch for the neighbouring monks againſt the Scots, the door being approachable only by a ladder, and the whole only by a perpendicular aſcent of ſeven feet from a long narrow path. On the ſame rock a little higher up the river, and about 10 or 12 feet from the level of the water is this inſcription:

MAXIMVS SCRIPSIT
LE XXVV COND CASↃCIVS,

and a rude figure of a deer. The two lines are a yard aſunder: the 2d may mean the *Leg. XX. Valens Victrix condidit* (or *Condate) Caſſius* or *Centurio Caſſius*, the centurial mark miſplaced [z].

VIROSIDVM. Warwick. Horſley places VIROSIDUM at *Elenboro'* or *Old Carliſle* [a]. The church of *Warwick* is remarkable for its round eaſt end with round narrow niches on the outſide 10 feet 8 inches high and 17 inches wide, reaching almoſt to the ground, and in two or three a ſmall window. The whole church is built of hewn ſtone 70 feet long, but formerly reached further weſt, there being at that end a good round arch filled up. In the grant to St. Mary's abbey it is called a chapel [b]. The manor was held by a farm of the name from the time of Richard I. to the preſent time, as was that of *Aglionby* in the ſame pariſh by that family from the Conqueſt to the preſent time [c].

Great and Little Blencowe. Below Greyſtock on the Peterel lies *Great Blencowe*, belonging to an antient family of that name, whoſe ruined tower is ſtill to be ſeen at *Little Blencowe*. Here is a very good grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed 19 Elizabeth by Thomas Burbank, who was born in the town, and had been a ſchoolmaſter [d].

Highhead. "*Hyghhed* caſtel ſix or ſeven miles from Cairluel "by ſouth on the bek on Ivebek [e]." The inquiſitions of the reign of Edward III. call it *Pela de Highhead*, and on the attainder of Andrew de Harcla it was granted to the Dacres. It was bought by the Richmonds in Henry VIII. and ſtill belongs to them [f].

Hutton *hall*. From Highyate the river runs to *Hutton hall* the ſeat of a family of the ſame name, of whom it was purchaſed in the reign of James I. by the Fletchers, who, particularly ſir George Fletcher, bart. who lived at it, and with whom the baronetage ended, ſo much improved it by buildings and plantations, that it is now one of the pleaſanteſt ſeats in the county. The eſtate is within the Haia de Plumpton, and held of the king by the ſervice of holding the king's ſtirrup when he mounts his horſe in his caſtle of Carliſle [g]. It is now the ſeat of ſir Frederick Fletcher Vane, bart.

CONGAVATA. Stanwicks. Mr. Horſley fixes CONGAVATA at *Stanwicks*, on ſuch proofs as cannot be controverted [h]. Here is a plain area of a ſtation and a gentle deſcent to the ſouth, and the riſing for the outbuildings, which the abundance of ſtones dug up prove to have ſtood here. Some of the ſtones anſwered to the deſcription of an aqueduct. The ruins of the wall are very viſible to the brink of the precipice [i].

Roſe caſtle. "*Roſe*, a caſtle of the biſhops of Cairluel. Biſhop "Knight made it very freſh [k]."

Edward I. lodged in Roſe caſtle during his Scotch expedition; and ſeveral of his writs for calling a parliament are dated *apud la Roſe*. From its being embattled by leave of Edward III. it had the name of a caſtle, and has been the principal manſion-houſe of the biſhops of Carliſle from the firſt grant of the manor to their ſee. Biſhop Smith added a new tower (as Biſhop Bell had done between 1478 and 1496), and by great expence in altering and beautifying made it a very convenient houſe [l]. It ſuffered much from the Scots, and was as often repaired, and continued a comfortable habitation till its total demolition in the reign of Charles I. It was burnt in the civil wars by order of col. Heveringham; before which time it conſiſted of a compleat quadrangle with a fountain in the middle with five, towers beſides leſſer turrets, and encompaſſed with a mantle wall with little turrets. The north ſide contained the conſtable's tower, the chapel, Bell's tower built by biſhop Bell, the biſhop's and council-chamber, and a chamber under the latter called Great Paradiſe, and Strickland's tower, built by biſhop Strickland. The eaſt ſide contained the great dining-room, hall and buttery and kitchen: the ſouth ſide a long gallery leading to the hall and the offices, and the weſt ſide Pettinger's tower and offices. Here was another built by biſhop Kite. Its ruins were repaired at the Reſtoration by biſhop Sterne, and his ſucceſſor biſhop Rainbow put the houſe into better condition, and built the chapel. When biſhop Rainbow came to the ſee, no part was habitable except from the chapel ſouth to the end of the old kitchen; all which was ſuppoſed to have been built by biſhop Kite. Rainbow built the two parlours, chapel, and great ſtaircaſe. Biſhop Sterne had rebuilt the chapel, but biſhop Rainbow was obliged to rebuild it. Biſhop Fleming wainſcoted and floored theſe and other rooms. Biſhop Oſbaldiſton bullied his executors out of £.200 which he had allowed his leſſee of Buley caſtle, c. Weſtmorland, for his intereſt in the wood ſold there, and for damages and ſpringing it again; and cut down wood and timber on the demeſne to the amount of many hundred pounds, and made repriſals to the amount of about £.350; and after this benefit was glad to compound with his ſucceſſor biſhop Lyttelton for £.250 dilapidations, which his ſaid ſucceſſor choſe to accept to avoid a long ſuit. Biſhop Lyttelton

[a] G. Archæol. I. 86. Pennant, 1772, p. 61, and plate V. Hutchinſon, p. 256. Burn, II. 335.
[b] P. 109. 478. 481. [b] Pennant, 60. [c] Burn, II. 327–328. [d] G. Burn, II. 373. 384.
[e] Lel. VII. 72. [f] Burn, II. 319, 320. [g] Eſc. 5 Hen. VII. G. Burn, II. 388. [h] P. 105.
[i] P. 155. [k] Lel. VII. 72. [l] Buck. G.

built

built a very fine new kitchen, laundry, and brew-houſe, repaired Strickland tower, and greatly improved the whole houſe; and beſides leaving a minute account in his regiſter, compiled a particular hiſtory of it. Notwithſtanding the poverty of the ſee, the biſhops lived here antiently in great ſplendour. In biſhop White's rental, 1627, the conſtant houſhold was 35 or 36 beſides workfolk and ſtrangers [m].

Rhîs ſignifies in Britiſh a moiſt dale or valley [n].

Dalſton. In Dalſton pariſh, in a field about a mile from the church called *Chapel Flat*, foundations are dug up as of the hermitage and chapel of St. Wynemius the biſhop, mentioned here, 1343. A circle of rude ſtones three feet diameter, and 30 yards in circumference, was here many years ago, and within it to the eaſt four ſtones as of a kiſtvaen. Not far from it is a tumulus eight yards diameter at bottom, and two at top, and about three yards high. On opening it were found near the top two freeſtones, about three feet long, one broad, and ſix inches thick, which had a ſort of circle very rudely cut or marked near the top, but nothing under them. About half a mile ſouth ſouth-weſt from hence was a ſmall Roman camp about 30 yards diameter, and much about the ſame diſtance north north-weſt another Roman camp of like dimenſions. A third about a mile ſouth-eaſt much larger. None of theſe camps are above a mile, and the firſt not a quarter of the diſtance from Roſe, where Mr. Camden places *Congavata*, which Mr. Horſley, on much better grounds, fixes at Stanwix. The two ſmaller camps are now arable land, and have been frequently plowed, but no coins or inſcriptions found. The other is on an uncultivated moor, and has never been ſearched or tried: but ſmall hand mill-ſtones and other things have been dug up, ſufficient to evince them to be Roman [o].

Though Dalſton is no market town, it has a very large croſs, which ſeems to have been built at the expence of the neighbouring gentry, as their arms on it ſhew. The three kites heads, the arms of biſhop Kite, 1520—1537, refer the erecting of it to his time [p].

Shalk beck. About a mile or more from Roſe caſtle weſtward is *Shalk beck*, where are large and fair quarries of freeſtone, whence it is ſuppoſed was taken great part of the ſtone that built the Roman wall from Carliſle to Bowneſs. From the appearance of the place it is certain that immenſe quantities have been carried away from thence, and lately on removing a vaſt heap of rubbiſh from before the rock in one part, in order to carry the works further back, was found on the face of the rock this inſcription:

LEG. II AVG.
MILITES PEIV
COH III COH IIII.

The laſt line is incloſed in a kind of parallel frame of ſtrokes and hatches, which biſhop Lyttelton ſuppoſed modern, like the other ſcrawls about the inſcription. Perhaps they have been notes for loads or tons of ſtone hewn or delivered. The whole is on a protuberant eminence of rock, of very difficult acceſs, ſeven or eight yards above the ſtream, in an uncultivated deſart, and being ſheltered from the eaſt wind covers the workmen from weather. It is the 6th Roman inſcription on a rock among us: one at Helbeck ſcar in this county, three at Crawdundalewathe near Kirkby Thor c. Weſtmorland, and that on Leage cragg near Naworth, which Mr. Horſley found to be utterly defaced [q].

Carlisle. "The city of *Cairluell* is in compaſs ſcant a mile, "and is walled with a right fair ſtrong wall *ex lapide* "*quadrato ſubrufo*. In the wall be three gates "Bocher or S. Calden or W. and Richard or N. "The caſile being within the town is in ſome part "as a cloſer of the whole. The Iriſhmen call *Bale* "a town, and ſo peraventure did the old Scots. "Thus might be ſaid that *Lugubalia* foundeth *Luel's* "*town*. In the cite be two paroch churches, of "which the one is in the body of the cathedral "church, in the which be canons regulars elſe be "in no cathedral church in England. The other is "of St. Cuthbert. There is in the town a chapel "of St. Alban, and alſo two houſes of freres black "and grey. In digging to make new buildings in "the town often times hath bene and now a late "found divers foundations of the old city, as pave-"ments of ſtreets, old arches of doors, coyne, ſtones "ſquarid, painted pots, money hid in pots ſo old "and muldid that when it was ſtrongly touched it "went almoſt to moulder. The whole ſite of the "town is ſore changed, for whereas the ſtreets were "the great edifices now be vacant and garden plotts. "The cite ſtandeth in the foreſt of Ynglewood. "The body of the cathedral church is of an older "building than the choir. In the fields about Cair-"luel in plowing hath been found divers Cornelines "and other ſtones, well entailed for ſeals, and in "other places of Cumberland hath been found "brickes containing the prints of antique works [r]."

Carlisle is very pleaſantly ſituated; the walls in bad repair, and the walks on them ill kept. The caſtle, though antient, makes a good appearance at a diſtance, and commands an extenſive view of pleaſant meads, inſulated by the two branches of the Eden. Richard III. made ſome additions to the caſtle, and Henry VIII. built the citadel, an oblong with three baſtions on the weſt ſide of the town, now neglected. The old portcullis remains in the inner gate of the caſtle, and they ſhew the apartments where Mary queen of Scots was lodged after her landing at Workington. It is now deſerted, and the garriſon withdrawn. The city has three gates, the Engliſh, French, and Scotch; the firſt of which, with a conſiderable part of the wall adjoining, has lately been pulled down and the city on that ſide thrown open; the principal ſtreet very ſpacious has a guard-houſe built by Cromwell. The cathedral begun by Walter, a Norman prieſt, under William Rufus, governor of the city, who founded a monaſtery here, which Henry I. endowed for Auſtin canons, and afterwards made a biſhopric (the only one of the order in England), is imperfect, the

[m] Burn, II. 313—316. [n] Ib. [o] Burn, II. 323, 324. [p] Ib. II. 325.
[q] Archæol. I. 227. Mr. Smith's MS. letter to R. Gale, 1741-2. Burn, II. 324. [r] Lel. VII. 70.

weſt

weſt part being pulled down by Cromwell, 1649, to build batteries and a citadel in the market place, ſo that it has loſt near 100 feet of its whole length, being only 219 feet, and the nave uſed as a pariſh church only. Part was built in the Saxon ſtyle with round arches and maſſy pillars 15 feet high, and 17 feet and an half in circumference; the reſt is aſcribed to Edward III. The ſteeple and tabernacle work by biſhop Strickland. The choir[s] by biſhop Welton, finiſhed by his ſucceſſors Appleby and Strickland. It has handſome ſtalls, ſuppoſed by Robert Eglesfield founder of Queen's college, Oxford, and the hiſtory of St. Cuthbert and St. Auſtin painted in compartments with couplets at the weſt end at the back of the ſtalls much defaced. Biſhop Lyttelton contributed largely to wainſcot the choir and the ſides of the altar, from a deſign of his nephew Thomas Pitt, eſq. now lord Camelford, who alſo gave a deſign for a biſhop's throne. The door near the biſhop's throne was the work of prior Haythwaite about 1480, and the oppoſite door of prior Senhouſe about 1500. The revenues of the priory were valued at £.418 of the biſhopric at £.531. Henry VIII. founded here a dean, four prebendaries, 8 minor canons, a ſubdean, four ſinging men, a grammar-maſter, ſix choriſters and a maſter, ſix almſmen, &c.[t] The cloiſters and buildings were deſtroyed in the civil war[u], except the refectory, now the chapter-houſe. Here are monuments for biſhops Barrow 1429, Bell 1496, Robinſon 1616, Milborn 1623, Fleming 1747, and ſome aſcribed to Appleby, Wilton, and Strickland 1419. Here were an houſe of Grey and another of Black friars[x], and an hoſpital of St. Nicholas, of royal foundation, for 13 lepers before 22 Edward I.[y] and here is now another mean pariſh church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, with an altar-monument of the Dentons of the 15th century.

The firſt half of *Caerleol* ſignfying a city, the other may have ſome reſemblance to Luguvallium, ſoftened into Luol, Leol, and then into Leel, miſtaken for the French termination L'iſle[z]. Dr. Gale[a] derives it from *Lle* an army, and *Gual* the wall, as Lugdunum from *Llu* and *dun* a hill, for Tacitus[b] ſays the Lyonnois called themſelves a Roman colony and *part of the army*. Lugo Auguſti in Mela is Turris Auguſti[c]. As to Ptolemy's Λευκοπιβια it is *Whithern* in Galloway. The Saxon Chronicle[d] ſays that Rufus, after placing a garriſon here, returned into the ſouth, and ſent hither mycele mænıge Eẏplıſcep folcep mid pipan ⁊ mid opre ſæpto punıgene þ land to tilıane, which biſhop Gibſon in his edition of the Chronicle, had tranſlated a great multitude of Engliſh, but in his Camden propoſes reading Eẏplıſcep, q. d. *Huſbandmen*, as better agreeing with the *tillage* there mentioned, and all the records aſcribe the firſt improvement of the country to this colony.

The firſt inſcription given here by Mr. Camden is now built up in the back wall of the houſe at Drawdikes, and was originally brought from Stanwicks. Horſley's copy[e] is moſt correct, and reads in the 3d line *Auguſtiani*, a name frequent in Gruter, and in the 5th *Aelia Ammilla Luſima*. It appears to be of the lower empire, though *k* for *l* is common on inſcriptions older than any in Britain[f]. The armed horſeman is not now on the ſtone. The other fine and beautiful inſcription is in brigadier Stanwix's garden at Carliſle[g]. Pl. XXIV. fig. 1. Pl. XXIV. fig. 2.

The copper creſcent, Pl. XXIV. fig. 3, 4, was found, 1728, in digging a cellar over againſt the Buſh inn in this city, and communicated to Mr. Horſley by Mr. Richard Goodman of that place, who ſuppoſed it an ornament or ſymbol of Iſis or a fibula. Mr. Gale explained it to be a part of horſe trappings hung at the horſe's breaſt by the ring, and a pendant fixed to it from the hole in the ſhank[h].

Andrew de Harcla created earl of Carliſle 15 Edward II. being intoxicated with his ſudden elevation, and, out of pique to the Spenſers, caballing with the Scots, was executed next year[i]. The title was revived, 1362, in the perſon of Charles great grandſon of lord William Howard, 3d ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who by marriage with the heireſs of Dacre became poſſeſſed of Naworth caſtle[k]. He died, 1686, and was buried at Grayſtock. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward, buried at Wickham; he, 1692, by his ſon Charles; he, 1738, by his ſon Henry, and he by his only ſon Frederick 5th and preſent earl. The two laſt earls are buried at Caſtle Howard in Yorkſhire, where Charles the 3d built a noble houſe and mauſoleum, of which ſee before, p. 328.

Carliſle was burnt by the Scots in the reign of Henry III. and twice by accident in that of Edward I. A parliament met here 31 Edward I. and what great things they did in oppoſing the papal extortions, furthering the expedition againſt Scotland, concluding the marriage of prince Edward with a daughter of France, and other public tranſactions, our hiſtorians abundantly inform us. Edward I. continued here from January to June, when he ſet out on his expedition againſt Scotland, and died at Burgh on Sands. Robert Bruce burned this city 9 Edward II. and its earl Andrew de Harcla joining with Bruce was arreſted in the caſtle, and hanged here. It was miſerably harraſſed in the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, and in vain beſieged by the inſurgents under Aſke in the reign of Henry VIII. That king is ſaid to have built the citadel, which was repaired by Elizabeth. In 1597 here died of the plague 1196 perſons. The city was ſurrendered to Leſley and the parliament forces after a ſevere ſiege, during which 3*s*. pieces were coined out of the plate of the inhabitants. In 1745 its weak garriſon and defenceleſs ſtate occaſioned it to be ſurrendered to the rebels, by whom it was ſoon after given up. Great and ample privileges have been granted to this city by our ſeveral princes. It is now governed by a mayor, eleven aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners,

[s] Biſhop Gibſon ſays that the upper part of the cathedral, a curious piece of workmanſhip, was built by Henry VIII; miſtaking it for the citadel.
[t] Tan. 73. [u] Pen. 58.
[x] Tan. 78. [y] Ib. 77. [z] Horſl. 409. [a] Anton. p. 37. MS. n. [b] Hiſt. I.
[c] See Simler's Antoninus, p. 281. [d] P. 108. [e] Cumb. xxxix. [f] Horſl. 265.
[g] Cumb. xxiv. Horſl. 258. Dr. Gale ſaw it at general Stanwic's. MS. Ant.
[h] MS. letter among Mr. Allan's. [i] Dugd. Bar. II. 97. [k] Ib. 281.

24 common-

Fig. 1. p. 448.

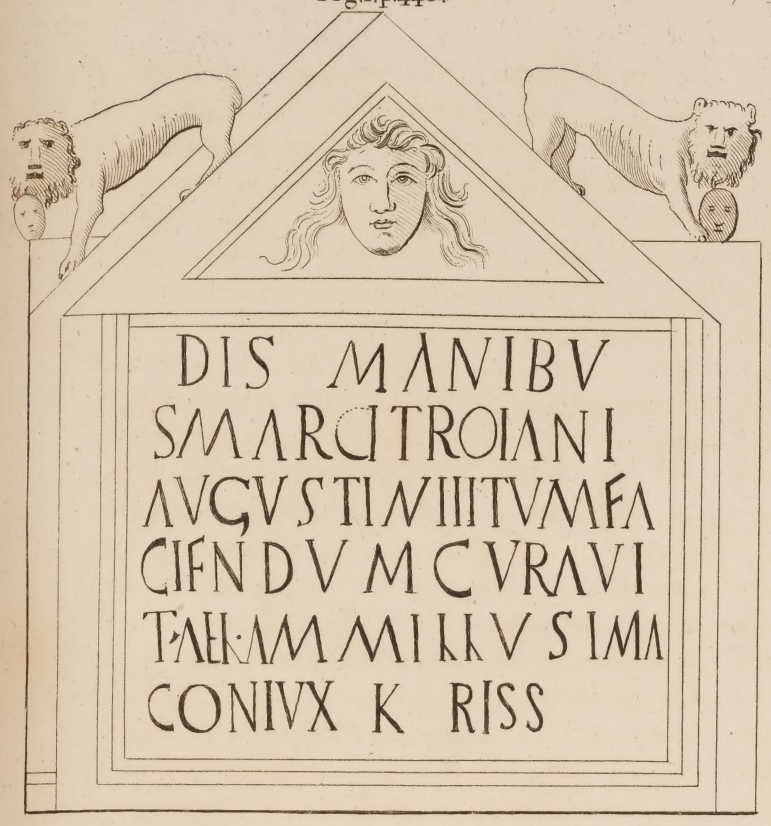


Fig. 5. p. 449.

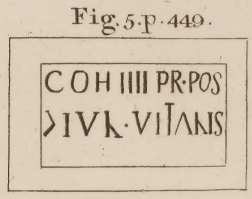


Fig. 3. 4. p. 448.

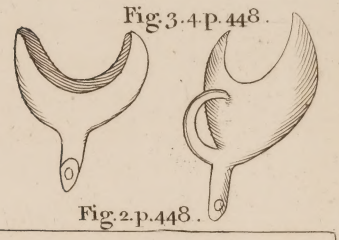


Fig. 6. p. 449.

Fig. 2. p. 448.

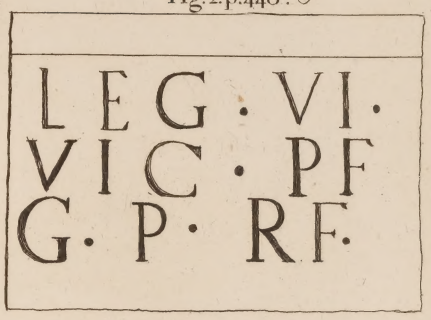


Fig. 11. p. 440.

Fig. 7. p. 452.

Fig. 8. p. 452.

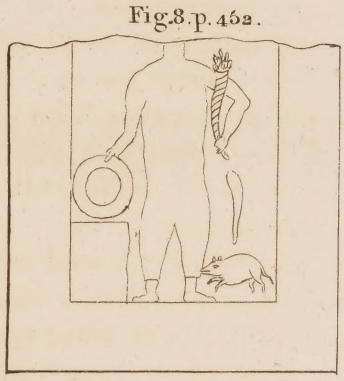


Fig. 9. p. 452.

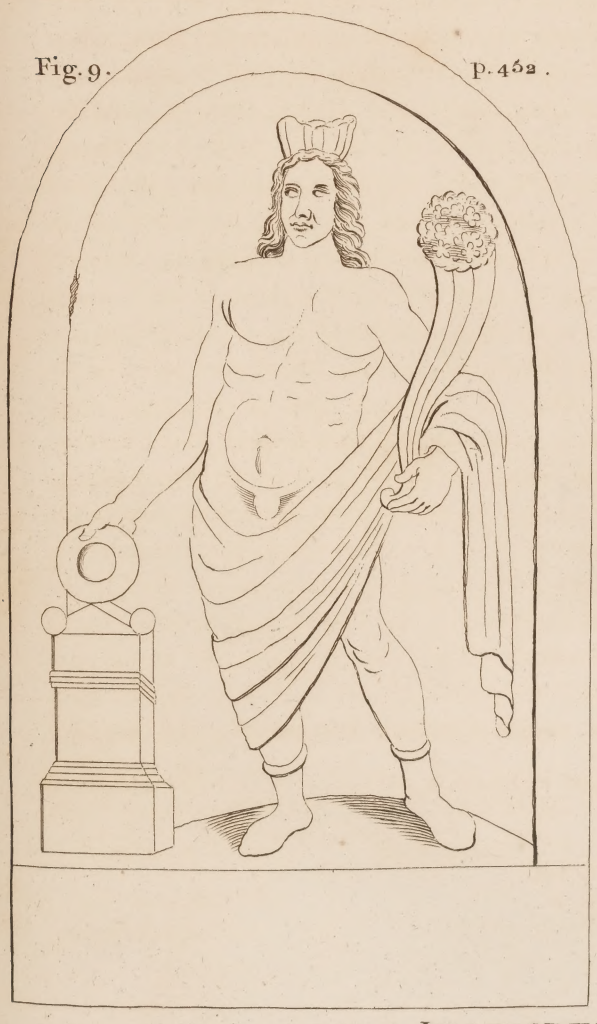
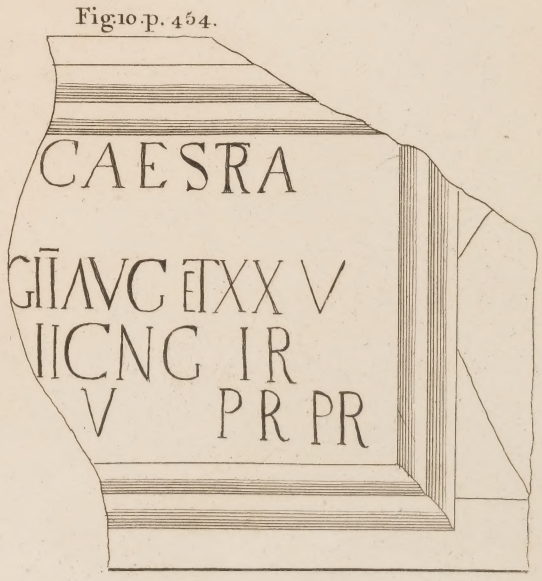
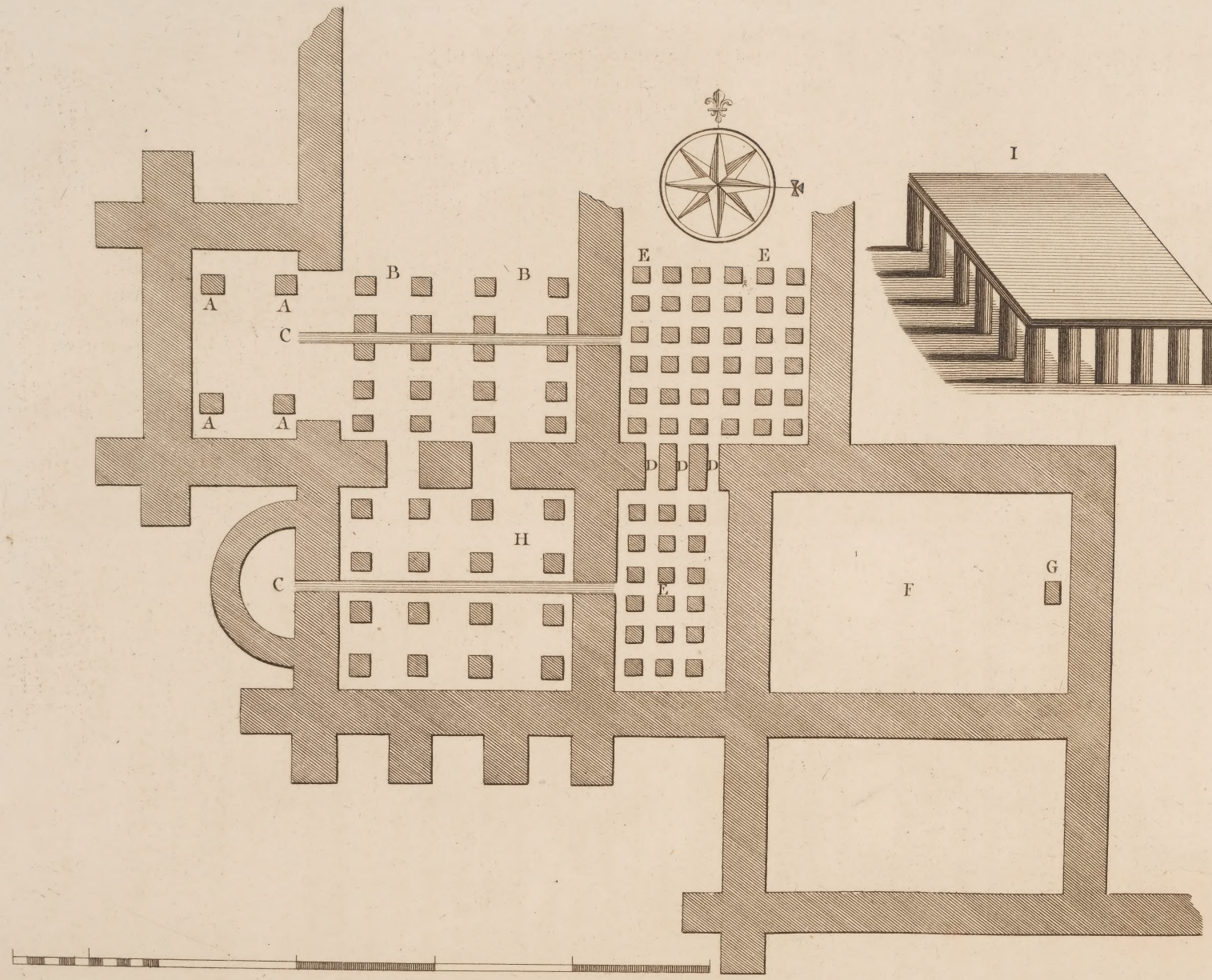


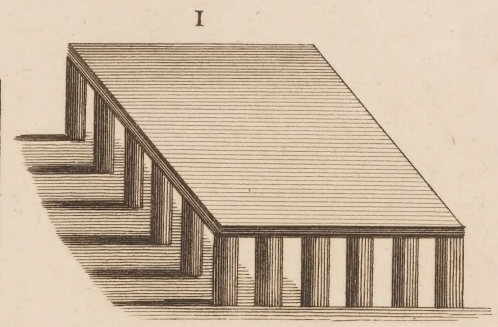
Fig. 8. p. 452.

Fig. 10. p. 454.



Plan of the Roman Baths discovered at Netherby in the Years 1732 & 1745.





Altar found at G

Statue dug up at Netherby

24 common-council, and a recorder. It ſends two members to parliament, and the aſſizes for the county are held here by ſtatute 14 Henry VI. The ſee was founded by Henry I. a. r. 23. as the priory by him ſoon after his acceſſion. Philip and Mary granted to the biſhop the advowſon and collation of all the four prebends. Here are two pariſh churches, St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's. When the ſteeple of the former was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth there was found a large parcel of ſmall ſilver coins to the quantity of near a Wincheſter buſhel, called St. Cuthbert's pence, and ſuppoſed to have been an oblation at the firſt building. The latter church is the cathedral. Henry endowed the church with the tithes of all lands broken up for cultivation within Inglewood foreſt, by giving an ivory horn. This horn, as it is called, is two teeth of an elephant, now remaining in the cathedral[l]. Biſhop Halton petitioned Edward II. for a piece of ground to build an houſe for himſelf and ſucceſſors within the precincts of the caſtle and within the city walls. The pope, on the king's application, appropriated the church of Horncaſtle c. Lincoln, to the biſhop's own uſe, for a retreat and proviſion againſt the Scotch inroads[m].

Among the 51 biſhops of the ſee, two are particularly entitled to a place in this work for their diſtinguiſhed application and eminent proficiency in the ſubjects of it. Biſhop Nicolſon, ſon of Joſeph Nicolſon, rector of Plumland in this county, whoſe various writings are enumerated in Dr. Burn's Hiſtory of Cumberland[n], for which he left ſuch ample materials in three volumes folio, and one in octavo; the former bequeathed by him to the dean and chapter, the latter to his nephew Joſeph Nicolſon of Hawkſdale, eſq. Dr. Burn's coadjutor in his publication: biſhop Lyttelton, whoſe attention to the intereſts of antiquarian ſcience while he was preſident of the Society of Antiquaries found ſo faithful a panegyriſt in his intimate friend and ſucceſſor. It is remarkable that *Orton* in Cumberland gave birth to Dr. Nicolſon, and *Orton* in Weſtmorland to Dr. Burn.

Rockcliff. "*Rockcliff*, a pretty pile or caſtle of the lord Da-"ker's over Edon on the farther ripe, about three "miles from Caerluell[o]." It was ſold by the duke of Norfolk 1682, and now belongs to Mr. Strong of Peterborough[p].

Stanwick. Over the river Eden is *Stanwick*, where Horſley[q] places *Congavata*, on inconteſtible evidence. The Roman wall is very viſible here[r]. The ditch diſtinct on the weſt of the village between it and the Eden, ſeems to have been Severus's, whoſe wall forms the north rampart of the ſtation. The ruins of the wall are viſible on the brink of the precipice. Henry I. gave the appropriation of the church to the church of Carliſle[s].

Drawdikes. At *Drawdikes*, a ſeat of the Aglionbys, near the former inſcription is another[t],

Pl. XXIV. fig. 5.

COH IIII PR. POS.
>I VK. VI TARIS.

Biſhop Gibſon gives the following alſo here:

I. O. M. ALA AVG. O..B. VRI APPIA
IVL. PVB PS. T. TB. CETBERI...

which Dr. Gale[s] corrects

Jovi Optimo Maximo Ala Auguſta ob virtutem appellata Julius Publius & Tiberius Claud. Tiberii filius.

as in Horſley's Cumb. N° LVI.[t] But Mr. Horſley could hear of no ſuch altar, and inclined to ſuſpect it to have been miſtaken for one of thoſe yet remaining at Drumburgh. He gives a 4th (XL.) which he thinks belongs here, and two more XLI. XLII.[u] The inſcription in Camden is alſo now at Drawdikes, but the horſeman armed with a lance which he mentions is gone, and never ſeems to have been part of this. Pl. XXIV. fig. 6.

"*Netherby* is ſeven miles north from Cairluel and Netherby. "Eſke river runneth on the north ſide of it. There "hath been mervelus buildings, as appeer by "ruinus walls, and men alive have ſeen rynges and "ſtaples in the walls, as it had been ſtayes or holds "for ſhips. On the one ſide of it is the batable "ground, ſo that it is a *limes Angliæ et Scotiæ*. The "ruins be now three miles at leaſt from the flowing "water of Sulway ſands. The graſs groweth now "on the ruins of the walls[x]." The antient border houſe at *Kirk Andrews*, oppoſite to Netherby, is a ſquare tower of three ſtones, the windows ſmall, the door of iron: the cattle lodged below, the owners above[y].

There is a gradual deſcent from the principal and oblong fort on the north-weſt angle towards the Eſk, in which ſeveral ſtreets are very viſible. In one running north and ſouth, on the weſt ſide towards the river, by digging among the ruins for ſtones, were diſcovered two rooms parallel to the ſtreet. The ſouthermoſt is plainly a cold bath, marked F in the plan, from the cement and large thin flags laid Pl. XXV. at the bottom, and an earthen pipe at the north-weſt corner deſcending from a ſmall watercourſe that runs under the other room, and a partition wall, and ſo below the door into the ſtreet, where may have been a common ſewer. The outward room has an entrance from the ſtreet as above: the door cheeks are two large flags of about ſeven feet high, and 20 inches broad, with holes for faſtening the door, which opened into the ſtreet. In this room, marked G in the plan, was found in the beginning of October, 1732, an altar with this inſcription, removed into the caſtle:

DEAE SANCTAE
FORTVNAE
CONSERVATRICI
MARCVS. AVREL.
SALVIVS TRIBVN
VS COH. I. AEL
HISPANORVM
∞ EQ.
V. S. L. M.

[l] Archæl. I. 168. [m] Burn, II. 228—310. [n] Burn, I. 120. [o] Lel. VII. 69.
[p] Burn, II 223. [q] P. 108. 155. [12] G. [13] G.
[r] Horſl. 265. Cumb. xxxviii. [s] Ant. 38. MS. n. [t] Horſl. 266.
[u] Burn, II. 452. [x] Lel. VII. 69. [y] Pennant, 68.

They continued to work, and Mr. Goodman ſent the above account to Mr. Gale Nov. 9, 1732.

Mr. Cay, in a letter to Mr. Gale, Dec. 12, 1732, obſerves, that "inſcriptions of the Coh. I. Hiſp. have been found at Airdoch and Elenborough, but in only one of them it is ſtyled *equeſtris*, and the commander *præfectus*. In the Notitia is the tribunus cohortis I. Hiſp Axeloduno, which is now fixed at no great diſtance from Netherby or Elenborough. We have no former inſtances of *Aelia* given to this cohort. Horſley, p. 95, conjectures that it might be part of the Ala Herculea, but had he ſeen this inſcription he would have thought otherwiſe. He obſerves, p. 95, that the Notitia does not often give *Cohors Equitum*, but, as in many places, it ſeems to point out the officer's reſidence. I know not whether we are always to ſuppoſe the whole body under his command was in the ſame place. I am the more ſurprized we have not met with *trib. coh. Equit.* Among the ſtations *per lineam valli* there is none ſaid to be commanded by a *præfectus alæ*, which appears to have been much larger than ſome of thoſe where tribunes of cohorts are placed. I therefore ſuppoſe that an equeſtrian cohort conſiſted of two alæ, though it might not be common to mention them as cohorts, and perhaps the Ala I Herculea and Ala Vettonum might compoſe this cohort. I cannot think it improbable that ſome of the forces that are not mentioned in the Notitia, but in inſcriptions, might be removed to the borders of Wales, where that book ſeems deficient. I do not determine whether Scot. xxxi. and Cumb. lxii. lxiii. relate to this equeſtrian cohort."

Mr Gale replies, Dec. 28, that "Mr. Horſley's reaſons about the Ala Herculea and Coh. I. Hiſp. are not concluſive. The cohort was frequently moved, and if the letters EQ are not on the Ardoch and two of the Elenborough inſcriptions, they are on a third at the laſt place. A cohort of the Ala Herculea might be at Netherby within diſtance of Old Carliſle, or the Ala itſelf might have been quartered more north; for the Netherby inſcription appears of older and better letter than thoſe at Elenborough. All theſe circumſtances make it doubtful whether this cohort was part of that Ala. By its name and country it probably came over with Hadrian, and continued here till the Romans quitted the iſland, frequently changing its place. It might have come with the Legio VI. Victrix, and been part of one of its Alæ, as that ſeems to have been always employed in the north and in head quarters at York. If the legionary Alæ, conſiſting of ſeveral cohorts of foreign auxiliaries, were equal in number of men to the Legion, it is probable both the Alæ contained 10 cohorts. The Ala Herculea ſeems to have been the Ala of a Legion, and conſequently compoſed of ſeveral cohorts, and perhaps was the ſame as the Ala Gordiana, and may have changed its name under Maximian, of whom Victor ſays, that he gave his new name to the troops. The Ala Gordiana alſo lay at Old Carliſle, as appears from inſcriptions found there.

"Legio VI. Victrix was in Britain when the Notitia was written, as were all theſe Alæ. It is not improbable that the Ala I. Herculea, and the Ala Sabiniana, the one called from Maximianus Herculeus, the other from Adrian's wife Sabina, or Gordian's wife Sabinia, were the wings properly belonging to it.

"When the Notitia was written, the Legio II. Aug. was withdrawn from Caerleon to Richborough, and its auxiliaries probably garriſoned the eaſt coaſt. The principal ſtreſs of defence about and before the time when the Romans quitted the iſland was *ad lineam valli*, and the *littus Saxonicum*. I account for the want of inſcriptions in theſe eaſt and ſouth ſtations, when they abound ſo much in the north, from the long reſidence and quiet of the Romans in the north. The Notitia gives the ſtate of the Roman government and forces in Britain, not as they really were at the end of Theodoſius II's reign, A. D. 445, but 401 or 2, when the aforeſaid legions were ſtill in Britain, for it is evident they had been recalled before that time. When the Legio II. Aug. left us is not ſo plain, but I think we may fix the departure of the other to Stilico's drawing off all the forces of the empire to his aid, as deſcribed by Claudian:

Venit ab extremis, &c.

So that the Notitia ſeems to copy from an account taken at a time when the Romans had a flouriſhing civil power and a good army reſiding here, and not at the end of the reign of Theodoſius II. when every thing was in confuſion.

"Both the commanders of legions and alæ were ſtyled *Præfecti*, and the latter was more profitable as well as more honourable, and ſooner attained by ſucceſſive riſing. But the command of the cohort is always ſtyled *Tribunus* in the Notitia, though ſometimes in inſcriptions *Præfectus*, a term of greater dignity, and a compliment to the officer. *Cohors* was properly a company of foot, *Turma* a troop of horſe, and the commander of the latter *Decurio*, and frequently *Præfectus*, like the commander of a cohort. Vegetius, a late writer, who lived but a little before the Notitia, ſays the firſt cohort of a legion was ſtyled *Milliaria*, and conſiſted of 1103 foot ſoldiers, and 132 horſe, and others had only 555 foot, and 66 horſe. The commander of the firſt cohort was ſtyled *Tribunus*, the others *tribuni* or *præpoſiti*, as the emperor pleaſed. I never met with a *præpoſitus cohortis* in any other book or inſcription; perhaps it might be a modern diſtinction. However, in imitation of the firſt legionary cohort, the firſt auxiliary one might conſiſt of above 1000 men, and the reſt of more than 500 (the 4th and 7th it is ſaid were above 600), whence they are called *Quingenaria*, as the firſt was *Milliaria*, the reſt by the note ∞ on this inſcription, whoſe laſt words are to be read *milliariæ equitatæ*, not *equeſtris* or *equitum*, as in Pliny and other polite writers. *Equitata* is the camp term and uſed by Hyginus, who wrote expreſsly on that ſubject, and in the military ſtyle.

"That this cohors I. Hiſp. equitatæ was ſent by Adrian into Britain, appears from an inſcription in Reineſius, Cl. 6. cxxix, and in Gudius."

Sir J. Clerk's deſcription of the Netherby bath in a letter to Mr. Gale, Sept. 23, 1734:

"This edifice conſiſts of two rooms, which, I believe, have always been under ground; for, at this time,

time, there are marks of ſteps to go down to them. The door is finiſhed by three large ſtones, one at top and two on the ſides, each about ſix feet long, with marks of bolts and hinges. Each room is about nine or ten feet ſquare, divided from each other by a thin partition of ſtone, and both under the ſame arched roof, which the workmen broke down. The outermoſt ſerved for a little temple of Fortune, and in it the altar was found with heaps of heads of different animals, particularly oxen and ſheep. The inner room was a bath, and, in my opinion, rather for bathing veſſels to ſtand in than to be filled with water: for though there is a certain cement, compoſed of lime and beaten bricks, which covers both the floors and walls, and is indeed very hard; I have no notion it could ever hold water. The floors of both rooms are covered with large flat ſtones, and under them is an aquæduct or large empty ſpace or canal, reaching from one end of the building to the other. Theſe floors are covered with the cement about an inch and an half thick, which, I ſuppoſe, was becauſe the ſtones were too cold to ſtand on. I believe it might be worth our while to imitate this cement in floors underground; for it ſeems the beaten brick, which is not very ſmall, ſerved to dry up the moiſture of the lime and made it bind immediately.

"The Spaniſh horſe of the inſcription could not be the northern exploratores, conſequently this place could not be the Caſtra Exploratorum, as Mr. Horſley took it to be. I make no doubt but the true Caſtra Exploratorum was at Midleby and Burnſwark hill in Scotland, 10 miles from Netherby; for there are three Roman camps to defend theſe grounds, and from the top of the hill a proſpect of at leaſt 40 miles round, as I noticed to you once before, and as was likewiſe obſerved by Mr. Gordon. I believe if poor Mr. Horſley had lived to ſee this altar, he would have changed his opinion about the place. I don't know why it might not have been Luguvallium rather than Carliſle. If the etymology could be admitted to be Longa Vallis, it would exactly fit the country about Netherby, which is part of what we call Eſkdale or Eſcæ Vallis. I own the next ſtation of the Itinerary would create ſome difficulty, but that would be only in the diſtances, about which we can have but little certainty.

"From the heads of animals found in the Fanum Fortunæ, we may gueſs the prieſt had picked them before they came there, otherwiſe the place had been a meer ſlaughter-houſe. The altar, no doubt, ſerved for libations, or, according to the prieſt-craft of thoſe times, for a ſmall part of the viſcera, while thoſe holy men feaſted upon the reſt themſelves.

"I obſerved on the pavement ſcattered about ſeveral fragments of fine earthen pots adorned with figures. Theſe, no doubt, have ſerved for oils, or pateræ and prefericula.

"About 30 ells in a ſtraight line from this fabric is a ſpring, which, no doubt, you noticed. This has ſupplied the bath, and iſſued by the aquæduct. I ſhall only add, that Netherby is much the ſame kind of ſtation as Midleby: for there are conſiderable veſtiges of ſtone buildings in both. I believe if lord Preſton was ſpoken to he would order ſome of theſe ruins to be digged up. I myſelf have beſpoke ſome workmen at Midleby."

Another letter of ſir J. Clerk's relating to the ſame, Oct. 29, 1734:

"Sir, I cannot but be ſatisfied with your reading of the inſcription on the Netherby altar, but I ſtill ſtate to you my reaſons for what I ſent you: I know very well that the firſt cohort of a legion uſed ſometimes to be called *Milliaria*, for ſo Roſinus and Vegetius, and before them Modeſtus, had taught me. I know it conſiſted both of horſe and foot, but I thought it a tautology to add after 1^ma^ *cohors*, the letters ∞ EQ. wherefore I imagined it was intended to ſignify that the whole cohort conſiſted of horſe in number 1000, and that there belonged to the cohort 1000 horſe, who were quartered at Netherby. But what was of greater weight with me, I believed that in the latter times of the Roman empire there were cohorts entirely of horſe."

The inſcriptions found here both make mention of Marcus Aurelius Salvius, tribune of the cohors I. Ælia Hiſpanorum milliaria equitata. The firſt moreover points out the particular emperor M. Aurelius Severus Alexander, in whoſe reign it was engraved, and almoſt directs us to the very year alſo, which muſt have been either the 226th or 229th of the Chriſtian æra, for in thoſe years was that emperor *conſul.* The title of *Dominus* is here alſo given to this emperor, notwithſtanding his averſeneſs to it mentioned by his hiſtorian Lampridius[y]. This ſtone ſerved to cover a drain of no conſiderable age, and is about five feet ſeven inches by four feet four inches and an half. The altar was found in a room belonging to a large building, not long before diſcovered, but ſince pulled to pieces for the ſake of the materials, where there appears to have been an hypocauſt, and poſſibly the *Baſilica* mentioned in the other inſcription was thereabouts. *Baſilica* here ſignifies a portico or colonnade for exerciſing horſes, or a riding-ſchool: *Baſilica equeſtris exercitatoria.* The cohors I. Hiſpanorum is mentioned in many inſcriptions found hereabouts, but only on theſe two called *Ælia.* The monogram ſtands for *milliaria*, and the term *equitata* ſignifies that the auxiliaries exerciſed on foot, ſome of the regiments being lined or flanked with horſe, and therefore called *equitatæ*, not, as Mr. Horſley and others underſtood it, *promoted from the foot ſervice to the horſe.* This inſcription gives a new legate and proprætor Valerianus, as the copper inſcription before-mentioned in Yorkſhire[z] affords another, and that a very remarkable perſonage under the emperor Hadrian, and one much known in the Roman hiſtory.

IMP CAES M AVRELIO
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL AVG
PONT MAXIMO TRIB POT COS PP COH I
AEL
HISPANORVM ∞ EQ DEVOTA NVMINI
MAIESTATIQVE EIVS BASELICAM

[y] c. 3.

[z] P. 28.

EQVESTREM

EQVESTREM EXERCITATORIAM
IAMPRIDEM A SOLO COEPTAM
AEDIFICAVIT CONSVMMAVITQVE
SVB CVRA MARI VALERIANI LEG
AVG PR PR INSTANTE M AVRELIO
SALVIO TRIB COH IMP D N
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL
AVG COS

Imperatori Cæsari Marco Aurelio
Severo Alexandro Pio Felici Augusto
Pontifici Maximo Tribunitiae Potestatis Consuli Patri
Patriæ Cohors Prima Ælia
Hispanorum Miliaria Equitatata devota Numini
Majestatique ejus Basilicam
Equestrem exercitatoriam
Jampridem a solo cæptam
Ædificavit consummavitque
Sub cura Marii Valeriani Legati
Augusti Proprætoris instante Marco Aurelio
Salvio Tribuno Cohortis Imperatore Domino Nostro
Severo Alexandro Pio Felici Augusto Consule[a].

At Netherby has been found every thing that denotes it a fixed Roman ſtation. A fine hypocauſt was diſcovered 1745, contiguous to the old bath opened 1732, and the preſent ſhrubbery was the burial place, in which ſome gardeners found the ſtatue in Pl. XXV. The hypocauſt was ſupported by 54 pillars of ſolid ſtone, marked in the plan EEE, 36 of which were covered with flags and cement as ſhewn at I. The communication between the two diviſions of this hypocauſt was maintained by three hollow tiles or pipes through the wall marked DDD. Weſt of theſe was another hypocauſt ſupported by 20 pillars of ſquare tiles laid on each other with a little cement between marked BB, and weſt of theſe were four pillars of ſimilar conſtruction. Through the room BB paſſed a conduit or air pipe marked C, as did another through an adjoining room HH, full of tiles both hollow and plain. The antiquities diſcovered here, with others from different parts of the county, collected and arranged by ſir Richard Graham, bart. grandfather of the laſt lord viſcount Preſton [14], are preſerved in the greenhouſe [b]. The inſcription given by Mr. Camden is miſſing, probably loſt when part of the houſe was taken down, as are the two in the additions, which do not ſeem very faithfully copied.

IMP. COMM. COS.
ET DEO MARTI
BELATVCADRO
RO. VR. RP. CAII
ORVSII. M.

The concluſion of the laſt may be *Gallorum* V.S.L.L.M. and it may be a fragment Deo Belatucadro. Horſley found only one inſcription here to the god Mogon [c], and ſome ſculpture [d]. Mr. Pennant ſaw here that about the Baſilica, and the altar to Fortune. An altar three feet high, inſcribed,

Pl. XXIV. fig. 7, 8, 9.

Deo ſancto Cocidio Paternus Maternus Tribunus
Coh. I. Nervane ex evocato palatino V. S. L. M.

probably to a local deity as on that at Scaleby [e]. The altar to Aſtarte found at Corbridge with the Greek inſcription, which it was reſerved for Mr. Tyrwhitt to explain moſt happily [f]. A ſmall altar DEO VETERI SANCTO - - - V. S. L. M. A fragment DEO BELATUCA. The inſcription found at Cambeck [g], a figure of Nehalennia, a groupe of Deæ Matres, another of three hooded figures like Genii, ſome delicate bronze figures, terms and rondeaux with reliefs [h], urns, copper veſſels, trinkets, and ſnakeſtones [i], the relief of the Victory VIC. AVG. and the Capricorn and Pegaſus [k].

Horſley puts here CASTRA EXPLORATORUM [l]. The rev. Mr. Graham's houſe ſtands on the ſite of the ſtation, on a riſing ground waſhed by the Eſk; and the country round him is a creation of his own. From a barren wild it became as rich as the reſt which environed it. By the irruption of Solway moſs, 1769, a tract worth £. 400 a year was reduced to a bog, but it has ſince been completely reclaimed. This eſtate paſſed from the Stutevilles to the Wakes, and was granted as debateable land by James I. to Francis Clifford, earl of Cumberland, who ſold it to Nicholas Graham, maſter of the horſe to the duke of Buckingham, and of the prince's party in his Spaniſh journey. He was left for dead at the battle of Edgehill, but ſurvived to 1653. His grandſon George was created by Charles II. viſcount Preſton in the kingdom of Scotland, and being convicted of treaſon for attempting to eſcape to James II. in France, was pardoned, and died 1695 at Nunnington, his eſtate in Yorkſhire, where he was ſucceeded by his grandſon Charles; who dying without iſſue 1739, was ſucceeded by his two aunts, coheirs of William. Catherine ſurviving was married to William lord Widdrington, and dying 1757 without iſſue, deviſed the eſtate to the rev. Robert Graham, M. A. ſecond ſon of her uncle William Graham, dean of Carliſle and of Wells, owner 1775 of this vaſt tract of country, and rector of the two churches of Aſthurſt and Kirkandrews upon Eſk [m]. He died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir James Graham. A writer in the Gent. Mag. LV. 844. obſerves, that by draining, manuring, and planting, this worthy gentleman improved his eſtate in 16 years from £. 2000 *per annum*, to £. 10,000 and even £. 13,000 *per annum*, and his ſon purſuing his plan it now amounts to £. 20,000 *per annum*. He firſt drained and improved 1000 acres, then erected villages of eight or ten houſes, with a number of acres to each, and let them to his induſtrious married neighbours rent-free for one or two years or more till they could pay, beſides erecting churches and inns, and a very handſome commodious houſe for himſelf, where the moſt liberal hoſpitality preſided.

"*Eſke* defluit in Eſkam at *Letheldale*." Eſk r.

[a] Dr. Taylor in Phil. Tranſ. Vol. LIII. p. 134. Mr. Smith in Gent. Mag. X. 1740, p. 171. and XX. 1750, p. 27. Pennant, p. 70.
[14] G. [b] Penn. 70. [c] Cumb. xlvii. Gord. xliv. p. 98.
[d] Cumb. xlviii. xlix. l. p. 71. Pennant, 272. [e] Horſley, Cumb. xvii. [f] Archæol. II. 98. III. 324.
[g] Horſl. Cumb. xxxiv. p. 262.
[h] Ib. pl. vi. and iii. Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 73. Pl. vi. and Pl. xviii. of the Tour of 1769.
[i] Ib. pl. viii. p. 74. His firſt is Horſley's l. his ſecond Horſley's xlix. [k] Horſl. 260. Cumb. xxxii.
[l] P. 409. [m] Burn, II. 464-9.

"*Lithel*

Lidel.

"*Lithel* was a moted place of a gentleman called "Sir Walter Seleby, the which was killed there, and "the place deſtroyed in king Edward III's time, "when the Scotts went to Durham[n]."

Liddel's Strength or *the Mote*, a ſtrong entrenchment, with a double ditch two miles ſouth-weſt of Netherby, ſmall, or rather circular, on a ſteep and loſty clay cliff above the river *Liddel*, commanding a vaſt extent of view, has at one end a very high mount, in the middle the foundation of a ſquare building, perhaps the prætorium. It is defended by a ſort of half moon, with a vaſt foſs and dike[o]. It was ſtormed by David II. king of Scotland. Sir Walter would have compounded for his ranſom, but the Conqueror, after cauſing his two ſons to be ſtrangled before his face, ordered his head to be ſtruck off[p].

Border Service.

"The Border ſervice againſt the Scots as diſtinct from the military ſervice throughout the kingdom is as antient as the diſtribution of the ſeveral ſeignories and manors among the Norman adventurers by William the Conqueror, or his grantee Ranulph de Meſchines. And the tenants of the ſeveral manors were obliged, on firing of beacons, or other warning, to attend their lord in the ſervice of the borders at their own expence, which attendance might be prolonged to 40 days. According to the value of their reſpective tenures, ſome were obliged to ſerve on horſeback, and others on foot, with their proper accoutrements. Hence there were *nag tenements* and *foot tenements*, the owners whereof were obliged to furniſh their ſtipulated number reſpectively, on pain of forfeiting the eſtate to the lord. Within the manor of Bew caſtle they ſeem to have been all *nag tenements*; for in the reſervation of a heriot there is a reſervation of the riding horſe kept by the tenant for the lord's ſervice according to antient cuſtom."

"But the regulation of the borders by diſtinct laws under the rule of lords wardens of the marches ſeems to have commenced in the reign of Edward I. when he affected the ſovereignty of Scotland. Hoſtilities then became inveterate. The Scots ill brooked a claim frivolous in itſelf, and ſupported by violence. Happy indeed had it been for both kingdoms if Edward, bad as his cauſe was, had finally prevailed. It would have ſpared much blood, treaſure, miſery, and deſolation, which enſued, and, as experience has at length inſtructed, inſtead of two jealous, wrangling, contentious neighbours, diſtinguiſhed by no natural boundary, would have made us many ages ſooner one great, opulent, and flouriſhing kingdom."

"The firſt lord warden of the marches of whom we have any authentic account was Robert de Clifford, lord of Weſtmoreland, and hereditary ſheriff of the ſame, who was made the king's captain and keeper of the Marches in the north towards Scotland, 1296, being then about 23 years of age. The laws of march or border laws, 1246, given by biſhop Nicolſon[q], are an evident forgery. The power of the lord warden was varied according to circumſtances, but was in general very great. He was to puniſh all offences againſt the truces between England and Scotland, take cognizance of all hoſtile acts, hold warden courts and ſeſſions in the Weſt Marches, as well within liberties as without, levy fines for breaches of the truce, inquire after all who ſhould practice with the enemy, hear, diſcuſs, and determine all plaints, pleas, and debates, according to the law and cuſtom of the parts of the Marches and dominions aforeſaid, and at the coſt of the ſubjects ſet and appoint watchmen to give notice againſt the incurſions of the Scots, muſter all fencible men between the age of 16 and 60 for the defence of Carliſle and Berwick, and agree to abſtinences of war between both nations for weeks or months. He had under him two deputies, or ſubſtitutes, two warden ſerjeants, and other officers. His appointment was 600 marks *per ann.* for himſelf, and his two deputies, i. e. for them £.10 *per ann.* and the warden ſerjeants each 40 *s. per ann.*[r] He had a council, who were to enquire into murders, maimings, fireraiſing, violent theſts, deadly feuds, cutting down trees, ſowing corn in the oppoſite realm, depaſturing cattle, hunting in the oppoſite realm, following ſtolen goods into the oppoſite realm, purſuit of *hot trod*[s] with hound and horn; hue and cry, reception of fugitives, loiterers, ſafe conduct, obſervance of truce, fouling and ſwearing, of bills, baughling and reproving, perjury, overſwearing, offender reſcuing himſelf, retaliation, &c. Theſe ſeveral articles of the border laws, together with the ſeveral terms of procedure in the courts, may be ſeen at large in the introduction to Dr. Burn's hiſtory of Weſtmoreland, c. 2, 3. and the ſtate of the borders from the reign of Edward I. to that of James I. c. 4—9. What kind of atchievements were performed in this peculiar kind of warfare may be learnt from the account of a *forray* from July 2d to November 17, 1544, wherein 192 towns, towers, ſtedes, barnekyns[t], pariſh churches, baſtel houſes[u], were caſt down or burned.

403 Scots ſlain.
816 priſoners taken.
10386 *nolt* or horned cattle taken.
12492 ſheep.
1296 nags and geldings.
200 goats.
890 bols of corn.
Inſight (i. e. houſehold furniture) not reckoned.

In the next year's forray by the earl of Hertford between the 8th and 23d of September;

Monaſteries and friar houſes burnt and deſtroyed	7
Caſtles, towers, and piles,	16
Market towns,	5

[n] Lel. VII. 69. [o] Q. if *Stothard* at Iſurium be like this. See p. 60. [p] Burn, II. 471. Pennant, 74.
[q] Border Laws, p. I. [r] Q. Elizabeth's commiſſion to Henry lord Scroope of Bolton, a. r. 5.
[s] *Hot trod* was a purſuit *flagrante delicto*, with *red hand*, as the Scots term it, by dogs called *ſlough* dogs, from their purſuing offenders called *Moſs troopers* through the *ſloughs*, moſſes, and bogs, that were not paſſable but by thoſe that were acquainted with the various and intricate byepaths and turnings. They were commonly named *blood hounds*, and were kept in uſe till within the memory of many of our forefathers. By a warrant 2 James I. it appears that nine of theſe dogs were provided and kept by the charge of the inhabitants of the different pariſhes. Burn, I. cxxx.
[t] The outer ward of a caſtle, containing the barns, ſtables, &c. [u] ſuppoſed monaſteries or hoſpitals.

Villages,	243
Milns,	13
Hoſpitals,	3[q]

The orders of the watches on the Weſt marſhes made by lord Wharton 6 Edward VI. in Burn, I. lxxxiv. will ſhew the different ſtations where ſuch watches were diſpoſed from October to March.

During the reign of Charles I. the borders were little attended to. Several acts of parliament paſſed after the Reſtoration for aſſeſſing the county of Cumberland and Northumberland, the former at not above £.200, the latter at not above £.500 a year for the ſafeguard of their inhabitants againſt the Moſs troopers by the juſtices of peace, who were to raiſe 30 men in Northumberland, and 12 in Cumberland, under a commander to apprehend ſuch malefactors[x]. The acceſſion of James I. to the crown of England, and both kingdoms thus devolving on one ſovereign, was an event fruitful of bleſſing to each nation. The borders, which for many ages had been almoſt a conſtant ſcene of rapine and deſolation, enjoyed a quiet and order which they had never before known. The king, in purſuance of his favourite purpoſe of extinguiſhing all memory of paſt hoſtilities between his kingdoms, and, if poſſible, of the places that had been the principal ſcenes of their hoſtilities, prohibited the name of *borders* any longer to be uſed, ſubſtituting in its ſtead that of *middle marches*. He ordered all the places of ſtrength in theſe parts to be demoliſhed except the habitations of nobles and barons, and broke the garriſons of Berwick and Carliſle. Natural prejudices and a mutual reſentment owing to a ſeries of wars between the two kingdoms carried on for centuries ſtill however ſubſiſted. From the ſame ſource aroſe frequent diſputes and feuds upon the marches, which, by the attention of the ſovereign, were ſoon and eaſily compoſed. But it required almoſt 100 years, though England and Scotland were governed all the time by a ſucceſſion of the ſame princes, to wear off the jealouſies and prepoſſeſſions of the formerly hoſtile nations, and to work ſuch a change in their tempers and views as to admit of an incorporating and effectual union[y].

From the Union 5 Anne hoſtilities have, by degrees, ſubſided; and as the then generation, which had been brought up in rapine and miſrule, died away, their poſterity, on both ſides, have become humanized, the arts of peace and civil policy have been cultivated, and every man lives ſafe in his own poſſeſſions; felonies and other criminal offences are as ſeldom committed in theſe parts as in moſt other places of the united kingdoms; and their country, from having been the outſkirt and litigated boundary of both kingdoms, is now become the centre of his Majeſty's Britiſh dominions! Nevertheleſs the old wounds have left ſome ſcars behind. Much common and waſte ground remains, which will require a length of time to cultivate and improve. The churches near the Borders are many of them in a ruinous condition, and very meanly endowed. In many of the pariſhes there is not ſo much as an houſe for the incumbent to live in, and in ſome pariſhes no church. And ſome defects there are in the civil ſtate, which nothing but the legiſlature can ſupply. Whilſt the laws of the marche ſubſiſted, criminal offences were ſpeedily redreſſed by the power of the lords wardens or their deputies; and after the abolition of the laws of marche, the ſaid offences were redreſſed by ſpecial commiſſioners appointed for the Borders, and matters of property of any conſiderable conſequence were commonly determined in the court at York for the northern parts. The judges in their circuit came only once in the year, and ſometimes much ſeldomer. They ſtill come only once in the year into the bordering counties, which cauſes determinations of civil rights to be dilatory, and confines criminals (or perhaps innocent perſons) in priſon ſometimes near 12 months before they can come to their trial[z]."

Debateable ground.

The *Debateable ground* was a tract of land claimed by both kingdoms, which was the occaſion of infinite troubles and vexations. The boundary of it in an old roll is thus deſcribed: "Beginning at the "foot of the White Scyrke running into the ſea, "and ſo up the ſaid water of Scyrke till it come to "a place called the Pyngilburne foot running into "the ſaid water of Scyrke and up the Pyngilburne "till it come to Pyngilburne Know, from thence to "the Righeads, from the Righeads to the Monke "Rilande Burne, and from thence down to Harvenburne till it fall in Eſke and through Eſke to "the foot of Terras, and go up Terras to the foot "of Reygill and up the Reygill to the Tophous and "ſo to the ſtanding ſtone and to the Mearburne "head, and down Mearburne to it fall in Lyddal "at the Rutterford, and down Lyddal to it fall in "Eſke and down Eſke to it fall in the ſea." It was in length eight computed miles of the country and in breadth four miles. The ſubjects of both kingdoms commonly depaſtured their cattle on it in the day time, but were to remove them before the ſunſet, on the peril that ſhould enſue[a].

Beau caſtle.

"*Bowe* caſtle longing to the king, 10 miles eaſt "from Carluel on Kirkebek. Near about it be "found Briton brikes with entayled work and por-"traitures in the old foundations[b]."

Apiatorium

Here was probably the Roman ſtation APIATORIUM[c] mentioned in an inſcription found in Northumberland and now in the library at Durham, Pl. XX. fig. 8. the Maiden way leading to it[d]. The inſcription which Mr. Camden ſaw in the church ſeems to be at Naworth[e]. There is another ſerving alſo as a head-ſtone to a grave, at the bottom of which it was found. See Pl. XXIV. fig. 10.

.....CAES ŦA.....
.....
.....G ĪĪ AVG ET XXV..
.....II CNC IR.....
.....V.....PR PR

[x] Haines's State Papers, p. 51—54.
[y] Ridpath's Hiſt. of the Borders, p. 706, in which may be ſeen an excellent detail of the tranſactions on the borders from the Conqueſt to the Union.
[z] Burn, cxxxiii. cxxxiv. [a] Ib. p. xvi. [b] Lel. VII. 72.
[c] Horſl. 354. 233. Northumb. lxxvii. [d] Ib. 151. [e] Ib. 271. Cumb. xlv.

Perhaps,

Fig. 1. p. 455.

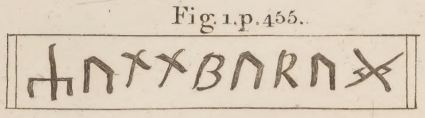


Fig. 2. p. 455.

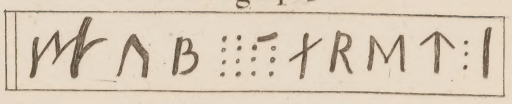


Fig. 3. p. 455.

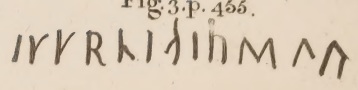


Fig. 4. p. 455.

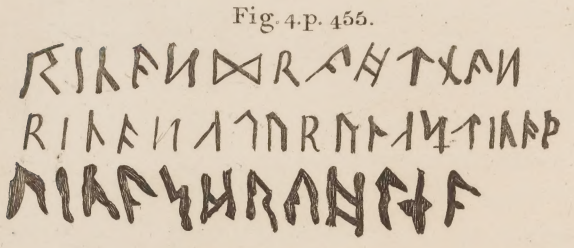


Fig. 5. p. 456.

Fig. 6. p. 456.

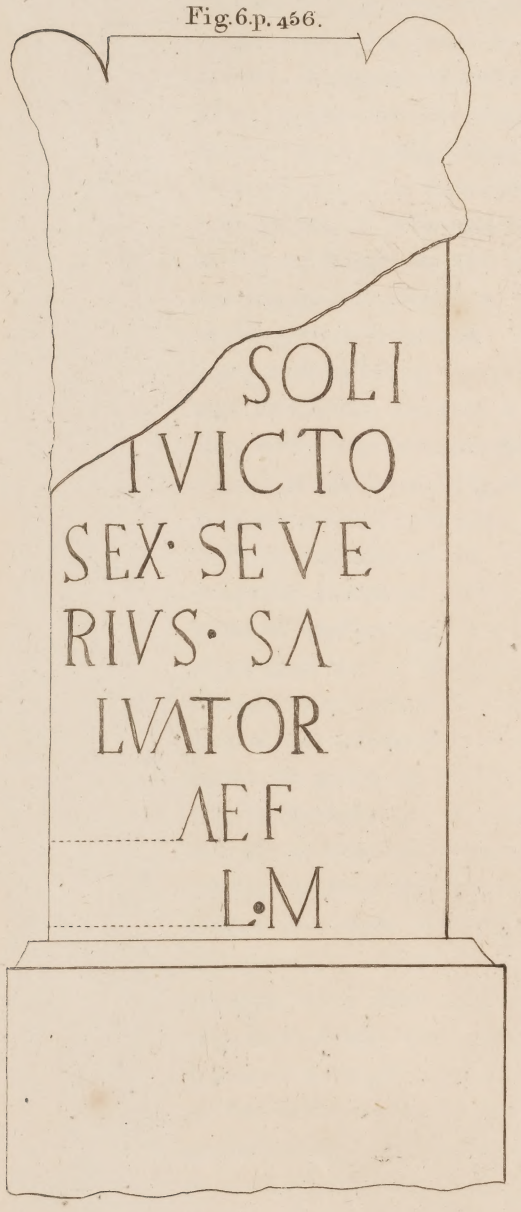


Fig. 7. p. 456.

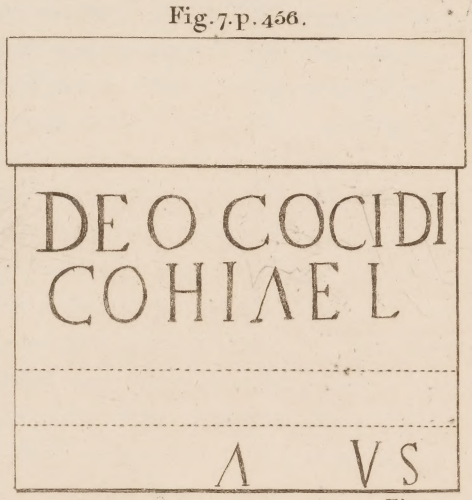


Fig. 8. p. 456.

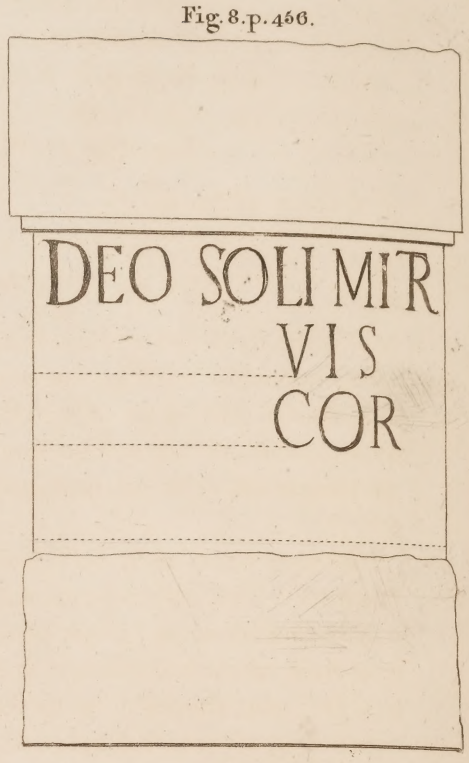


Fig. 9. p. 456.

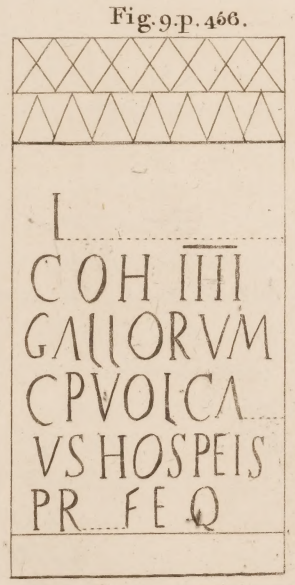


Fig. 10. p. 456.

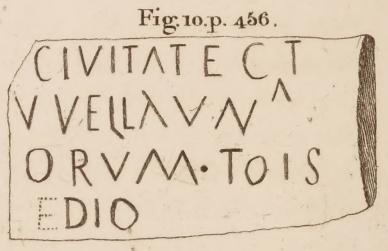


Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 11. p. 457.

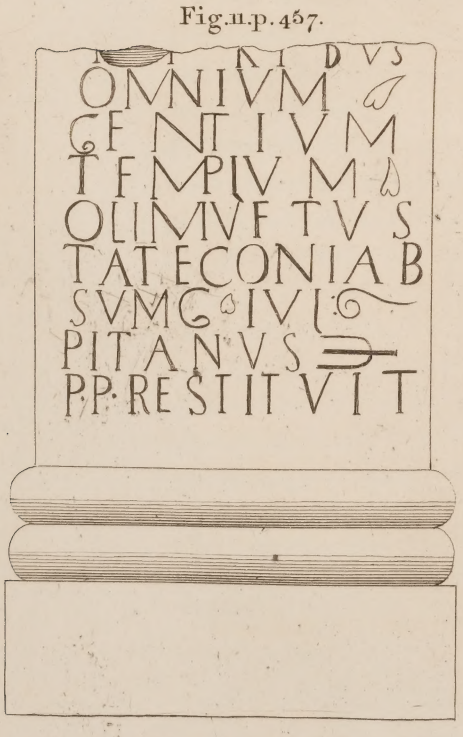
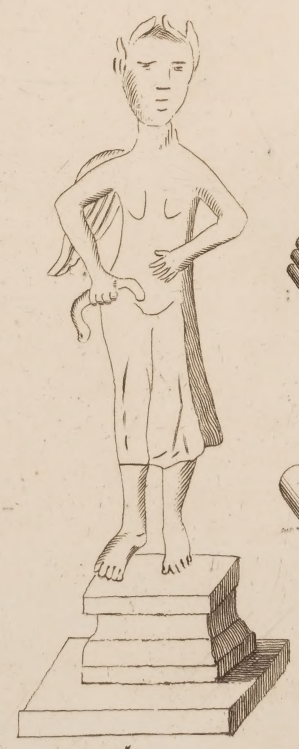


Fig. 12. p. 457.

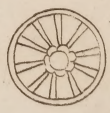
Fig. 13. p. 457.

P. 457.



P. 457.

P. 457.



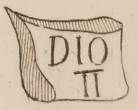


Fig 14,15,16, belong to Cambeck Fort p 456

INSCRIPTIONS in CUMBERLAND.

F. Cary sculp.

Perhaps,

Imp. Cæſ. Trajan.
Hadriano Aug.
Leg. II. Aug. et XX V. V.
Sub Licinio Priſco.
Leg. Aug. Pr. Pr.

or the two laſt lines,

Ob. Vic. No. Pr. Lic.
ML. Aug. PR. PR.

Erected by the Legio 2da Aug. in honour of Adrian, whoſe wall while building they might cover[f]. Mr. Horſley was told of another, which had the word *Templum* diſtinct, but was broken and loſt[g]. Both the church and caſtle are ſurrounded by a dike and foſs.

The place has its name from *Bueth* its owner at the Conqueſt. The caſtle was demoliſhed, 1641.

No correct drawing has yet been made of the curious croſs, whoſe inſcription is in Runic characters. George Vertue ſhewed four to the Society of Antiquaries, 1746, which I have not been able to recover. It is one entire ſquare freeſtone about 15 feet high, waſhed over with a white oily cement: each ſide two feet broad at bottom tapering up. On the weſt ſide is a figure of a man with a hawk on his arm, and over him a long inſcription, of which biſhop Nicolſon could find but ſix or ſeven lines, and only five letters viſible; but Mr. Smith[h] found nine lines with many well known Runic letters, and many characters not ſo intelligible, but equally perfect. On another ſide a figure of a ſaint or apoſtle with a nimbus, and above him the Virgin and child, both their heads in nimbi. On the north ſide is the chequer work, alluded to by Mr. Camden, and common on the early croſſes[i], and under it the fair characters engraved, Pl. XXVI. fig. 1. Biſhop Nicolſon read this *Rynburn,* and explained it of the magical Runæ or *Ramruner*, which Wormius and Arngrim Jonas ſay differed totally from the common Runic letters, and were much uſed as ſpells and charms, producing either good or ill effects according to the will of the parties who uſed them. Such charms appear to have obtained among the borderers ſo late as the cloſe of the laſt century; a neighbouring gentleman having ſhewed the biſhop a book of them taken out of the pocket of a moſs trooper, containing, among other things, a certain remedy for the ague, by applying certain barbarous charms to the body. His lordſhip offers another explanation, making the 3d and 4th letter ᚴ ᚴ E. E. inſtead of ᚳ ᚳ N. N. which will make the reading *Ryceburn* in the old Daniſh, *Cæmiterium* or *Cadaverum ſepulchrum.* For though the true old Runic word for *Cadaver* be uſually written ᚼ ᚱ ᚣ ᚴ *Hrae*, the H may be eaſily omitted, and then the difference of ſpelling the word here and on the monuments in Denmark will not be material. As to what he ſays of the "chequer work being a notable emblem of the tumuli or burying-places of the antients," it is not eaſy to underſtand him, and ſuch an inſcription on a *croſs in a church-yard* would be ſuperfluous. On the eaſt are only flower-work, foliage, grapes and birds. On the ſouth, flouriſhes and the inſcription in Pl. XXVI. fig. 2. out of which, imperfect as it is, the biſhop makes *Gag Ubbo Erlat,* i. e. *Latrones Ubbo vicit,* confeſſing at the ſame time how little affinity this ſenſe has with the foregoing, however agreeable to the manners of the people hereabouts both before and in his time. On the ſouth ſide was alſo the inſcription in Pl. XXVI. fig. 3. An inſcription from this croſs had been ſent by Spelman from lord William Howard to Wormius, who publiſhed it in his Mon. Dan. p. 162—163; ſee Pl. XXVI. fig. 4. which he reads thus, q. d. *Rino ſatu Runa ſtiuod,* i. e. *Rino lapides hos Runicos fecit*; but as he ſays, theſe were in *epiſtylio crucis.* When biſhop Nicolſon was here again on his viſitation, 1703, he tried to make out this on the weſt ſide; but though it promiſed fair at a diſtance he could not make out even this inſcription. I take them to be thoſe given on the head of the croſs, 1615[k], part of it now a grave-ſtone, though biſhop Nicolſon conſiders them as part of the ruins of the inſcription over the head of the figure on the weſt ſide, plainly confounding the *tranſverſe piece* of the croſs with the upright of the *croſs* itſelf[l]. Theſe make the 3d line fig. 4. being copied from a ſlip of paper inſerted in Mr. Camden's copy of his Britannia, ed. 1607, in the Bodleian library before referred to, accompanied with the following note:

"The imitation of the Pictiſhe ſtone taken out "by impreſſion or printing the paper within the "very letters of the ſtoane. I receaved this morn- "ing a ſton from my lord of Arundell, ſent him "from my lord William. It was the head of a croſs "at Bew-caſile: all the letters legable ar ther on on "line. And I have ſett to them ſuch as I can ga- "ther out of my alphabetts: that like an A I can "find in non. But wither this may be only lettres "or words I ſomewhat doubt." See the third line, Pl. XXVI. fig. 4.

Gilleſland might alſo take its name from Hubert de Vallibus or Vaux, ſince *de Vallibus* and *Gill* mean the ſame, or from the river *Gelt* which runs through the middle of it. The bottom wherein the brook runs is the Gill[15]. Its boundary may be ſeen in Burn, II. p. 479. Gilleſland.

The barony of Gilleſland which before the Conqueſt belonged to Bueth, was granted by Ranulphus de Meſchines in the time of the Conqueror to one Hubert a Norman, who took his name from it. *Gill* in this country dialect ſignifies a *dale* or *valley*, and hence he was ſtyled Hubert *Vaux* or *de Vallibus.* His ſon Robert is ſaid to have baſely murdered Gills Bueth, the ſon of Bueth the antient poſſeſſor, in atonement for which he founded Lanercoſt abbey; but ſee hereafter. The heireſs of Vaux married Thomas de Multon, and brought the barony into

[f] Cumb. xlvi. p. 270.
[g] P 270, 271.
[h] Gent. Mag. XII. 1742, 132. 318. 529.
[i] See Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland.
[k] Cott. Lib Dom. xviii. 7.
[l] Nicolſon's letter to Mr. Walker. G. Armſtrong in Lond. Magaz. Aug. 1775. Burn, II. 478.
[15] G.

his

his family in Henry III. and their great great grand daughter conveyed it in the ſame manner in Edward II. to Ranulphus de Dacre of Dacre caſtle. In this family it continued till the death of the laſt male heir George lord Dacre of Gilleſland, Grayſtock, and Wemm, who left three ſiſters coheireſſes. In the partition of the eſtate this fell to the ſhare of Elizabeth married to lord William Howard, third ſon of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, in whoſe poſterity it ſtill continues [m].

Brampton. The chief reſidence of the lords of this great barony (ever ſince the building of Naworth caſtle at leaſt) was in *Brampton* pariſh [n]. Here was an hoſpital founded by the late earl of Carliſle, Edward Howard, or his counteſs, 1692, and ſubſiſting in Dr. Todd's time, for ſix poor men and as many women, but dropped by the late earl or his father. The chapel however remains in uſe, the pariſh church being deſolate and ruinous [o]. Near the town is a large round hill called the *moat*, 50 yards high, gently and gradually tapering from the baſe to the ſummit with a trench or ditch round it at the top [p].

Scaleby *caſtle.* *Scaleby* caſtle was ſold by ſir Chriſtopher Pickering's daughter's ſon by ſir Francis Weſton to the Muſgraves, who rebuilt it, 1696, and ſold it to the Gilpins, who left it to the Stephenſons [q]. Here are preſerved five altars. The firſt, a yellowiſh ſtone, found not far from the caſtle in the river Irthing. Mr. Gilping refers it with the reſt to Cambeck fort, near which that river runs [r]. This is one of the ſix Britiſh altars dedicated to Belatucader, who is either Mars, Apollo, or ſome other local deity worſhipped by the Romaniſed Britans in theſe parts [s]. The ſecond, dug up at Cambeck, to be read *Soli invicto Sextus Severius Salvator* præf. votum ſolvit *lubens merito* [t]. The third is inſcribed

Pl. XXVI. fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

DEO COCIDI
COH. I. AEL....
.....
.....
...A.....VS.

Cocis is ſome local deity; the laſt letters may mean *præf. votum ſolvit* [u].

Fig. 8. The 4th to Mithras,

DEO SOLI MITR
.....VIS
.....COR
..... [x]

Fig. 9. The 5th from Cambeck fort has

I.....
COH. IIII.
GALLORVM
C P VOLCA.
IVS HOSPEIS
PR..FEQ.

i. e. *Jovi Optimo Maximo cohors 4a Gallorum cui præeſt Volcatius Hoſpes præfectus equitum* [y].

Fig. 14, 15, 16. Pl. XXVI. were found here. See Horſley, Cumb. XXXI. p. 261, and Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 250. 263. They are now at Netherby.

The fort of Caſtleſteeds is almoſt oppoſite to Brampton, and ſtands on the ſouth-eaſt of Cambeck on a riſing ground about a mile from and within the wall. It is an oblong ſquare: from the ſouth eaſt front the ground declines to the river Irthing; on which ground are viſible foundations of walls and ſtreets, but removed for the ſake of buildings and tillage. On the other ſide is a ſteep bank, under which the Cammock beck or Cambeck runs coming from the wall. The outwalls are for the moſt part eraſed, probably to build a large dwelling-houſe, which from it takes the name of Caſtleſteeds, and it ſtill yields good ſtone of all ſizes for building, moſt of them black as if the whole building had been burnt, and great numbers of iron nails, pieces of iron and braſs run into lumps though now mouldering have been found; alſo ſquare tiles about an inch thick with a ledge on one edge to hang them on roofs about 10 inches by 9, and of a yellow cloſe earth, many earthen veſſels of different ſhapes and colours broken in digging. The longeſt ſides of the fort are about four Gunter's chains, and the ſhorteſt about two and an half. There are ſeveral foundations of houſes ſtill ſtanding there pretty high but hard to come at for the buſhes. A ſmall cornelian ſeal was found ſome years ago, and ſeveral inſcriptions, of which Mr. Goodman of Carliſle ſent copies to Mr. Gale [z].

Mr. Goodman had two pieces of caſt braſs, each 36 lb. weight, found in a peat moſs two feet deep adjoining to the Roman road in Cumberland, ſuppoſed heads of a catapulta. Sir Joſeph Ayloffe ſhewed them to the Society of Antiquaries, 1736, and a model was made for them in wood [a].

At Cambeck fort or *Caſhleſteeds* in *Irthington* pariſh (the only place to which the name of Caſtleſteeds has been given, it being the general name given to all the military caſtella), Mr. Horſley places VOREDA or PETRIANA of the Notitia [b]. It is all grown over with wood, yet the boundaries may be traced. It ſeems to have been about ſix chains ſquare, and is detached from the wall to the ſouth about 12 chains [c]. To this belong the ten following inſcriptions:

1. COH
VIIII.

found in the wall near a cottage called *Randylands*, more than half way from hence to Burdoſwald: the letters well cut [d].

Pl. XXVI. fig. 10.

2. CIVITATECAT
VVELLAVN
ORVM. TOIS
EDIO.

[m] Burn, II. 486—488. [n] Ib. 486. [o] Ib. 493. [p] Ib. 493.
[q] Ib. 457—459. [r] Horſl. Cumb. xxxi. p. 260. [s] Archæol. I. 308—10. III. 101.
[t] Horſl. Cumb. xxviii. 258. Gordon, xlvii. p. 81. [u] Horſl. Cumb. xvii. 256.
[x] Horſl. Cumb. xxix. 259. [y] Horſl. Cumb. xxx. p. 260.
[z] R. Godman's letter to R. Gale, 1727. Reliq. Gal. p. 144. [a] A. S. minutes. [b] Horſl. 107.
[c] Ib. 154. [d] Horſl. 258. Cumb. xxvi.

E *civitate*

E *civitate Catuvelaunorum* Titus *Oiſedio* poſuit. This is in the fore wall of a houſe at *Howgill* about half a mile farther weſt than Randylands. It commemorates the people called by (Dio LX. 20.) Καλεελλανοι, and by Ptolemy incorrectly Καλιευχλανοι, by producing the tranſverſe ſtroke of the firſt λ. Oiſedio was a Britan with a Roman prænomen [e].

3. Two reliefs, now at Netherby before-mentioned [f].

4. LEG. VI. V
F

found in the eaſt part of the ſtation near the gate [g].

Pl. XXVI. fig. 11.

5. An altar removed to Kirklinton, and now at Netherby, found with the face downward near Brampton near the eaſt entry as if in the ſouth jamb of the gate with ſeveral pieces of pots or urns, &c. [h]

The inſcription is to be read,

. . . . . *omnium*
gentium
templum
olim vetus
tate conlab
ſum Gaius Julius
Pitanus
provinciæ præſes reſtituit.

Over the firſt line are traces of BVS, whence Mr. Gale and Mr. Ward conjecture VICTORIBVS, as on the coins of Conſtantine, Conſtantius Chlorus, and Maximian, VICTOR OMNIVM GENTIVM.

Pl. XXVI. fig. 12.

6. DEO SANG M
ARTI VENVSTIN
VS LVPVS VSLM.

Diſcovered by Mr. Gordon [i], who gave it to lord Hertford [k]. Four more before-mentioned at Scaleby caſtle. Here have been alſo found ſeveral curious ſtones cut with croſs lines lattice faſhion, like that at Harlow hill, Northumberland, Horſl. XXXI. [l] A ſmall bronze figure, bearded, with curled hair, was found here 1766 [m].

An altar, having on one ſide a kind of double trident, on another a patera, and on a 3d the inſcription, Pl. XXVI. fig. 13. It was dug up here about 60 years before and buried again in lord Carliſle's wear, with two or three more inſcribed ſtones, as ſome old men related. On repairing the wear 1741, it was ſought for, and carried by Mrs. Appleby's order to the court of her houſe there. The inſcription is thus read by profeſſor Ward [n]:

Jovi optimo maximo
et numini domini
noſtri cohors ſecunda Tungrorum Gordiana millenaria equitum
centum quinquaginta cui præeſt Silius * *Claudius.*
dianus præfectus inſtante
Aelio Martiano
Principe decimo kal. J.
imperatore domino noſtro Gordiano Auguſto tertium Pompeiano conſulibus.

* rather *Claudius.*

We have *numini domini noſtri* in Horſley's Northumberland, LXXX. *Inſtante* is equivalent to *curante* on ſome other inſcription [o]. But the moſt conſiderable doubt which occurs in the inſcription is that it makes the emperor Gordian colleague with Pompeianus in his 3d conſulate, which the Faſti conſulares aſcribe to his 2d. Nor is any mention made of this 3d conſulate anywhere but here and in another inſcription given us by Gruter, p. MLXXV. 10. which Mr. Ward concludes, therefore, muſt be a miſtake, eſpecially ſince in ſeveral of Gruter's inſcriptions Pompeianus is joined with him in his 2d conſulate agreeably to the Faſti [p]. The two fragments of the glaſs bowl with the name AKTAIΩN on one and a dog's head on the other, cut, as ſuppoſed, with an adamant, are very curious.

Mr. Gale obſerves, that the cohort mentioned here, though inferior in number, ſeems to have had the preference in dignity, being alſo honoured with the name of *Gordiana* after the emperor. It muſt alſo have been the firſt cohort of the legion it belonged to; for Vegetius tells us, that the firſt cohort of the legion was called *Milliaria*, and conſiſted of 1105 foot and 132 horſe; and as the ſeveral cohorts of a legion and their auxiliaries bore the ſame proportion to each other, ſo the firſt auxiliary cohort muſt have contained as many in number as the firſt legionary cohort, and though this might have been the 2d of the Tungri as perhaps levied after the firſt, it might be firſt of the wing to which it belonged, and dignified with theſe honourable titles for ſome peculiar merit. Neither is it improbable that it might belong to the *Ala Aug. Gordiana ob virtutem appellata* quartered in this country. Mr. Gale was further of opinion, that CL. muſt be numeral, for though the true number of horſe in a cohort is ſaid to be no more than 132, as that was not always certain, eſpecially in the lower empire, this cohort of Tungri might chance to have a few more in it than uſual, and that might be a very good reaſon to expreſs it on this ſtone, it being of ſome conſideration to be more numerous than the others. *Inſtante* may occur in the very imperfect inſcription given by Horſley, Scotland, 7. XXXIX. INS. So we have
——— *inſtans operi* regniſque futuris, Æn. I. 504.
and *inſtans operibus*, Plin. Paneg. c. 18. *Princ* for *Principe* in the ninth line is the proper name of a man, and occurs often in Gruter. There being no croſs ſtroke in the N of MARTIN it is to be read *Martino* not *Martiano*. X KALI is *decimo kal. Januarii*, *Junii*, or *Julii*. IMP DNG AVG III.

[e] Horſl. Cumb. xxvii. p. 258. [f] Pennant, 263. Horſl. 262. Cumb. xxxii. [g] Horſl. 262. Cumb. xxxii.
[h] Horſl. 262. Cumb. xxxiv. Pennant, Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 71.
[i] It. Sept. p. 81. [k] Horſl. 263. Cumb. xxxv. [l] Horſl. 263.
[m] Ant. Soc. min. X. p. 190. [n] Gent. Mag. XI. 1741. 650. XII. 1742. 30.
[o] Horſl. Durh. xi. xii. [p] Yet it ſeems to be confirmed by the other fragments here.

he believed muſt be read *Imperatore Domino noſtro Gordiano Auguſto tertio*, and what follows, *Pompeiano conſulibus*, and that it is no miſtake of the emperor being the 3d time conſul inſtead of the 2d, for in Gruter he is mentioned as conſul the 2d time with Pompeianus, and as it was in the 4th year of his reign that he was conſul with him, theſe numerals cannot refer to a 3d conſulate which he never took, but muſt relate to his being the 3d emperor of that name. If it be objected that it was not uſual for the Roman emperors to ſtyle themſelves I. II. III. Mr. Gale anſwers that there never were three of the ſame name thus nearly preceding each other as the three Gordians, if at any time: however, the inſcription in Gruter, p. MLXXXV. muſt include a miſtake where it repreſents this Gordianus P. M. TRIB. POT. COS. III. P. P. the III. immediately followed COS, and ſo cannot be applied to any other word, but is a palpable miſtake of the ſtone-cutter.

In the wood where the fort has been Mr. Appleby found a Roman hypocauſt, a regular clay floor with above 100 pillars on it about two feet high, and between every two of them a hollow parallelopipedon of burnt clay, 16 inches long and ſix wide, with a hole through the oppoſite ſide ſerving as flues. It was five yards by nine within the walls: and on the pillars was another floor of white ſtone, about an inch thick, curiouſly cemented for the bath. There was alſo found the bottom and ſides of an iron grate, and ſome pieces of charcoal were lying ſcattered up and down on the floor. Adjoining to the ſouth wall where the grate ſtood were two rooms, ſupported in the ſame manner with pillars and flues, and the floors paved as the baths, with the addition of a curious cemented compoſition of lime, brick, duſt, and pebbles, at leaſt four inches thick, ſpread over the ſtone, of a wonderful hardneſs. Many other curious floors were found among the ruins, and ſome coal aſhes: but theſe were ſuppoſed of later date, as well as ſeveral other articles found here. There was alſo a cold bath found near the place, and not far from it ſomething like a ciſtern about five yards by $1\frac{1}{2}$, compoſed of thick ſlate ſtones, very large and ſet edgewiſe, well cemented together [q].

The two inſcriptions, mentioned by Mr. Camden, as diſcovered at Caſtleſteeds and Trederman hard by Mr. Horſley could no where find. Trederman is much nearer Burdoſwald than Cambeck, and there is nothing of Roman antiquity in that caſtle or about it: nor are they at Naworth, where is half an altar ſtanding in a gate, which Mr. Horſley could not think had any relation to them. There is alſo a large altar built up in the jamb of a chimney at Whitefield, about a mile weſt from this fort, which the old people ſaid was brought from hence, or a part of the wall very near it. But it is ſo defaced that not a letter is viſible on it [r]. No deciſive conjectures can therefore be offered on theſe two inſcriptions.

In Holland's edition is the following inſcription given as lately found on a fair votive altar erected to the goddeſs Nymphe of the Brigantes for the health of the empreſs Plautilla wife to M. Aurelius Antoninus Severus, and the whole imperial family by Cocceius Nigrinus, a treaſurer to the emperor, when Lætus was 2d time conſul:

DEAE NYMPHAE BRIG
QVOD VOVERAT PRO
SALVTE PLAVTILLAE CO. INVICTAE
DOM. NOSTRI INVICTI
IMP. M. AVRELII SEVERI
ANTONII PII FEL. CAES.
AVG. TOTIVSQVE DO
MVS DIVINAE EJVS
M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
Q. AVG. N. DEVOTVS
LIBENS SVSCEPTVM S
LAETO II.....

which intricate connexion of letters the Doctor read,

Deæ Nymphæ Brigantum
Quod voverat pro
Salute Plautillæ conjugis invictæ
Domini noſtri invicti
Imperatoris Marci Aurelii Severi
Antonii pii felicis Cæſaris
Auguſti totiuſque do
mus divinæ ejus
M. Cocceius Nigrinus
Quæſtor Auguſti numini devotus
Libens ſuſceptum ſolvit
Læto II.....

It is not in the additions to the edition of 1722, nor could Mr. Horſley find it [s], but he was of opinion it ſhould be referred to ſome part near Cambeck or Brampton.

At *Old Wall* about two miles weſt from Cambeck fort are two inſcriptions of the centurial kind [t]: Old wall.

LEG. II. AVG.
⊳ IVLI. TE
RTVLLIA.

and

⊳ COISIL
NCINI

Mr. Horſley [u] ſuppoſed them to belong to the ſtation at *Watch croſs* or ſomewhere by Scaleby caſtle. In the field called the *Houſe ſteeds* near Watch croſs, one of the altars now at Scaleby caſtle was ploughed up, but had no inſcription on it. Another of the altars in the ſame caſtle, had been neglected till Mr. Gilpin took it into his garden. This had probably belonged to the ſame ſtation [x].

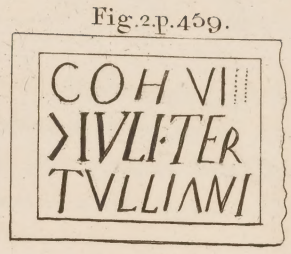
Horſley [y] places BREMETURACUM or BREMETEURACUM at *Old Penrith*, as we have already ſeen. Afterwards he changed his opinion for *Brampton* [z], Bremeturacum. Brampton.

[q] Gent. Mag. 1741. p. 30. 76. 135.
[t] Cumb. xxxvi. xxxvii. p. 264.
[z] P. 481.
[r] Horſl. 263, 264.
[u] P. 264.
[x] Ib. 265.
[s] P. 269.
[y] P. 111.

which

Fig. 1. p. 459.

Fig. 2. p. 459.



Vol. III. Pl. xxvii. p. 459.

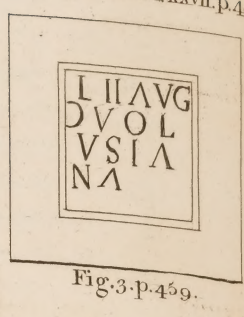
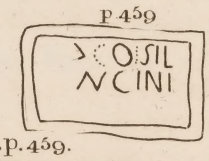


Fig. 3. p. 459.

p. 459



p. 459

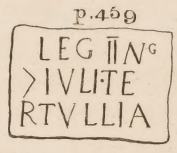


Fig. 5. p. 459.

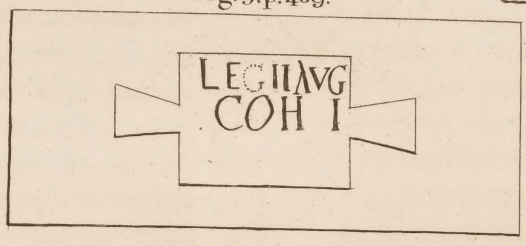


Fig. 4. p. 459.

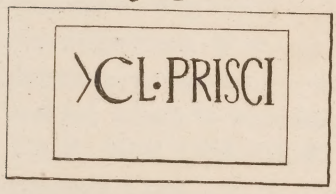


Fig. 6. p. 459.

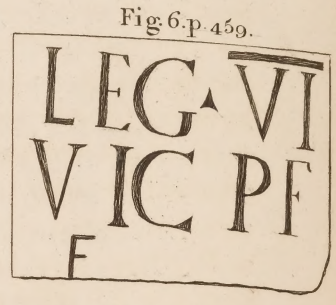


Fig. 7. p. 459.

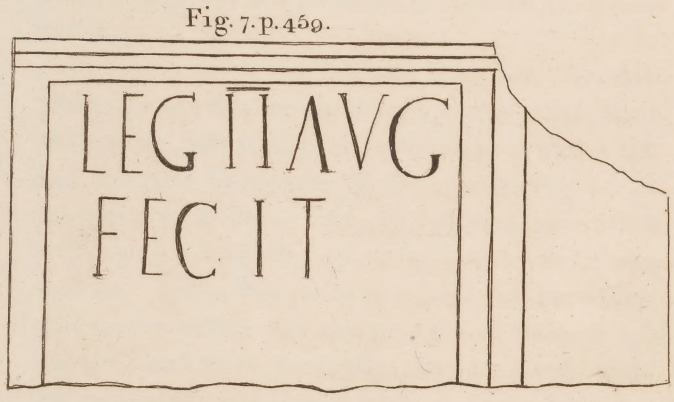


Fig. 8. p. 459.

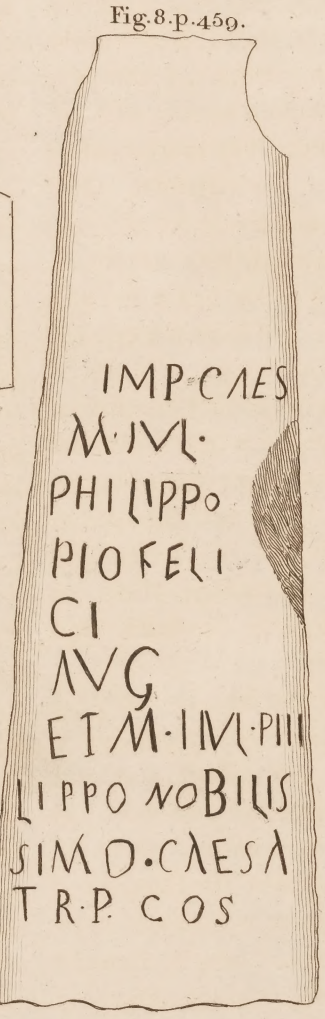


Fig. 9. p. 460.

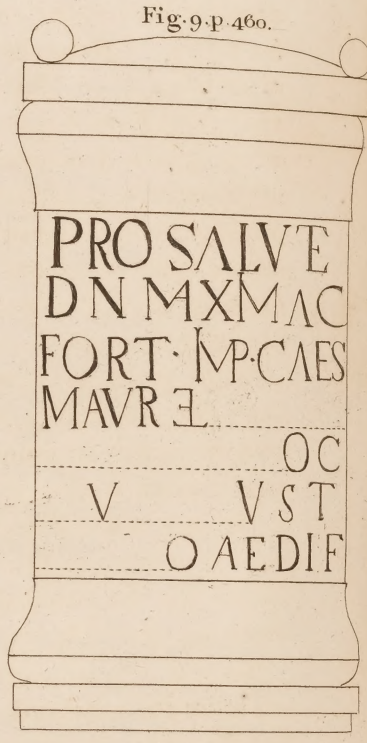


Fig. 10. p. 460.

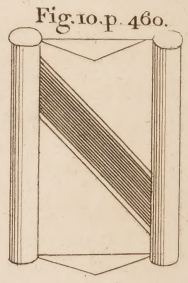


Fig. 11. p. 460.

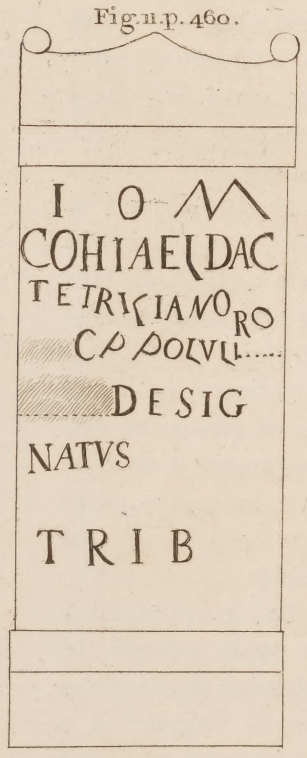


Fig. 12. p. 460.

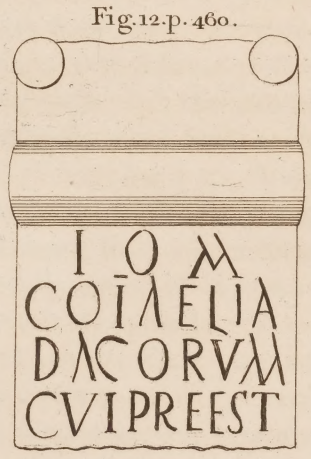


Fig. 13. p. 460.

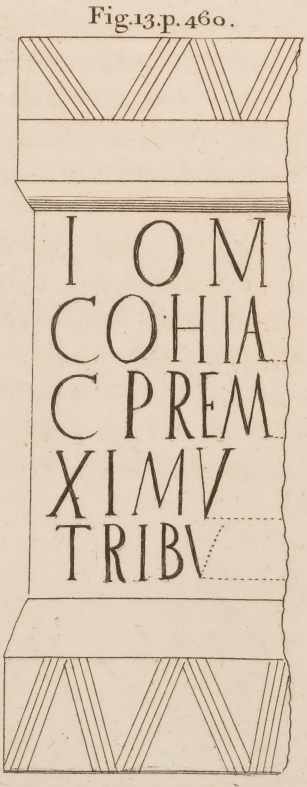


Fig. 14. p. 460.

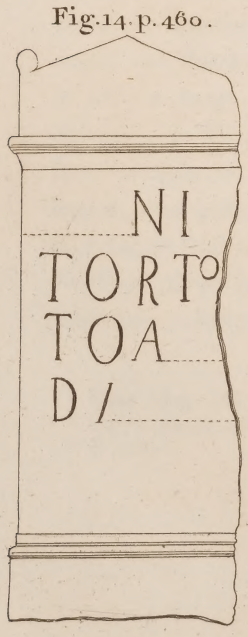


Fig. 15. p. 460.

INSCRIPTIONS in CUMBERLAND.

which is a little market town under lofty hills, having two fairs for cattle and ſheep. The moat is a conſiderable fortification, probably Daniſh, near 360 feet perpendicular, about 40 feet perpendicular from the crown, a ditch near 20 feet deep and 300 paces in circumference, the top a level plain 40 paces diameter [a].

Pl. XXVII. 1. Gelt r. The inſcription on a rock overhanging the river *Gelt* about half a mile above Gelt bridge, Gordon or Gale in him, and Horſley Cumb. XLIV. copied differently and more full. Agricola is ſuppoſed to have been ſome *optio* or deputy to the centurion commanding the party that worked in this quarry, now known by the name of the *Old Quarry*. The numerals IX. X. added above expreſs the 9th and 10th cohorts of the Legio II. Aug. employed here. The conſuls mentioned in one of the five lines left dotted by Mr. Camden held their office A. D. 207, under Severus, who, Caſſiodorus ſays, that year made war upon the Britans, and drew the wall 132 miles from ſea to ſea. *Officina Mercati* means the company of workmen under Mercatius, whoſe name with the addition of *Fermius* is repeated. The more modern words *Officium Romanorum* are now effaced [b]. Q. if not intended for *opificium Romanorum* by ſome monk. Mr. Hutchinſon [c] copied the whole very differently. On an eminence about two miles hence is *Caſtle Carrock* or *Crag*, a ſquare vallum of looſe ſtones, each ſide 120 paces wide [d].

Caſtle Crag.

Cumrew. In the pariſh of *Cumrew* adjoining to that of Caſtle Carrock about a quarter of a mile ſouth-eaſt from the church are ruins of a large caſtle or building, ſituate on a riſing ground very near the bottom of Cumrew fell. This ſeems to be *Dunwalloght* caſtle mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage, II. 22. as ſituate on the marches towards Scotland, and belonging to the Dacres [e].

Dunwalloght caſtle.

Naworth. *Naworth*, "a fair caſtle of the lord Davers [f]," is ſtill intire and inhabited, though not by the earl of Carliſle, whoſe property it is. It is large, and built round a ſquare court, overhanging the river Irthing at a great height, with towers at each corner. Over the ſouth gate and door are the arms of the Dacres and Howards. The rooms are numerous, aſcended to by 16 ſtaircaſes, the great hall 25 paces long by nine and an half, with a gallery at one end. The top and upper end painted on wood in ſquares with Saxon kings and heroes brought from Kirk Oſwald caſtle, when it was demoliſhed [g]. Within this is another room hung with tapeſtry, with portraits of Anne of Cleves and the family. Lord William Howard's bed-room has his arms and motto over the chimney. His library is a ſmall room in a very ſecret place high up in one of the towers well ſecured by doors and narrow ſtaircaſes; not a book added ſince his time. In it is a vaſt caſe, three feet high, opening into three leaves, on which are paſted in ſix great pages an account of the foundation of Glaſtonbury abbey by Joſeph of Arimathea, and a long hiſtory of ſaints with their indulgences. The roof is coarſely carved, the windows high, aſcended by three ſtone ſteps. It is ſaid lord William was very ſtudious, and wrote much; and that once when he was thus employed, a ſervant announced the arrival of a priſoner, and aſking what was to be done with him, his maſter, vexed at the interruption, peeviſhly bid him hang him, which order he wiſhed to have recalled when he found it was executed. He conſtantly kept a garriſon of 140 men here, and his ſeverity was of great importance in this lawleſs tract. His dungeon conſiſts of three dark apartments below, and one above up a long ſtaircaſe all well ſecured. In the upper a ring to which criminals were chained, and the marks of many more. The gallery is 150 feet long. Cloſe by the library is an antient oratory well ſecured, the cieling richly ornamented with coats of arms and carving painted and gilt. On one ſide a good painting on wood of the ſtyle of Lucas van Leyden, of the Scourging, Crucifixion, and Reſurrection of Chriſt; alſo various ſculptures in white marble. Here his lordſhip enjoyed his religion in privacy. The chapel is below ſtairs, the top and part of the ſides painted in pannels like the hall, and with the creſts and arms of the family to 1623 and 1644. On the cieling a man with a genealogical tree, and under him *Pictor* MDXII. In the eaſt window a knight and lady, with three eſcallops and chequè on their mantles [h]. This caſtle is firſt mentioned 18 Richard II. It continued in the Dacres till the death of lord George 1569, whoſe ſiſter married lord William Howard. It was again repaired by Charles Howard earl of Carliſle, who left the library in good order. The MSS. were enumerated in the Cat. Manuſcriptorum Ang. in Hib. tom. II. p. 14. chiefly relating to heraldry and Engliſh hiſtory, but not above one or two are now here. In the garden walls was fixed a collection of Roman inſcriptions from the neighbourhood (this being the greateſt receptacle in this county except that at Elenborough hall [i]), which, when Dr. Stukeley was here, were neglected, and ſome even cut up to make gatepoſts [k]. The remainder were given by the late earl to ſir Thomas Robinſon, and are now neglected and abuſed in the muſeum at Rookby, the ſeat of Bacon Morrit, eſq. Among theſe are Horſley's Cumb. viii. ix. x. lviii. Others firſt publiſhed by Horſley, and not traceable ſince his time, when they were all much neglected, are Cumb. xii. xiii. xiv. xv. p. 255. and an altar cut through the middle for a gatepoſt, which never had an inſcription. Biſhop Gibſon has copied Horſley's viii. ix. at Naworth, though Camden had given it at Burdoſwald. Horſley takes no notice of the other two which he gives. We have copied from Horſley thoſe in Pl. XXVII. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

The following was found April 1744 in a wall of George Wright's houſe at Naworth on rebuilding it: not unlike Horſley's Cumb. xxiv. Pl. XXVII. fig. 6.

LEG.$_A$ $\overline{VI}$.^{A} VIC.
PIA$_A$ FID.^{A} F. .

Legio ſexta Victrix
Pia fidelis fecit [l].

[a] Hutchinſon, 261.
[b] Horſl. 267—269.
[c] P. 163.
[d] Ib.
[e] Burn, II. 511.
[f] Lel. VI. 72.
[g] See before.
[h] Pennant, 1772, p. 73*. Hutchinſon, 276. Groſe.
[i] Horſl. 154.
[k] It. Cur. II. 58.
[l] Gent. Mag. 1744. 340.

Mr. Smith communicated alſo another in the ſouth-eaſt wall of Naworth garden unpubliſhed:

PED
C. L. BRT.

which he read *Peditum centum quinquaginta Britanorum*[m].

Lanercoſt. "*Lenercoſt*, an abbay of black canons, eight miles "from Cairleul, on the north ſide of the river "Yrthing[n]," founded by Robert de Vallibus 1189, as an atonement for murdering Gill, ſon of Bueth, at an arbitration about Gilleſland, and valued at £.77[o]. It ſtands in a romantic valley, the monaſtic offices converted into a farm houſe, and the hall is a farm. In the ruined choir, whoſe arches are round and the pillars circular or polygonal, are many elegant but damaged tombs of the Dacre family. One of the tombs is dated 1445. Several bodies have been found intire in the vault which is open, one with a long white beard[p]. The nave reſts on pointed arches; the weſt front has long lancet windows, as were the eaſt, and over them is a good figure of the patroneſs Mary Magdalen. The church-yard gate has a handſome round arch. Sir Thomas Dacre reſided here 1559, and repaired the nave, which is commemorated by ſome lines in the eaſt window. Near this place, at *Shaws*, a medicinal ſpring called *Holywell* iſſues out of the rock impregnated with ſulphur, nitre, and vitriol, and good for the ſpleen, ſtone, and cutaneous diſorders, and much reſorted to both by the Engliſh and Scotch[q]. The tradition of this abbey being founded in atonement for a murder ſeems to have little or no grounds from the foundation charter, wherein the founder Robert does not even enjoin the monks to pray for the ſoul of Giles Bueth. At the diſſolution it was granted to Thomas Dacre of Lanercoſt, afterwards knighted, and commonly called *Baſtard Dacre*, being an illegitimate ſon of Thomas lord Dacre of the North, whence the family bear in their arms the bar of difference. He repaired the manſion houſe 1559, and put up in the dining room window theſe lines, now in the eaſt window of the church:

Mille & quingentos ad quinquaginta novemque
Adjice, & hoc anno condidit iſtud opus
Thomas Daker eques, ſedem qui primus in iſtam
Venerat, extincta relligione loci.
Hæc Edoardus ei dederat, devoverat ante
Henricus longæ præmia militiæ.

Upon failure of the male heirs of his body it reverted to the crown, and is now in leaſe to Frederic earl of Carliſle[r].

Burdoſwald. *Burdoſwald*, in Lanercoſt pariſh, a very large and remarkable fort, at which more inſcriptions have been found than at any other Roman ſtation, was the AMBOGLANA of the Notitia, the ſtation of the *cohors* I *Elia Dacorum*. Many of the ſtones found here having been brought over the river to *Willoford*, that place has without reaſon been ſuppoſed a ſtation; for there are no ſuch appearances[s]. *Ford* and *Worth* are often confounded. *Volurtium* Raven, is on the altar *Volantium*[t]. Of the inſcriptions given by Mr. Camden the 3d, 7th, and 8th, are at Rookby, from Naworth[u], the firſt was at Naworth, Horſley's Cumb. xi. the 2d, if it was not a large low altar now in the corner of a houſe at Willoford, is loſt[x]; the 4th ſeems to be on an altar at Corby caſtle[y], Horſley's Cumb. xvi. and to be read *Pro ſalute D N Maximi ac fortiſſimi Marii Aurelii Maximiani - - - - - - - ædificavit*. The ſocus is very particular[z]. The 5th is Horſley's Cumb. xxiv. p. 259 at Naworth. The 6th was built up in the front of a houſe within the fort at Burdoſwald[a]. At *Willoford* were the altars[b], fig. 12, 13. Pl. XXVII. with other ſtones that have the centurial mark, or are uninſcribed[c]. At *Underhaugh*, a houſe between Burdoſwald and the Irthing, was fig. 14. Pl. XXVII.[d] and within the fort[e], fig. 15. and fig. 11. Fig. 1. Pl. XXVIII. was in a garden or yard wall on the ſouth ſide of the fort[f]: fig. 2. is Horſley's XIII. fig. 3. his XII. fig. 4. his XIV. Fig. 6. Pl. XXVIII. was on the front wall of the principal houſe at *Murray*, a village a quarter of a mile eaſt from Burdoſwald[g]. The ſtone inſcribed DADA is in a houſe in the fort[h]: two others[i]. Some centurial ſtones COH. viiii.[k] were at *Lanerton*, a mile weſt from Burdoſwald[l]. Above 100 yards without the fort eaſtward in a kind of ruin were dug up two more altars, with inſcriptions, communicated by Mr. George Smith to Gent. Mag. 1746, 538. engraved Pl. XXVIII. fig. 7, 8. They recite the Cohors I Elia Dacorum Poſtumiana.

Pl. XXVII. fig. 9. Pl. XXVII. fig. 10. Pl. XXVII. fig. 11.

Whitley caſtle in *Northumberland* is the antient ALIONE[m]. The inſcription given by Mr. Camden is probably loſt, for that now at Appleby is but a copy. It belongs to Caracalla, whoſe relationſhip to the ſeveral emperors here enumerated is explained by Mr. Ward[n]. Mr. Horſley ſaw in the hands of Mr. Henry Wallace, of Whitley, proprietor of the ſite of the ſtation this inſcription[o]: Alione.

VEX · LEG.
XX VV
RE FEC

and in a houſe called *Caſtle-nook*, at the ſouth entry of the ſtation another[p] likewiſe to Caracalla. At *Kirkhaugh* adjoining in the church-yard is this inſcription on an altar:

DEAE ME
NERVAE
ET
HERCVLI
VICTOR.

i. e. *Deæ Minervæ & Herculi Victori*[q].

[m] Gent. Mag. 1746. 537. [n] Lel. VI. 71. [o] Tan. 77.
[p] Groſe. Hutchinſon, 267—277. Pennant, ib. 77*. [q] G. Short. Burn, II. 505.
[r] Burn, II. 501. 504. [s] Horſl. 107. [t] Gale, MS. n.
[u] Horſl. Cumb. viii. ix. x. [x] Horſl. 252. [y] Gordon, xliii. 96.
[z] Cumb. vii. 253. [a] Ib. vii. 253. [b] Horſl. Cumb. i. ii. 252.
[c] Horſl. 253. [d] Horſl. Cumb. iv. 253. [e] Cumb. v. vii.
[f] Horſl. Cumb. vi. 253. Gord. pl. XLV. fig. 4. [g] Horſl. Cumb. xviii. [h] Ib. xix.
[i] Ib. xx. xxi. xxii. xxiii. [k] Ib. xxvi. [l] Ib. xxv. 258. [m] Horſl. 85. 89. 110. 111.
[n] Horſl. 251. Northumb. cxiii. [o] Northumb. cxi. [p] Northumb. cxii.
[q] Northumb. cxiv. p. 252.

According

Fig. 1. p. 460.

Fig. 2. p. 460.

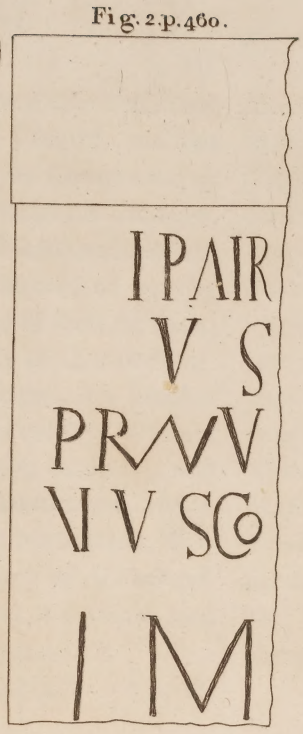


Fig. 3 p. 460.

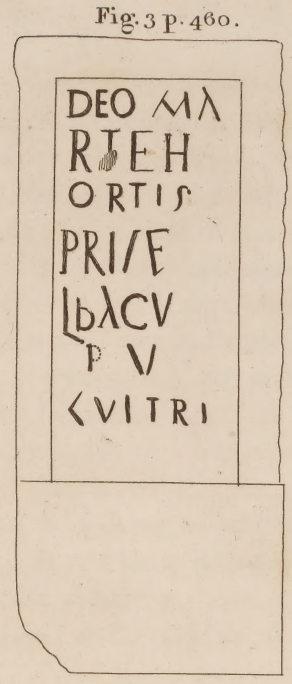


Fig. 4. p. 460.

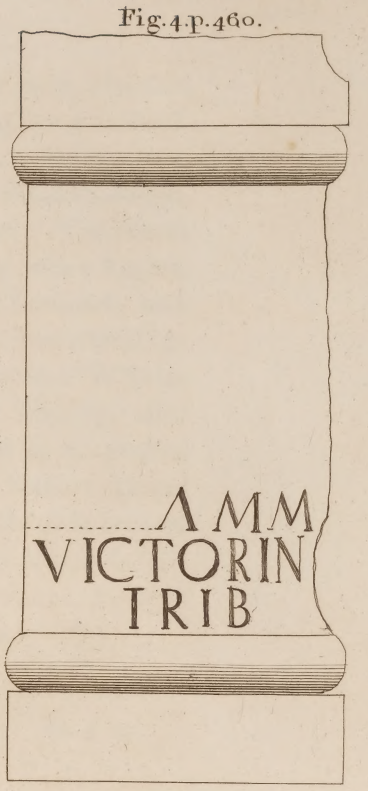


Fig. 7. p. 460.

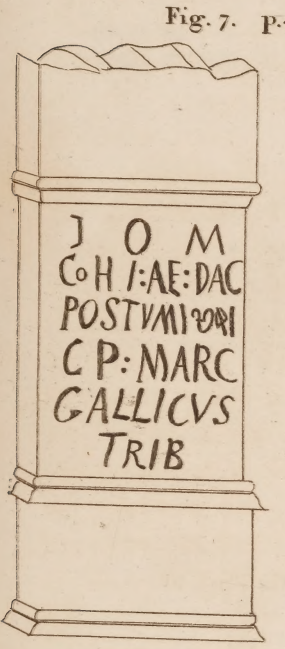


Fig. 8.

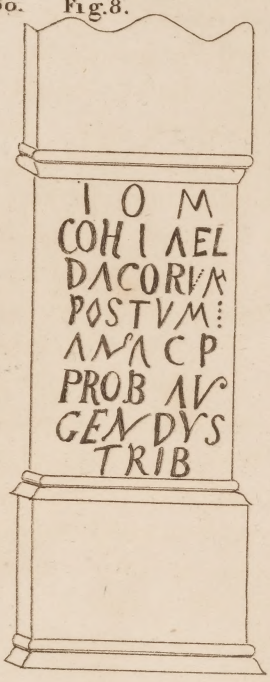


Fig. 6. p. 460.

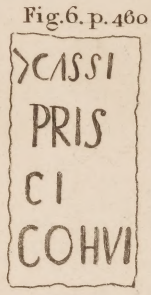


Fig. 10. p. 503.

Fig. 11. p. 503.

Fig. 12. p. 503.

Fig. 9. p. 502.

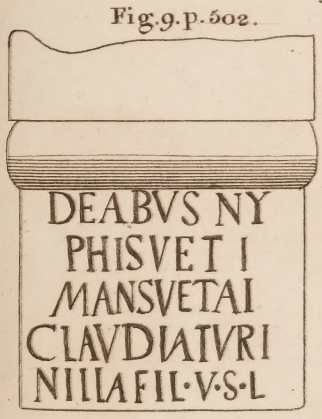


Fig 13. p. 503.

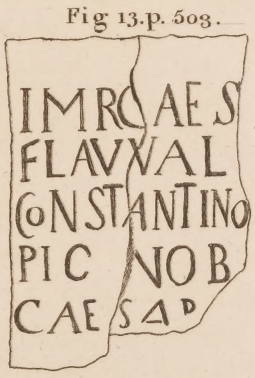


Fig. 14. p. 503.

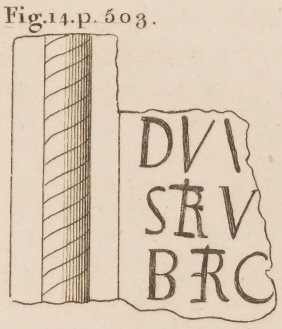


Fig. 16. p. 503.

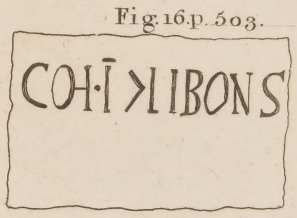


Fig. 15. p. 503

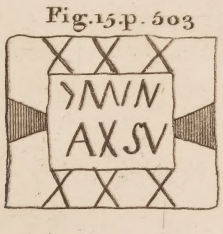


Fig. 18. p. 503.

Fig. 19. p. 503.

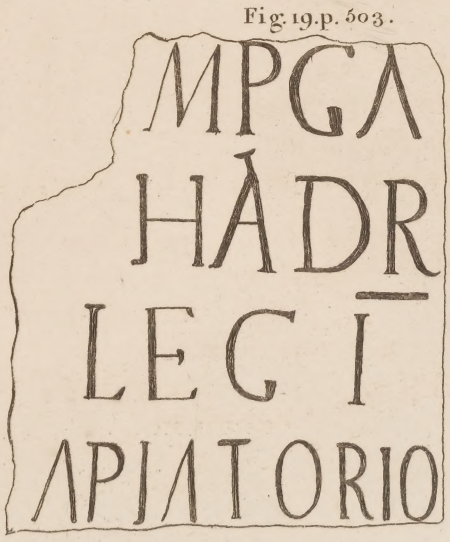


Fig. 21. p. 503.

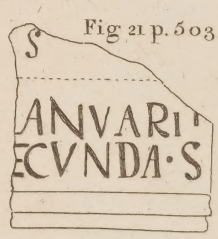


Fig. 17. p. 503.

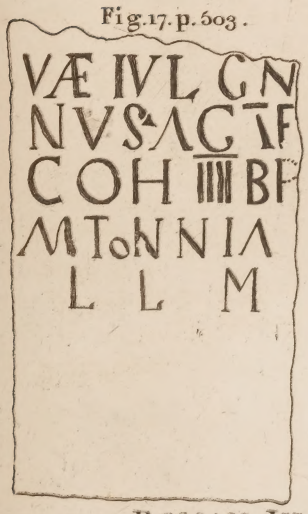
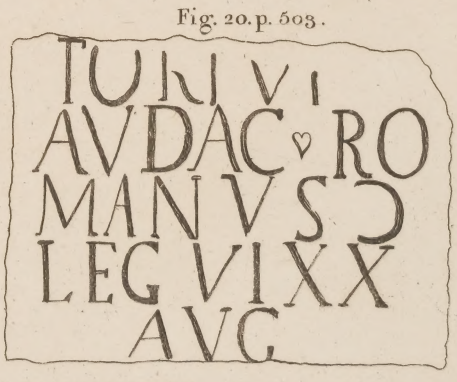


Fig. 20. p. 503.



Earls of Cumberland.

According to Dugdale[r] William de Meſchines was brother to Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, and had Coupland beſtowed on him by the Conqueror, or Henry I. and his ſon Ranulph died in his life-time. But, p. 525, he ſays *Ranulph* de Meſchines had the whole county of Cumberland beſtowed on him by Henry I. and granted Gilleſland to Hubert de Vaux, as before, p. 201. The Chronicle of Cumberland[s] makes Ranulph earl of Cumberland, his brother Geoffrey earl of Cheſter, and his brother William lord of Coupland. Dugdale[t] makes Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, to have been earl of Cumberland, and to have died 1129, 29 Henry I. and his brother William lord of Coupland, and Geffrey of Gilleſland. From this Ranulph the preſent earl of Carliſle, lord Gilleſland, is deſcended by the female line.

Francis Clifford, earl of Cumberland, died 1641, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Francis, who died at York 1643, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Richard Boyle viſcount Dungannon, created 20 Charles I. lord Clifford, of Lonsborough, and 16 Charles II. earl of Burlington[u]. The title of duke of Cumberland was conferred on prince Rupert, and afterwards on prince George of Denmark, who was alſo created earl of Kendal, and baron Ockingham[16]. It was revived 1726 in the perſon of William Auguſtus, ſecond ſon of his late Majeſty, after whoſe death, 1765, it was conferred by his preſent Majeſty, 1766, on his youngeſt brother Henry Frederic, who dying without iſſue the title became extinct. It was again revived in his Majeſty's fifth ſon Erneſt Auguſtus, who was created duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale, April 23, 1799.

[r] Bar. I. 89.
[s] Mon. Ang. I. 400.
[t] Mon. Ang. I. 397. Bar. I. 38.
[u] Dugd. II. 346.
[16] G.

Rare Plants found in Cumberland.

Alchemilla *alpina*. Cinque-foil Ladies Mantle; on rocks near the lake called *Ulfwater*, not far from *Penrith*.

Allium *vineale*. Crow-garlick; in meadows and paſtures.

——— *urſinum*. Ramſons; in woods and hedges.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; in ſea marſhes.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary; in turfy bogs.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney-vetch or Ladies Finger; in meadows and paſtures in a chalky and lime-ſtone ſoil.

Artemiſia *maritima*. Sea Wormwood; on ſea ſhores.

Arundo *arenaria*. Sea Reed-Graſs; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Aſplenium *adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden-hair; in ſhady places and on old walls.

——— *marinum*. Sea Maiden-hair or Fern; on ſea rocks.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair or Wall Rue; in damp chinks of rocks and on old walls.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden-hair; on old walls.

After *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; on the ſea ſhore in a clay ſoil.

Athamanta *meum*. Common Spignel; in mountainous meadows.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in hedges and amongſt rubbiſh.

Beta *vulgaris*. Sea Beet: on ſea ſhores.

Braſſica *monenſis*. Procumbent Cabbage, or Rocket; on ſandy ſea ſhores

Butomus *umbellatus*. Flowering Ruſh, or Water Gladiole; on the banks of rivers and ponds.

Carduus *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures.

——— *marianus*. Milk Thiſtle; on ditch banks and on rubbiſh.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throat-wort; amongſt buſhes and hedges.

——— *Trachelium*. Great Throat-wort, or Canterbury Bells; in woods and hedges.

——— *glomerata*. Leſſer Throat-wort, or Canterbury Bells; in hilly and chalky paſtures.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Chrithmum *maritimum*. Sampire; on ſea ſhores.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in damp ſhady places.

Circæ *lutetiana*. Enchanters Nightſhade; in damp ſhady places and hedges.

Cynoſurus *cæruleus*. Blue Dog-tail Graſs; in hilly meadows.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Colewort; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Conferva *fluviatilis*. Horſe-tail Conferva; in rivers.

Droſera *Anglica*. Great Sundew; in boggy places.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black-berried Heath, Crow or Crake Berries; on mountainous heaths.

Erica *multiflora*. Fir-leaved Heath; on heaths.

Eriophoron *polyſtachion*. Cotton Graſs; in damp meadows and bogs.

——— *vaginatum*. Hair's-tail Ruſh; in turfy bogs on mountains.

Eryngium *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; on ſea ſhores.

Fucus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *linearis*. Narrow-leaved Fucus or Sea Thongs; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *veſiculoſus*. Common Fucus or Sea Oak; on ſea rocks and ſtones.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snow-drop; in meadows and hedges.

Geranium *cicutarium*. Hemlock-leaved Craneſbill; on rubbiſh and walls.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſked Craneſbill; in dry meadows.

——— *nodoſum*. Knotty Craneſbill; in mountainous places.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Mountain Craneſbill; in mountainous paſtures and buſhy places.

Galeobdolon *luteum*. Yellow Nettle-Hemp; in hedges and ſhady places.

Gentiana *Centaurium*. Leſſer Centaury; in dry and barren paſtures.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in moiſt hilly paſtures.

Glaux *maritima*. Sea Milk-wort, or Black Salt-wort; in ſea marſhes.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad; in cornfields.

Jungermannia *ciliaris*. Fern Jungermania; in woods, on damp heaths, and by rivers.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; on rubbiſh and in hedges.

Lichen *furfuraceus*. Branny Liverwort; on trunks of trees.

——— *geographicus*. Map Liver-wort; on rocks.

Lycopodium *Alpinum*. Mountain Club-moſs; on hilly heaths.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; on mountains and heaths.

——— *inundatum*. Marſh Club-moſs; on damp heaths.

——— *Selago*. Fir Club-moſs; on hilly heaths.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods; in ſhady and damp woods.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Gladiole; in the lake called *Ulfwater*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow; in hedges and at the ſides of fields.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on rubbiſh and by way ſides.

Melampyrum *ſylvaticum.* Yellow Cow-wheat, in woods and woody places.

Menyanthes *trifoliata.* Marſh Trefoil, or Buck-bean; in marſhy and watery places.

Narthecium *oſſifragum.* Lancaſhire Aſphodel; in turfy bogs.

Nepeta *cataria.* Nep, or Cat-mint; in meadows and hedges in a limeſtone ſoil.

Nymphæa *lutea.* Yellow Water Lily; in rivers, ponds, and ditches.

——— *alba.* White Water Lily; in rivers and ponds.

Ophioglоſſum *vulgatum.* Adder's-tongue; in damp meadows and paſtures.

Origanum *vulgare.* Wild Margoram; in buſhy places and hedges in a limeſtone ſoil.

Orobus *ſylvaticus.* Engliſh Wood-Vetch; at *Gamleſby.*

Oſmunda *regalis.* Oſmund Royal, or Flowering Fern; in marſhy and watery places.

Parietaria *officinalis.* Pellitory of the wall; amongſt rubbiſh, and on walls.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus: in damp meadows.

Phalaris *arenaria.* See Canary graſs; in ſandy places by the ſea.

——— *arundinacea.* Reed Canary Graſs; on the banks of rivers and lakes.

Pinguicula *vulgaris.* Butterwort, or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in boggy places.

Plantago *coronopus.* Buckſhorn Plantain; in ſandy places.

——— *maritima.* Narrow-leaved Plantain; on ſea ſhores.

——— *media.* Hoary Plantain; in meadows and paſtures in a limeſtone ſoil.

Polygonum *Biſtorta.* The greater Biſtort, or Snake-weed; in dampiſh meadows.

Poa *pratenſis* β alpinum. Alpine Meadow-graſs; on the mountains.

Polypodium *fragrans.* Sweet Polypody; in damp chinks of ſtones.

Prenanthes *muralis.* Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce; on walls and in ſhady woods.

Primula *farinoſa.* Bird's-eye; in bogs on mountains.

Pulmonaria *maritima.* Sea Bugloſs; on the ſea ſhore near *Whitehaven,* plentifully.

Prunus *Padus.* Wild Cluſter-Cherry, or Bird-Cherry; in woods and hedges.

Rhodiola *Roſea.* Roſe-wort; on the mountains.

Ribes *nigrum.* Black Currants, or Squinancy Berries; in damp woods, and on banks of rivers.

Rubus *Chamæmorus.* Cloud Berries, or Knot Berries; in turfy bogs, on the mountains.

——— *ſaxatilis.* Stone Bramble; among the ſtones at the ſides of the mountains.

Rumex *digynus.* Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; on the mountains.

Salicornia *Europæa.* Marſh Sampire; on ſea ſhores.

Salix *hermaphroditica.* Shining Willow; in damp hedges: about *Aſhton.*

Sambucus *Ebulus.* Dwarf Elder, or Dane Wort; in hedges, and by way-ſides.

Sanicula *Europæa.* Sanicle; in woods and woody places.

Sedum *Telephium.* Orpine or Live-long; on walls, alſo in hedges.

Silene *Amœna.* Sea Campion; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Solidago *virgaurea.* Golden Rod; in woods and hedges, alſo on heaths.

Statice *armeria.* Thrift, or ſea Gilly-flower; in meadows, and on rocks near the ſea.

Stratiotis *Aloides.* Water Aloe, Freſh Water Soldier; in marſh ditches.

Taxus *baccata.* Eugh Tree; on mountains.

Thlaſpi *alpeſtre.* Perfoliate Baſtard Creſs; in the moiſt paſtures in a limeſtone ſoil.

Thaliſtrum *flavum.* Meadow Rue; in damp meadows and paſtures, and on the banks of rivers.

Tragopogon *porrifolium.* Purple Goat's-beard; in the fields about *Carliſle* and *Roſe* caſtle.

Tremella *utriculata.* Bladder Tremella; in rivulets on the mountains.

Trientalis *Europæa.* Winter-green; in woods, and on turfy heaths.

Triglochin *paluſtre.* Arrow-headed Graſs; in wet meadows and paſtures.

——— *maritimum.* Sea Spiked Graſs; in ſea meadows.

Triticum *junceum.* Sea Wheat-graſs; on ſea ſhores.

Trollius *europæus.* The Globe-flower; or Locker Gowlons; on the ſides of mountains, and in hilly meadows.

Turritis *hirſuta.* Hairy Tower Muſtard; on rocks, walls, and in ſtony places.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus.* Black Whorts, Whortle-berries, or Bill-berries; in woods, and on heaths.

——— *oxycoccus.* Cranberries, or Moſs Berries; in turfy marſhes.

——— *uliginoſum.* The greater Bill-berry Buſh; on mountains between *Hexam* and *Penrith.*

Viola *hirta.* Hairy Violet; in woody places and in hedges on a limeſtone ſoil.

Utricularia *minor.* Leſſer Hooded Millfoil; in turfy bogs and ditches.

An Account of the Diviſion of Cumberland *by* William *the Conqueror amongſt his Followers* [a]; *taken out of two antient Latin Manuſcripts in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of* Carliſle; *carefully collated by the Rev. Dr.* Hugh Todd [*who communicated it to Biſhop* Gibſon.]

KING William, ſurnamed the Baſtard, duke of Normandy, Conqueror of England, gave all the lands of the county of *Cumberland* to Ranulphus de Meſchines: and to Galfridus, brother to the ſaid Ranulph, he gave the whole county of *Cheſtre:* and to William another brother he gave all the land of *Coupland* between Duden and Darwent.

Ranulphus de Meſchines infeoffed Hubertus de Waux [b] in the barony of *Gilleſland*; and Ranulphus his brother in *Sowerby*, *Carlaton*, and *Hubbrightby*. And Robert the third brother in the barony of *Dalſton*. He infeoffed alſo Robert Deſtrivers in the barony of *Burgh*, and Richerus de Boyvile in the barony of *Levington*, and Odardus de Logis in the barony of *Staynton*. He infeoffed alſo Waldevus, ſon of Goſpatricius earl of Dunbar in Scotland, in all the barony of *Allerdale* between Wathenpole and Darwent.

The aforeſaid William de Meſchines lord of Coupland, infeoffed Waldevus, ſon of Goſpatricius, in all the land that lies between Cocar and Darwent, and alſo in theſe townſhips, *Brigham*, *Eglysfeld*, *Dene*, *Brainthwaite*, and *Griſothen:* and in the two *Cliftons* and *Staneburne*. He infeoffed alſo Odardus le Clerk in the fourth part of *Croſtwaite*, *pro cuſtodia aſturcorum ſuorum* [c], i. e. for keeping his goſhawkes.

Galfridus de Meſchines earl of Cheſter, died without iſſue; and thereupon Ranulphus de Meſchines became earl of Cheſtre; and ſurrendered to the king all the county of Cumberland, on this condition, that all thoſe that held lands of him *in fee* ſhould hold of the king *in capite*.

The foreſaid Waldevus, ſon of earl Goſpatricius, infeoffed Odardus de Logis in the barony of *Wygton*, *Dondryt*, *Waverton*, *Blencogo*, and *Kirkbride:* which Odardus de Logis founded the church of Wygton; and gave to Odardus, ſon of Liolfe, *Tulentyre* and *Caſtlerige*, with the foreſt between Caltre and Greta: and to the prior and convent of Giſburne he gave *Appleton* and *Bricekirk*, with the advowſon of the church there. He gave alſo to Adam ſon of Liolfe, *Uldendale* and *Gilcruce:* and to Gemellus ſon of Brun, *Bothill*; and to Waldevus ſon of Gileminius, with Ethreda his ſiſter, he gave *Brogham*, *Ribton*, and *Little Brogham*, and *Donwaldeſe* and *Bowaldeſe ad unam logiam*, for a lodge or houſe for a ranger. He gave alſo to Ormus ſon of Ketellus *Seton*, *Camberton*, *Flemingbi*, *Craikſothen*, in marriage with Gurwelda his ſiſter: and to Dolfinus ſon of Abwaldus with Matilda another ſiſter he gave *Appletwhaite* and *Little Croſby*, *Langrige* and *Brigham*, with the advowſon of the church there. He gave alſo to Melbeth his phyſician the town of *Bromefeld*; ſaving to himſelf the advowſon of the church there.

Alanus, ſon and heir of the ſaid Waldevus, gave to Ranulphus Lyndſey *Blenerhaſſet* and *Ukmanby*, with Ethereda his ſiſter. To Uthrdeus, ſon of Fergus lord of Galloway, in marriage with Gurnelda [d] his own ſiſter, he gave *Torpenhow*, with the advowſon of the church there. He gave alſo to Catellus de Spenſer [e] *Threpeland*. He gave alſo to Herbert the manor of *Thureſby*, for the third part of a townſhip. He gave alſo to Goſpatricius, ſon of Ormus, *High Ireby*, for the third part of a townſhip. He gave alſo to Gamellus le Brun [f] *Rughtwaite*, for a third part of a townſhip. He gave alſo to Radulphus Engaine *Iſſael* with the appurtenances; and *Blencrake* with the ſervice of *Newton*. And the ſame Alanus had one baſtard brother named Goſpatricius, to whom he gave *Boulton*, *Baſtinthwaite* and *Eſterholme*. And to Odardus he gave *Newton*, with the appurtenances. And to his three huntſmen *Sleth* [g], and to his companions *Hayton*. To Uctredus he gave one carrucat of land in *Aſpatrike*, on condition that he ſhould be his ſummoner *(ſummonitor)* in Allerdale. He gave alſo to Delfinus ſix bovates or oxgangs of land in *High Croſby*, that he ſhould be *ſerviens de regis*, the king's ſerjeant in Allerdale. And to Simon de Sheſtelyngs he gave one moiety of *Deram*. And to Dolfinus, ſon of Goſpatricius, the other moiety. He gave alſo to Waldevus, ſon of Dolfinus, *Brakanthwaite*. And to the priory of St. Bega he gave *Stainburne*. And to the priory of Carliol he gave the body of Waldevus his ſon, with the holy croſs, which they have yet in poſſeſſion; and *Croſby*, with the advowſon of the church there, with

[a] It is called *Diſtributio Cumbriæ ad Conqueſtum Angliæ inter gentes*. Sir William Dugdale calls it Chronicon Cumbriæ; and ſo the lord William Howard has ſtyled it one of the MSS. but it is a miſtake; for that piece of antiquity, if it be extant, was of another nature, and written by Everardus abbot of Holme Cultram in Hen. II. It was ſaid to be in the library of ſir Thomas Gower, bart. but upon ſearch it could not be found. G. Everardus was the firſt abbot of Holm Cultram, 1175, and died, 1192, having written the lives of ſeveral northern ſaints. Dempſter, v. 479. Tanner, Bib. Brit 271.

[b] Vaux, MS. B.

[c] Auſturcorum, MS. B.

[d] Gunilda, MS. B.

[e] Le Deſpenſer, MS. B.

[f] Iſal and Rugh, MS. B.

[g] Selif, MS. B.

the ſervice that Uctredus owed him; and alſo the advowſon of the church of *Aſpatrike*, with the ſervice of Alanus de Brayton. He gave them alſo the advowſon of the church of *Ireby*, with the ſuit and ſervice of Waldevus de Langthwaite.

The ſame Alanus, ſon of Waldevus, gave to king Henry[h] the fields of the foreſt of Allerdale, with liberty to hunt whenever he ſhould lodge at Holme Cultrane. To this Alanus ſucceeded William, ſon of Duncane earl of Murrayſe, nephew and heir to the ſaid Alanus as being ſon to Ethreda ſiſter to his father Waldevus.

The aforeſaid William, ſon of Duncanus, eſpouſed Alicia, daughter of Robert de Rumeney, lord of Skipton in Craven; which Robert had married a daughter of Meſchines[i] lord of Coupland. This William had by this Alicia his wife, a ſon called William de Egremond (who died under age), and three daughters. The eldeſt, named Cicilia[k], being a ward, was married by king Henry to William le Groſs earl of Albemarle, with the honour of *Skipton* for her dower. The ſecond, named Amabilla, was married to Reginald de Luce, with the honour of *Egremond*, by the ſame king Henry. And the third, named Alicia de Romelic, was married to Gilbert Pipard, with *Aſpatrike*, and the barony of *Allerdale*, and the liberty of *Cokermouth*, by the ſaid king Henry; and afterwards by the queen to Robert de Courtney; but ſhe died without heirs of her body.

William le Groſs earl of Albemarle, had by his wife Cicilia, Harwiſia[l]; to whom ſucceeded William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle: to whom ſucceeded another William de Fortibus; to whom ſucceeded Avelina, who was eſpouſed to lord Edmond brother to king Edward, and died without heirs, &c.

Reginald de Luce by Amabilla his wife had Alicia[m]. To Amabilla ſucceeded Lambert de Multon; to him ſucceeded Thomas Multon de Egremond; and to Alicia ſucceeded Thomas de Luce[n], to whom ſucceeded Thomas his ſon, who was ſucceeded by Anthony his brother.

[h] D. H. regi ſeniori, MS. B.
[i] Willielmi de Meſchins, MS. B.
[k] Seff. MS. B. and Silitia.
[l] Hatewiſia.
[m] Richardum de Lucy, Amabillum and Aliciam.
[n] Quæ ſequuntur deſunt MS. B.

THE

THE VALLUM, OR PICTS WALL.

Fortifications on the Boundaries of the provinces.

THE upper edge of Cumberland is croſſed by the famous wall, the boundary of the Roman province, called by antient writers the *Vallum Barbaricum*, the *Prætentura*, and *Cluſura* *, by Dio [a] Διαλειχισμα, by Herodian [b] χωμα, by Antoninus [c], Caſſiodorus [d], and others, *Vallum*, by Bede [e] *Murus*, by the Britans *Gual Sever*, *Gal Sever*, and *Mur Sever*, by the Scots *Scottinwaith*, by the Engliſh and the neighbourhood the *Picts Wall*, or *Pehits Wall*, the *Keepe Wall*, and, by way of eminence, *The Wall*.

Limits or bounds of the empire.

When by their valour under Providence the ambition of the Romans crowned with a train of unexpected ſucceſſes had ſo extended their empire on every ſide that they began almoſt to be jealous of their own greatneſs, the emperors thought it adviſeable to ſet ſome bounds to it, conſidering it as a piece of good policy, "to ſet ſome bounds to their "greatneſs, as the Heavens have their proper extent "and the ſea its limits [f]". Theſe bounds were, according to circumſtances of places, either natural as the ſea, large rivers, mountains, deſarts; or artificial, as lines, viz. ditches, caſtles, towers, barricadoes of trees, ramparts of earth and walls, along which garriſons were ſtationed againſt the barbarians. Hence in the Novellæ of Theodoſius [g] we read, "Our anceſtors contrived the wall on the bor-"der to defend againſt the inroads of the barbarians "all the territory comprehended under the Roman "allegiance." On theſe borders ſoldiers called borderers were quartered in border caſtles and towns in time of peace: but when there was reaſon to fear an invaſion of the neighbourhood, part of them were ſtationed in the lands in the country of the barbarians to defend the lands, and part made inroads into the enemy's frontier to watch their motions, and attack them when opportunity offered †.

The Romans in this iſland ſeeing the remote parts of Britain, where the ſoil and air were leſs favourable, were inhabited by the barbarous Caledonian Britans, the reduction of whom would coſt much trouble, and be attended with little advantage; eſtabliſhed at various times various Prætenturæ to

Prætentura 1. bound and defend the province. The firſt ſeems to have been fixed by Julius Agricola when he garriſoned the narrow tract of ground between ‡ *Bodotria* and *Glotta*, which was preſently after fortified.

Prætentura 2. Hadrian, to whom the God Terminus gave way when he, either through envy of Trajan's glory, who had extended the empire to the utmoſt, or through fear, retired above 80 miles in this iſland, formed the ſecond Prætentura. He, ſays Spartianus [h], drew a wall for 80 miles to ſeparate the "Romans "and Barbarians." From the following words of this author we may collect that this wall was built "of great piles driven deep into the ground, and "bound together like a *mural* § *fence* [i]." This is the wall now under conſideration, which runs 80 miles, having on it PONS AELIA, CLASSIS AELIA, COHORS AELIA, ALA SABINIANA, ſo called after Ælius Adrianus and Sabina his wife. The Scottiſh hiſtorian alſo, who wrote the *Rota Temporum*, ſays "Hadrian was the firſt who drew a ram-"part of prodigious bulk of ſods pared off the "ground as high as a mountain, with a very deep "ditch in front from the mouth of Tine to the ri-"ver Eſc, from the German ocean to the Iriſh ſea." Hector Boethius [k] expreſſes it in the ſame words.

Rota Temporum

Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant of Britain, under Antoninus Pius, by his ſucceſs in war advanced the frontier again to that firſt Prætentura eſtabliſhed by *Prætentura* 3. Agricola, and there raiſed a third Prætentura on the wall. He, ſays Capitolinus [l], "defeated the Britans, and drew another wall of earth to keep off the barbarians," that is different from that of Hadrian. The glory of ending this war in Britain Fronto, as the Panegyriſt relates [m], "aſcribed to the emperor Antoninus, and though that prince ſitting in his palace at Rome committed the conduct of it to him, he gave to him, as to one at the helm of a veſſel of war, all the glory of the expedition and voyage." But I ſhall ſhew hereafter that this wall of Antoninus Pius and his lieutenant Lollius Urbicus was in Scotland.

When the Caledonian Britans in the reign of Commodus had broken through this, Severus, ſlighting that immenſe country beyond it, drew a fortification acroſs the iſland from Eden mouth, or Solway frith, to Tine mouth, in the ſame place, if I miſtake not, where Hadrian made his wall of piles, and with me agrees Hector Boetius [n]. "Severus, *Prætentura* 4. "ſays he, commanded Hadrian's wall to be re-"paired, ſtone battlements [o] to be added, and tow-"ers at ſuch intervals that the ſound of a trumpet "might be heard from one to the other, even "though the wind was contrary;" and in another

* The frontiers of provinces were called *Cluſuræ* from *excluding* the enemy, and *Prætenturæ* becauſe *prætended* or drawn before the enemy. See Pithæus in Adverſar. I. c. 14.

† Hence *ſtationes agraria* in Vegetius.

‡ Edenborrow Frith and Dunbritten Frith.

§ Some for *muralis* read *militaris*. What is ſaid of the ſtakes is to be underſtood with limitation, there being no traces of wood in this work. Horſley, 117.

[a] LXXVI. c. 12. p. 866. [b] III. c. 48. [c] Itin. 464. 466. Edit. Weſſeling. [d] Chronicon.
[e] H. E. I. 12. [f] [g] Tit. 43. [h] Hadrian, c. 11. p. 51.
[i] Ib. c. 12. p. 57. [k] V. fol. lxxviii. [l] v. Ant. Pii c. 6. p. 132.
[m] Eumenius Paneg. Conſtantio, c. 14. [n] B. VI. fol. lxxxviii. [o] *propugnacula*.

place,

place[p], "Our chronicles relate that the wall begun "by Adrian was completed by Severus." The very learned Hieronymus Surita of Spain alſo writes that[q] "Hadrian's fortification was continued further by Severus with vaſt works by the name of *Vallum*." Guido Pancirollus is of the ſame opinion, though he ſays that Severus only repaired Hadrian's wall, which was ruined. This prince, ſays Spartian[r], which is the greateſt glory of his reign, fortified Britain with a "wall run acroſs the "iſland, and terminating both ways at the ſea, "whence alſo he had the name of BRITANNICVS. "He fortified with a wall, ſays Aurelius Victor[s], "as much of Britain as was neceſſary, after having "repulſed the barbarians, &c." to the ſame effect as Spartianus. Eutropius[t] ſays "for the more per- "fect ſecurity of the provinces which he had reco- "vered, he drew a wall 35 miles" (read 80 miles) "from ſea to ſea." Oroſius[u] writes "he thought "proper to diſtinguiſh that part of the iſland which "he had recovered from the other unconquered "nations by a wall. Accordingly he dug a great "ditch and raiſed a very ſtrong wall fortified with a "great number of towers for 122 miles from ſea to "ſea." With him agrees Bede, who is very unwilling to own that Severus built the wall, becauſe he will have it that *Wall* implies ſtone work, and *Vallum* a fortification of ſtakes called *Valli* and ſods; whereas Wall and Vallum are uſed indiſtinctly. Spartianus, however, calls it a wall, and inſinuates in the following paſſage that Severus built both a wall and rampart: *Poſt murum apud Vallum in Britannia miſſum*[x]. After the Wall the Vallum in Britain was finiſhed. We learn, however, from Bede, that this Vallum was nothing more than a wall of ſods, and nobody can, properly ſpeaking, ſay that Severus' wall was of ſtone. But, take Bede's own words. "Severus' having got the better of civil "commotions, which had been very conſiderable, "was called into Britain by an almoſt general re- "volt of his allies. After many great and ſevere "battles, having recovered part of the iſland, he "thought proper to ſeparate it from the reſt of the "nations that remained unſubdued, not by a wall, "as ſome think, but by a rampart[y]. For a wall is "built of ſtone; but a rampart, ſuch as camps are "fortified with againſt an enemy, is formed of ſods "cut out of the ground, and raiſed like a high wall "upon the level of the ground, the ditch from "whence the ſods were taken remaining in front, "above which are driven ſtakes of the ſtrongeſt "wood. Severus, therefore, drew a great ditch and "ſtout rampart fortified with a great number of "towers erected on it from ſea to ſea[z]." Nor has it any other name than *Vallum* in Antoninus and the Notitia, and it is called in Britiſh *Guall Sever*. In confirmation of this let us hear Ethelwerd[a] the oldeſt writer after Bede, ſpeaking of Severus. "He "drew a ditch in the iſland aforementioned croſs- "ways from ſea to ſea, and built within it a wall "with towers and battlements." He afterwards[b] calls it *Foſſa Severia, Severus' ditch*, as do the antient Saxon Annals[c], Seveɼus Bɼyꝛenland mꝛð ðic ƿoɼgyɼ ƿɼam ƿæ oƿ ƿæ, q. d. Severus incloſed Britain with a dike from ſea to ſea; and others of later date, Seveɼus on Bɼyꝛene ȝeƿohɼꝛ ƿeal oƿ ꝛuɼɼum ƿɼam ƿæ ꝛo ƿæ. Severus in Britain made a wall of turf from ſea to ſea. Malmeſbury[d] alſo calls it "the "famous and well-known ditch." In which place, near 200 years after, was built a wall of ſtone, of which hereafter.

When Eutropius makes the length of this wall 35 miles, Victor 32, and other writers 132[e], I ſuſpect ſome error has crept into the numbers. For the iſland is not ſo broad hereabouts, even allowing all the winding aſcents and deſcents of the wall. But if we reduce theſe to Italian miles, we ſhall find them a little more than 80, as rightly given by Spartianus. This fortification ſeems in a few years to have been neglected. But when the emperor Alexander Severus, as we read in Lampridius[f], "divided "among the officers and ſoldiers on the borders "only, the lands taken from the enemy to be theirs "in perpetuity provided their heirs continued in "the ſervice, and never to become the property of "private perſons, ſuppoſing they would be more "attentive to their duty if the lands they defended "were their own:" this paſſage[g] deſerves obſervation, as from hence we may derive the feudal tenure or a ſpecies of fiefs: the Romans then advancing beyond the wall, and erecting and fortifying ſtations in the enemy's country, carried the bounds of their empire again to *Bodotria*, till driven back preſently after to Severus's wall by the barbarians, who were continually raiſing one diſturbance after another. Diocleſian took particular care to maintain theſe bourns, and when under him the command in Britain was granted to Caraufius, as a fitter perſon to act againſt the warlike nations, he repaired the Prætentura between *Glota* and *Bodotria*, as will be mentioned in its place. Conſtantine the Great is charged with having firſt neglected this frontier. For thus Zoſimus[h]: "The Roman empire being by "the care of Diocleſian well fortified in all its fron- "tiers with cities, caſtles, and towns, and all the for- "ces quartered in them, it was impoſſible for the "barbarians to paſs them, ſoldiers being ready to "oppoſe them everywhere. Theſe garriſons Con- "ſtantine ſuppreſſed, and placed the greateſt part "of the troops which he removed from the frontier "in towns that wanted no garriſons; leaving the "frontiers to be harraſſed by the barbarians without "defence, burdening with the plague of ſoldiers "towns that were quiet and orderly, by which "many are depopulated, and the ſoldiery them- "ſelves enervated by theatrical amuſements and "pleaſure.

MURUS and VALLUM.

Lands, why granted to the commanders along the borders. Original of feudal tenures.

[p] B. VI. fol. lxxix. [q] Not. in Ant. Itin. p. 621. [r] V. Sev. c. 18. p. 354. [s] P. c. 21.
[t] VIII. c. 19. 32 Horſl. 61, 62. owing to its being written LXXXII or V. and the L omitted, or a C added. Ib. [u] VII. 17.
[x] c. 22. p. 263. Salmaſius copies it *Poſt murum* aut *vallum*, but Horſley, p. 62, prefers the original reading, implying that the *ſtone* wall was built near the *turf* one, but not on the ſame foundation. Gale reads murum apud *Walton*. MS. n.
[y] He ſeparated and ſecured it mið ðice ⁊ mið eoɼþ pealle, with a ditch and an earth wall, ſays Alfred. So alſo, c. 12.
[z] H. E. I. 5. [a] I. p. 474. Ed. Franc. [b] Ubi ſup.
[c] A. D. 189. So Wheeloc's copy, but the Cambridge MS. and Gibſon's edition, p. 7. from the Cotton. Seveɼuꝛ ȝeoɼoɼhte peall oɼ ꝛuɼɼum ⁊ bɼeoðen peall þaꝛ on vꝛon ƿɼam ƿæ ꝛo ƿæ. [d] De geſtis reg. I. c. 1. [e] See before.
[f] v. Alex. Sev. c. 58. nec unquam ad *privatos pertinerent*. [g] See Caſaubon's note on the paſſage. [h] B. 2.

The decay of the Roman empire.

" pleaſure. In ſhort, to ſay the whole in one word, " he laid the foundation and ſeeds of the preſent " decline of the ſtate[i]."

This tract between the Cluſuræ or Prætenturæ Theodoſius, father of the emperor Theodoſius, ſo entirely recovered, that he rebuilt the cities, garriſoned the caſtle, ſecured the frontier with troops and lines, and reſtored it ſo much to its original ſtate, that it had a regular governor, and was afterwards called VALENTIA, in honour of the emperor Valentinian *. Theodoſius, the ſon, when by his valour he had obtained the empire, took due care of the frontier, appointing that the *magiſter officiorum* ſhould give an account yearly to the emperor of the condition of the ſoldiery, caſtles, and lines. But when the Roman affairs began to be evidently on the decline, and the Picts and Scots breaking through the turf wall at *Bodotria*, ravaged this country in a dreadful manner; a Roman legion, under Gallio of Ravenna, was ſent to their relief †, who, after repulſing the barbarians, being recalled to defend Gaul, adviſed the Britans (to borrow the words of Gildas [k] and Bede [l]), " to erect a wall croſs the " iſland between the two ſeas for a defence to keep " out the enemy, and ſo returned home in great " triumph. The iſlanders ſetting about this wall as " they were ordered, did not employ ſtone ſo much " as ſods, having no perſon fit for the work, by " which means they made a wall of no uſe." " For " being," as Gildas obſerves, " raiſed by the com- " mon people without a leader, of ſods inſtead of " ſtones, it did no good." Of the place where this was erected Bede proceeds thus [m]: " They made it " between two ſtraits or bays of the ſea for ſome " thouſand miles, that where the water ceaſed to be " a defence there the wall might ſecure the frontier " from the inroads of the enemy." Such a wall Marcellinus tell us [n] carried on for a great length, defended Aſſyria from foreign invaſion; and, at this day, the Chineſe, according to Oſorius [o], defend their vallies and plains againſt the Tartars by walls. " Of this work then raiſed, *i. e.* a very broad and " high wall, evident traces ſtill remain. For it " begins about two miles from the monaſtery of " Abercurvinig to the eaſt in a place called in the " Pictiſh language *Penvâhel*, but in Engliſh *Penvel-* " *tun*, and running weſt ends at the city *Alcluith*. " But their antient enemies no ſooner ſaw the Ro- " man ſoldiers gone, but they came in ſhips, broke " down the frontier, deſtroyed all that came in their " way, cutting down and trampling on all they met " with like ripe corn, and overrun the whole coun- " try. Embaſſadors upon this were again ſent to " Rome to implore aſſiſtance in moving ſtrains, that " their wretched country might not be utterly ruined, " and the name of a Roman province, which had " ſo long done them honour, be loſt and rendered " contemptible by the barbarity of foreign nations. " Again a legion was ſent, which coming unex- " pectedly in Autumn made a great ſlaughter of " the enemy, drove beyond the arms of the ſea all " that could eſcape, who before uſed every year to " carry off their booty beyond theſe arms without " any troops to oppoſe them." The Romans now retired to Severus's wall, and *per lineam valli* (as it is expreſſed in the Notitia ‡, writtten about the end of the reign of Theodoſius the younger), *i. e.* along the length of the wall on both ſides within and without, planted in proper ſtations five troops of horſe with their præfects, fifteen cohorts with their tribunes, one Numerus and one Cuneus: all which have been or will be pointed out in their proper places. Bede [p] proceeds to give this account of the times that followed. " The Romans then told the " Britans that they could no longer encumber them- " ſelves with ſuch troubleſome expeditions for their " defence, but adviſed them to take up arms them- " ſelves, and riſk encounters with the enemy, who " might poſſibly have the advantage over them " merely through their own inactivity. The Ro- " mans further thinking it a piece of ſervice to their " allies, whom they were going to abandon, drew a " wall of ſtrong ſtone ſtrait from ſea to ſea, between " the cities erected there for fear of the enemy, " where Severus had formerly raiſed his wall." I ſhall here ſubjoin the words of Gildas [q], from whom Bede borrowed the above. " The Romans imme- " diately run a wall, not like the former, at public " and private expence, by the aſſiſtance of the " wretched natives, in their uſual ſtyle of building, " ſtrait from ſea to ſea between the cities erected " there for fear of the enemy." Now hear Bede again [r]: " This wall, ſo famous and viſible to this " day, they built at public and private expence, " aſſiſted by the Britans, eight feet broad and twelve " high, in a ſtrait line from eaſt to weſt [s], as may " be ſeen to this day." From which words of Bede we ſee a certain ingenious writer [t] ſhut his own eyes when he charged two others with being blind, and ſo warmly contends againſt Boetius and other Scotiſh writers, that Severus's wall was in Scotland. For does not Bede after ſpeaking of the wall at *Abercurving* in Scotland expreſsly ſay, that the wall was built of ſtrong ſtone where Severus built his wall, and where was that ſtone wall unleſs on this ſpot between Tinemouth and the frith of Eden? Where then was Severus's wall? Here are ſtill ſuch ſtrong traces of the wall that one may follow its track, and, in the waſtes as they are called, I myſelf have ſeen large pieces of it running a great way, wanting only the battlements.

I have ſeen its track running in high hills in an extraordinary manner, and then coming down to levels, where the country is more open, having a broad deep ditch in front without, now filled up in many places, and within an agger or military way, but greatly interrupted. It had a number of towers or caſtles, a mile aſunder, called *Caſtle ſteeds*, and within ſmall fortified towns, now called *Cheſters*, whoſe foundations are viſible, of a ſquare form, and

About, A. D. 367.

VALENTIA.

Prætentura 5.

About, A. D. 410.

Soldiers ſtationed along the wall.

A ſtone wall *Prætentura* 6.

The wall between Edenborough frith and Dunbritton frith.

Caſtle ſteeds.

Cheſters.

* Blondus.
† Codex Theodoſii.
‡ Alciat calls it *Theodoſii Breviarium.*
[i] Ammian. Marcellin. XXXVIII.
[k] § 14. p. 13.
[l] I. 12.
[m] Ib.
[n] XXIII. 6.
[o]
[p] Ubi ſup.
[q] Ib.
[r] Ib.
[s] Lineaſque & turres per intervalla collocant, ut hodie eſt, &c. Fordun ex Beda. Gale MS. n.
[t] Buchannan. See alſo Smith's Bede, p. 50. note 1.

towers between them, in which the ſoldiers were ſtationed to awe the barbarians, and the *Areani* had their poſts till diſplaced by Theodoſius before-mentioned for their treachery. " Theſe kind of men " were of antient inſtitution, their buſineſs being " (according to Amm. Marcellinus[u]) to ſcout about " for a conſiderable diſtance on both ſides, and give " notice to our commanders of any diſturbances " among the neighbouring nations." So that thoſe who eſtabliſhed them ſeem to have followed the advice of that perſon[x] who addreſſed a treatiſe of *the art of war* to Theodoſius and his ſons. " Among " the advantages to the ſtate muſt be reckoned a care " for frontiers on every ſide, whoſe ſecurity is beſt " provided for by a number of caſtles. So that " they ſhould be erected at the diſtance of every " mile with a ſtrong wall and ſtout towers, which " fortifications the attention and care of the owners " of the adjoining lands will erect without charge " to the public, keeping watch and ward of country " people[y] in them, that the repoſe of the provinces " may remain ſecure within this circuit as it were of " garriſons." The inhabitants ſay a braſs pipe artificially ſet in the wall run all along between each tower and caſtle (of which they have occaſionally found pieces), that whatever was ſpoken through it at one tower was conveyed immediately to the next, to the third, and ſo on to all without interruption, to give notice where the enemy's attack was to be apprehended. Such a wonderful ſtory Xiphilin[z] tells from Dio in the life of Severus about the towers of Byzantium. But the wall being now ruined and no braſs pipe left, many perſons hold lands and eſtates hereabouts of our kings by *Cornage*[a] as our lawyers ſpeak, viz. to give an alarm of invaſion to the neighbourhood by ſounding a horn, which ſome ſuppoſe derived from the antient Roman practice. " For they were bound to march on the king's or- " der with the army againſt Scotland," as the records expreſs it, " in the advance guard in going, and in the reregarde in returning."

Areani Exploratores.

A pipe to convey the alarm.

Cornage.

The track of the wall.

But to follow the track of the wall more exactly. It begins at Blatvm Bvlgivm or *Bulneſs* on the Iriſh ſea, and proceeds along *Eden* frith by *Burgh upon ſands* to Lvgvvallvm or *Carliſle*, where it croſſes the *Ituna* or *Eden*. Thence it runs on above the river *Irthing*, croſſing the little meandering river *Cambecke*, where are great remains of a fort. After croſſing the rivers *Irthing* and *Poltroſſe* it enters Northumberland, and continuing among the chains of mountains along the river called *South Tine* (except where the river North Tine makes an interruption in it, where was antiently a bridge), advances quite to the German ocean, as will be ſhewn when we come to Northumberland.

This wonderful ſtructure could not, however, keep off the enemy. But upon the Romans quitting Britain, the Picts and Scots ſuddenly aſſaulting the wall, pulled the garriſons out with hooks, broke down the fortifications, and carried their ravages far and wide over Britain, then torn to pieces by inteſtine broils, and haraſſed by a dreadful famine. But let Gildas the Britan, who lived not long after, deſcribe to the reader the calamities and miſeries of thoſe deplorable times. " No ſooner were the Romans returned, but " there roſe up in *curraughs*[b], which conveyed them " acroſs the Stitican[c] vale, black ſwarms of vermine, " curſed troops of Scots and Picts, different in " manners, but agreeing in the ſame thirſt of " blood, &c. as if the warm ſunſhine and fine wea- " ther invited them out of their narrow holes: and " being informed of the departure of our benefactors, " and emboldened by their refuſal to return, they " made themſelves maſters of all the northern ex- " tremity of the country quite up to the wall. On " this laſt was ſtationed an idle army unfit for fight- " ing, diſabled by their fears, and never ſtirring out " of their places night or day. Weapons armed " with hooks were inceſſantly employed to drag the " miſerable townſpeople off the wall, and daſh them " againſt the ground. In this reſpect this ſudden " death was an advantage to them, that by ſuch an " exit they eſcaped the approaching miſerable ends " of their brethren and families. In ſhort, the cities " and the high wall were abandoned, and they be- " took themſelves to flight and retreat, diſperſed up " and down in a more deſperate condition than " ever. The enemy followed them cloſe with ra- " vages, ſlaughter, and aggravated cruelties; and " the wretched natives were torn to pieces by their " enemies as lambs by butchers; their reſidence in " the country was like that of ſo many wild beaſts. " For they did not keep their pillaging hands off " the ſmall ſtock of proviſion that would have ſup- " ported the miſerable inhabitants for a ſhort time, " and the calamities from abroad were increaſed by " diſcontents at home, ſo that by theſe ravages the " whole country was deprived of the ſupport of life, " except the reſource of hunting."

The prudent contrivance of the wall by the Romans.

It is worthy obſervation, that as the Roman prudence raiſed this wall in ſuch a manner that it had within it like a ſecond defence two large rivers the *Tine* and the *Irthing*, which are but a very little way aſunder; ſo the cunning of the barbarians firſt opened their principal inlet between theſe two rivers, where they had free entrance into this province without the obſtruction of any river, as will be preſently ſhewn in Northumberland. I purpoſely omit the vulgar reports about this wall, but cannot conceal from the reader this circumſtance, which I had from perſons of credit. A fixed tradition remains in the neighbourhood, that the Roman garriſons on the borders planted here up and down for their own uſe, many plants good for curing wounds. Hence ſome pretenders to ſurgery[d] in Scotland reſort here every ſummer to collect plants, whoſe virtues they have learned by ſome practice, and extol them as of ſovereign efficacy.

Medicinal plants.

[u] XXVIII. c. 3. See Introd. p. lix. note B. [x] [y] *vigiliæ & agrariæ.*

[z] lxxiv. fin. Reimar underſtood it of an echo in theſe particular ſeven towers.

[a] *Drenge*, Sax. a *pipe*. Hence *Drenges* and *Drengagium*. Indices ſpeculatores. Lib. Rub. Scaccar. Gale MS. n. but the idea of Cornage here miſleads him; for Dpeng is *miles*, Lye; ſee alſo Spelm. in v. See before.

[b] The highland Scots ſtill call their boats *caroches*.

[c] The Paris edition has *Scythicam*, by which probably is meant the *Scottiſh ſea*. See Mr. Pegge's happy reſtoration of this paſſage in Archæologia, V. p. 272.

[d] *Empirici chirurgi.*

ADDITIONS.

Quanta Caledonios attolet gloria campos
Cum tibi longævus referet trucis incola terræ
Hic ſuetus dare jura parens: hoc ceſpite turmas
Affari; Nitidas ſpeculas caſtellaque longe
Aſpicis? Ille dedit, cinxitque hæc mœnia foſſa,
Belligeris hic dona deis, hæc tela dicavit.
Cernis adhuc titulos: hunc ipſe vacantibus armis
Induit, hunc regi rapuit thoraca Britanno.
Statius v Sylvar.

Dio calls the wall ſometimes barely Τειχος, and defines it Τειχος το διοριζον τυς Βρεττανους και τα των Ρωμαιων σρατοπεδα[a]. All that Herodian ſays of it is, that Severus's army croſſed the forts and earth-works (ρευμαΐα, [l. ρυμαΐα or ερευμαΐα], και χωμαΐα της Ρωμαιων αρχης), that formed a frontier of the Roman empire here. What Mr. Camden calls the firſt Prætentura, and ſuppoſes to have been made by Agricola, was only a chain of forts formed and garriſoned by him in his third expedition[b].

Prætenturæ & ſtationes agrariæ are mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus xxxi. 8.[c]

Sir John Clerk writing to R. Gale about this wall, concludes with theſe words: "After all, I cannot but take notice of two things with regard to this wall that have given me great matter of ſpeculation. The firſt is, why it was made at all, for it could never be a proper defence, and perhaps at Boulneſſe leſs than at any other place, ſince our barbarian forefathers on the north ſide could paſs over at low water, or if the ſea was then higher or deeper than it is now, could make their attacks from the north-eaſt ſide by land. The ſecond is, why the Scots hiſtorians, vain enough by nature, have not taken more pains to deſcribe this wall, a performance which did their anceſtors more honour than all the trifling ſtories put together, which they have tranſmitted to us. 'Tis true, the Romans walled out humanity from them; but 'tis as certain they thought the Caledonians a very formidable people when they at ſo much labour and coſt built this wall as before they had made a vallum between Forth and Clyde[d]."

Hadrian's vallum conſiſts of a principal *vallum* or *agger* on the brink of the ditch; the ditch on the north ſide of the vallum, another agger on the ſouth ſide of the vallum and about five paces from it, which I call the ſouth agger; and a large agger on the north ſide of the ditch called the north *agger*. This I ſuppoſe was the military way to the antient prætentura of ſtations, and it muſt have ſerved for a military way to this work alſo, or it is plain there was none attending it. The ſouth agger I ſuppoſe has been either made for an inner defence in caſe the enemy might beat them from any part of the principal vallum, or to protect the ſoldiers from any ſudden attack from the provincial Britans. It is in general ſomewhat ſmaller than the principal vallum, though in ſome places as large. Theſe four works keep all the way a conſtant regular parallelism one to another[e].

Severus's wall is called both *murus* and *vallum* in the Latin hiſtorians, but it is no where ſaid or implied that it was only of earth, as it is of the other two; ſo that the ſtone wall, of which ſo much is ſtill remaining, has been undeniably the wall of Severus, built near Hadrian's turf one, but not on the ſame foundation, which is certain matter of fact and worth the hiſtorian's remark. This may be one reaſon why ſome have ſuppoſed that Severus only repaired Hadrian's *vallum*, concluding from the nearneſs of the two works that they muſt have been done by the ſame hand and at the ſame time. It was finiſhed before Severus was returned to York, conſequently ſoon after the peace was concluded. Its date may be fixed to the year 208 from the inſcription on the rock over the river Gelt[f], which agrees with Caſſiodorus' Chronicon[g]. To this work belongs a paved military way, which has every where attended it on the ſouth ſide, though not always parallel to it. It ſometimes coincides with Hadrian's north agger, but whenever this has been too ruinous or otherwiſe inconvenient, the new way always accompanied Severus's wall, and came up near to every caſtellum on it, and has therefore, no doubt, been made at the ſame time and directly for its ſervice. Something like a leſſer military way near the wall for the convenience of ſmall particular paſſages from turret to turret appeared in one or two places. There is alſo belonging to this work a large ditch on the north ſide of the wall, but nothing that can be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of a north agger, though ſometimes the rubbiſh thrown out of the ditch may raiſe the ground near it a little and form ſomewhat like a glacis[h].

In order to form a general idea of the wall and its original ſtate, it will be neceſſary to have a knowledge of the caſtles. All of them, except one near Harlow hill, which I ſuppoſe to have been built before the wall, are 66 feet ſquare, the wall itſelf forming their north ſide. The intervals between them are not always the ſame, but, except two or three at the eaſt end of the wall, always leſs than half a mile, *i. e.* from ſix furlongs and an half to ſeven. They are conſtantly called *Caſtle ſteeds* by the country people, and the *caſtra ſtativa* or *æſtiva* uſually *Cheſters*. Theſe *Caſtella* ſeem to have ſtood cloſeſt where the

[a] lxxii. c. 8. p. 820. Horſl. 116.
[b] Horſl. 40. 98. Tac. v. Agr. c. 23.
[c] MS. Gale.
[d] Ap. 19. 1739. Reliq. Galean. p. 332.
[e] Horſl. 117.
[f] See p. 203.
[g] Horſl. 61—67.
[h] Ib. 118.

ſtations

ſtations are wideſt, and are by ſome modern authors called *mile caſtles* or *milliary caſtella*. In the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia they are by miſtake ſaid to be of a very different ſhape and ſize: perhaps the remains of two or three caſtle ſteeds that do not join to the wall, and of one that does may have occaſioned this error. There may have been alſo ſome exploratory caſtles belonging to Hadrian's work, though there be little appearance of ſuch at preſent, unleſs the ſmall remains at Chappel houſes near Newburn, and thoſe near Heddon on the wall, which we called *Caſtle ſteeds*, be of this ſort. The ſmaller turrets have been more generally and intirely ruined than the caſtella, ſo that it is hard to find any three of them together with any certainty. But there were probably four of them between every two caſtella, and they were about four feet ſquare. This ſhort diſtance makes the alarm-pipe as unneceſſary as it is fanciful and fictitious. There have been alſo 18 larger forts or ſtations on or near the wall, at about four miles aſunder. The wall generally runs on the top or ridge of the higher ground, keeping a deſcent on the north or enemy's ſide, and thereby has greater ſtrength and better proſpect. Hadrian's vallum differs in this reſpect, but both ſeem to have been carried on pretty much in a ſtraight line from ſtation to ſtation. Where Watling-ſtreet paſſes the wall there is a viſible track of a ſquare gate, and the ditch belonging to the wall manifeſtly goes about the other half of it, the inner half being now ſo viſible. This gate ſeems to be of much the ſame ſize with the caſtles 60 feet ſquare, only theſe are wholly within the wall, but the gate within and without. The other two military ways ſeem to have croſſed at the ſtation of Caernarvon and Stanwicks. The thickneſs of the wall is from ſeven feet to ſeven feet four inches at the foundation, probably a Roman pace and an half near Boulneſs on the Solway frith, where the tides come up to it it meaſures nine feet. The military way meaſured conſtantly about 17 feet, perhaps three and an half Roman paces. The ditch of Hadrian's vallum is near nine feet deep and eleven over, and the ſides ſloping. That of Severus was wider and deeper. Hadrian's wall is of earth ſometimes mixed with ſtone. Severus's of free ſtone, ſometimes formed on oak piles, the inner filling ſtones pretty large, broad, and thin, ſet on edge obliquely in mortar[i]. Severus's wall reaches at each end beyond Hadrian's[k]. If we divide the wall into four equal parts, the one and three quarters from the eaſt end ſeem to have been built by the Leg. II. Aug. and the two and laſt by the Leg. VI. Victrix. Hadrian's ended eaſt at Newcaſtle, and Severus's at Couſin's houſe, and at Boulneſs weſt[l]. It had on it eighteen caſtella or ſtations.

The following account of the preſent ſtate of Hadrian's vallum, and the wall of Severus, is taken from Mr. Horſley's Britannia Romana: c. 9. p. 135.

" I ſhall reduce theſe remains to four degrees of appearance. As to Hadrian's vallum, I would call it the higheſt or fourth degree, if in any part the preſent ſtate could be ſuppoſed to be nearly equal to what it originally was, but this I think never is the caſe; the firſt and loweſt degree is, when there are any certain viſible remains or veſtiges, though not very large; and the ſecond and third are the intermediate degrees, as they approach nearer to the higheſt or loweſt. But in the ſtone wall I call that the fourth degree, where any of the original regular courſes are remaining, and uſually name the number of courſes. Where the original ſtones remain upon the ſpot, though not in their regular order, I call it the third degree; where the rubbiſh is high and diſtinct, though covered with earth, or grown over with graſs, I call it the ſecond; and the firſt is where there are any remaining veſtiges of the wall though faint and obſcure.

" Severus's wall has very manifeſtly terminated in a ſquare fort or ſtation, above a furlong to the eaſt of the manſion called COUSINS'S HOUSE. The ruins of a Roman ſtation and town at this place are ſtill very diſcernible; though it has all been ploughed, and is now a very rich meadow. The ſtones and rubbiſh of the buildings are levelled, and covered with earth and graſs; but yet the ramparts of the fort may be diſtinctly traced out, both they and the ditch being viſible, at leaſt in one degree, almoſt quite round. There are very evident remains of two turrets at the weſtern and eaſtern entries to the ſtation, and of another at the ſouth-weſt corner. The weſt entry has been cloſe to the wall, and the eaſtern one directly oppoſite to it. The fort has been about 140 yards, or perhaps ſix chains, ſquare, and ſo the contents of it above three acres and an half. About ſixty yards of the weſtern and eaſtern ſides lie without, or to the north of the line of the wall, and 80 within it; ſo that the wall falls upon the ſides of the ſtation, not far from the middle of them. The ſouth rampart of this fort is about three quarters of a furlong from the river ſide, and runs along the brow of the hill, or at the head of a conſiderable deſcent from thence to the river. There have been ruins of buildings on this part, and to the ſouth-weſt of the fort; but they are now ſo levelled and covered, that little evidence appears above ground; yet the ſtones and remains of rubbiſh are eaſily diſcovered when the ſurface is any where removed: and ſome of theſe inequalities in the ſurface, which uſually ariſe from ruins, yet remain, and may eaſily be perceived to be hillocks of ſtones or rubbiſh. Mr. Gordon ſuppoſes that the wall itſelf forms almoſt a right angle, and then is continued down to the ſide of the river[m]. But it is the weſtern rampart of the ſtation which makes that angle with the wall. Nor does this rampart reach to the river, though 'tis likely the town, or buildings without the fort, may have extended ſo far. On the north ſide of the ſtation there are ſome crooked riſings and ſettlings of the ground, which at firſt view appeared to me not unlike a round fort or tower, projecting from the ſtation with a triple rampart and ditch. The two cloſes in which the Roman town and ſtation have ſtood, are called *Well-lawes*, perhaps it has been Wall-lawes; there being other inſtances wherein the names *well* and *wall* have been changed the one for the other. If the name *lawes* be owing

1. SEGEDVNVM.

[i] Horſley, p. 118—123. [k] Ib. 127. [l] Ib. 130. 134. [m] Itin. Septent. p. 70.

to

to the riſing ground only, the termination *lawes* or *lowes*, which ſignifies hills, ſo far correſponds to the Roman name *Segedunum:* but as there are yet two diſtinct *tumuli* remaining near the Beehouſes, and not far from theſe cloſes, I rather think that from theſe and a ſuppoſition that the ruins of the ſtation and buildings about it were of the ſame nature, theſe cloſes may have borrowed this name; a *lawe* or *lowe* being one of thoſe names by which ſuch tumuli are frequently expreſſed[n]. There is one remarkable ruinous heap in the ſouth-weſt corner of the weſtern cloſe, which is ſuppoſed to have been an antient building, perhaps a temple; though it might be miſtaken for a tumulus. There are ſome inſcriptions and other Roman ſtones with an altar now at Couſins's houſe, which muſt have belonged to this ſtation, or to this end of the wall.

"The wall having left the ſtation paſſes on to a ſtile in the hedge which incloſes the more weſterly Well-lawe; and is for this ſpace (near an hundred and fifty yards) in the ſecond degree, the ditch only in the firſt. At the ſtile it makes a very ſmall turn, ſtill keeping in the main towards the weſt, though inclining a little to the ſouth. It paſſes through the outer court of Couſins's houſe, and on the north ſide of the manſion itſelf; the wall at this part being only in the firſt degree, though the ditch be in the ſecond. The wall and ditch in the ſame ſtate paſs cloſe by the Beehouſes on the north ſide.

"A little weſt of theſe Beehouſes has been a *caſtellum*, the foundation and remains of which are very viſible. It is 22 yards or 66 feet ſquare, which appears to have been the ſtated meaſure of all theſe caſtella. This, which is the firſt of them on the eaſt ſide, is about three furlongs diſtant from the end of the wall; and has been, like all the reſt, built on or cloſe to the wall, but wholly within it, or on the ſouth ſide. From hence the wall paſſes by *Walker* or *Wall-kier* to *Byker* hill, both it and the ditch being for this ſpace in the ſecond degree, and keeping all the way within the incloſures. *Walker*, no doubt, has its name from the wall, and perhaps from the word *kier*, which in the preſent highland tongue (as I remember) ſignifies a town, as *caër* does in the Britiſh.

"Between Walker and Byker hill, upon an eaſy aſcent, are the viſible remains of another caſtellum, of the common ſtated dimenſions. The diſtance between this and the laſt is about an Engliſh meaſured mile and half a furlong, which is ſomewhat more than the uſual diſtance. From Byker hill the wall deſcends towards *Ewſburn*, being in the firſt, and the ditch moſtly in the ſecond degree. As the wall goes down this deſcent, it keeps within the fence on the ſouth ſide of the highway, which ſeems ſometimes to have been repaired with the ſtones of it.

"At the head of Ewſburn[o] bank, that is the bank on the eaſt ſide of the village, is the viſible foundation of another *caſtellum*, conveniently ſituated for proſpect as well as the laſt. And the diſtance between theſe two is exactly the ſame as before. There are alſo in this part of the track of the wall (I mean from the end of it to Ewſburn) ſome ruinous heaps, which may probably have been the remains of ſome of the ſmaller exploratory turrets, that have been placed all the way upon the wall. But theſe ruins are ſcarce diſtinct enough to be relied on.

"From Ewſburn to the *Red barns* the wall is ſcarce to be diſcerned; it paſſes through the encloſure, cloſe by the hedge on the ſouth ſide of the highway. The ſtony part of the highway itſelf between the mill and the Red-barns can't have been the wall; becauſe this is on the north of the ditch, which is viſible in one degree or more. Theſe ſtones may have been taken from the wall to repair the road. The wall ſeems to have paſſed through the manſion houſe of the Red-barns, between the court and the garden. The ditch is viſible in the firſt degree or ſecond to the weſt of the Red barns, not far from the walls of *Newcaſtle*, bearing full upon the caſtle there, and *Pandon-gate* in the way to it. But this is the laſt appearance of any part of the work on the eaſt ſide of this town.

"I could no where from the end of the wall to Newcaſtle diſcern any certain veſtiges of the military way. Near the *Red-barns*, and upon the deſcent from Byker hill to Ewſburn, I ſaw the track along which I believed it had gone; but the appearance is ſo very faint and obſcure, that I lay no great ſtreſs upon my conjecture; nor ſhould I have obſerved it, had I not known before, that it muſt have been thereabouts.

"As for Hadrian's vallum, I could no where in all this ſpace diſcern the leaſt trace of it or of any thing belonging to it; nor did I ever hear of any traditionary account of its having been here.

"The diſtance from the ſtation at the end of the wall to St. Nicholas's church in Newcaſtle is exactly three meaſured miles and five furlongs. And in this ſpace there are three *caſtella*, all viſible; that which ſhould have been next in courſe, is loſt in the ſtation at NEWCASTLE.

"No appearance of either of the walls can be expected, as far as the buildings of this great town extend; but as ſoon as they are well ended, ſome faint veſtiges of both, or of what has belonged to them, begin to ſhew themſelves. For juſt at the end of the houſes without *Weſtgate*, and on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet or highway, what I take to be Hadrian's ditch is for a ſhort ſpace pretty viſible; and I believe the raiſed foot-way there has been upon the north *agger*. For a little ſpace again every thing relating to Hadrian's vallum does quite diſappear, till near the *quarry houſe* ſome faint marks of the ditch, and north *agger*, begin to appear, but chiefly of the latter. And this ſtate of the *vallum* extends to *Benwel* fort. 2. PONS AELII.

"As to Severus's wall, little or nothing relating to it can be diſcovered between the town and the quarry houſe. There ſeemed to me, at firſt ſight, to be ſome viſible remains both of the wall and ditch, in a ſmall field near the quarry houſe, between it and the town, and on the north ſide of the highway which comes from Weſtgate. But upon examining them more narrowly, they appeared not ſo diſtinct as I imagined.

[n] The field, in which the ſtation at South Shields has ſtood, is called the *Lawe*. Formerly it went by the name of the *Burrough* meadow.

[o] This is a rivulet ſo called, the true name of which is perhaps *Ouſe-bourne*.

I imagined. A quarry, which has been wrought hereabouts, and from whence the houſe has its name, does very much perplex this affair. Yet I ſtill ſaw reaſon to believe, that the wall had paſſed through this field.

" I thought there were ſome viſible remains of a *caſtellum* juſt behind the quarry houſe, and the line of the wall appeared to go through the midſt of the houſe. And, as I think the walls converged a very little before, ſo Severus's wall has made a very ſmall turn hereabout, in order to come up to the north rampart of the ſtation at Newcaſtle, and to get to a ſufficient diſtance from Hadrian's *vallum*. The *caſtellum* at the quarry houſe is conveniently placed for proſpect, and is the only one that is viſible between Newcaſtle and the next ſtation. By the diſtance there ſhould have been another, but it is quite demoliſhed. From the quarry houſe to *Elſwick* windmill, Severus's wall is but in the firſt degree; but from hence to the fort on Benwel hill, the appearance of the ditch is frequently very diſtinct, and the track of the wall (which keeps much upon the high road) pretty certain.

" From the ſtation at Newcaſtle to Benwel hill is nearly two miles and a furlong, and no inſcriptions have been diſcovered in this ſpace; at leaſt none now remain, nor even the remembrance of any.

3. CONDERCVM. " Upon BENWEL hill are the plain remains of a Roman ſtation. And I make no doubt but that to the ſouth of it there have been, as uſual, ſome outbuildings, though now demoliſhed and levelled by the plough. The ſituation of it is high, and the proſpect conſiderable. The ramparts are large and diſtinct in the ſecond degree, but the ditch ſcarce to be diſcerned. Hadrian's *vallum* ſeems to have fallen in with the ſouth ſide of it, and Severus's wall ſtrikes upon the eaſt and weſt ſides, ſo as to leave three chains to the north and ſix to the ſouth. But there is no appearance of the wall and its ditch being continued through the fort, though Mr. Gordon has ſo repreſented it[p]. And at *Rutcheſter*, the next fort to this, where the wall alſo ſtrikes upon the ſide of the fort, both the wall and ditch are plainly diſcontinued. There are ſtones in the road that now croſſes this fort, but theſe ſeem only to have been taken out of the ruins to repair the highway. The inſcriptions found here will be mentioned in their proper place. Severus's wall and ditch in going down from hence to *Denton* continue much in the ſame ſtate as before. But Hadrian's work on this ſide begins to appear more conſpicuous. Both the walls paſs to the north of the hall and village of Benwel, which is not improbably thought to have its name from the northern word *ben*, ſignifying within, and *wel* for wall, as being ſeated within, or on the ſouth ſide of the wall. From Denton to the *Chapel houſes* both the walls and their ditches are almoſt all the way viſible and diſtinct, generally in the ſecond degree. Over againſt weſt *Denton hall* there ſeemed to be the viſible remains of a *caſtellum*; and ſomewhat like the ruins of a turret, not very far from it.

" Near the Chapel houſes, about a furlong ſouth from Severus's wall, and leſs from Hadrian's, are ſomewhat like the ruins of a rampart. It is called the *Caſtle ſteeds*, the name uſually given to thoſe *caſtella* that are regularly placed along Severus's wall. But this (beſides its being at ſome diſtance from the wall which the other never are) appears to have been of a quite different form and dimenſions. For it is about four chains long, with an interval in the middle, that looks like a gate, and ſo makes it appear very like the ſouth rampart of a ſmall fort. But if there have been ramparts on the other ſides, no traces of them appear at preſent. The proſpect here, eſpecially to the ſouth, is very conſiderable. Perhaps it has been an exploratory tower belonging to Hadrian's work, and prior to Severus's, and ſo neglected in his time. The uſual *caſtellum* belonging to Severus's wall is about a furlong weſt from the Chapel houſes, and viſible there; ſo that the other can neither be one of theſe, nor intended to ſupply the place of one. From the name Chapel houſes one would expect to find ſome ruinous chapel there; and I ſhould have ſuſpected theſe ruins to have been ſomewhat of that nature, if the name Caſtle-ſteeds had not determined againſt it.

" From Chapel houſes to *Walbottle*[q] both walls and ditches are pretty viſible, generally in the ſecond degree, and continue ſo to *Newburn deen*. But on the deſcent from the Chapel houſes to Walbottle, Hadrian's north *agger* becomes viſible in the ſecond or third degree, and holds ſo for the moſt part to Newburn-deen. Between Walbottle and this deen is a *caſtellum* ſtill very viſible. And from the deen to *Throcklow*, Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch are diſcernible, but not very large, in the firſt degree or more, and Severus's wall and ditch in the ſecond or more.

" Over againſt *Throcklow*, in a convenient high place, there ſeems to be the ruins of another *caſtellum*; but near the village the *vallum* is very obſcure. From Throcklow to *Heddon on the wall*, Severus's wall and ditch are very conſpicuous, each of them moſtly in the third degree, and Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch in the ſecond. The north *agger* is alſo diſcernible for part of the way, and near Heddon it is very conſiderable, being in the ſecond or third degree.

" Before we come to Heddon, there is on the north ſide of the wall another place of the ſame nature with that at Chapel houſes, and called likewiſe Caſtle-ſteeds. The remains are very confuſed, and as it is altogether on the north of the wall, and detached a little from it, I believe it has been ſomewhat of a *caſtellum* prior to the wall, and neglected after the building of it. The proſpect from this place is very good, which makes it the more likely to have been of the exploratory kind. However, there ſeems to have been an uſual *caſtellum* in Severus's wall, very near to theſe ruins; which is a farther proof that the other has not been uſed after the wall was erected. It ſeems to have been twice as large as one of Severus's *caſtella*, and yet not large enough for a ſtation.

[p] Itin. Sept. p. 71.

[q] If *botle* be a Saxon termination, ſignifying the ſame as *by*, *ham*, *ton*, &c. 'tis evident that Walbottle near Newburn is no more than Walltown, and that the ſtory about the battle there, ſuppoſed to occaſion the name, is pure imagination.

Three

Three ſides, the north, eaſt, and weſt, may be traced out, but the other is intirely levelled.

"Near Heddon on the wall, ſomewhat appeared like Severus's military way, pretty near to his wall. But I think it rather the ſtones and ruins of the wall, and that the military ways have here coincided, becauſe the north *agger* is ſo large, though in a ploughed field. Not far from this place, there have been ſome remarkable *tumuli*. The village Heddon lawes, which ſtands upon a hill, has no doubt had its name from ſuch tumuli. There is yet remaining one very great heap of ſtones, beſides other tumuli, and a remarkable one farther to the eaſt called *Dewly lawe*, with a ſmaller one near it. The whole hill is like the ruins of a quarry, but curious and worth the ſeeing. If regard be had to the diſtance of 12 miles from the ſea, Heddon on the wall would ſeem to be Bede's *villa ad murum*, and not either Wall's-end or Wall-town[r]. From Heddon to Rutcheſter both the walls and their ditches are diſtinct, moſtly in the ſecond or third degree. And a little before we come to Rutcheſter, Hadrian's north *agger* is diſtinct in about the ſecond degree. Here is another *caſtellum*, the remains of which are very viſible, and an oval fort (though I think not Roman) near it.

"In this ſpace there are ſix viſible *caſtella* in a ſeries without interruption, and the conſtant exact meaſure between them is ſix furlongs and three quarters; and the whole diſtance between the two ſtations, ſix meaſured miles and three quarters. The two caſtella that have been next the fort at Benwel hill, have no viſible remains.

4. VINDOBALA. "At the fort of RUTCHESTER, Severus's wall runs upon the middle of the eaſt rampart, but is not continued through the ſtation; whereas Hadrian's ſeems to have gone a chain or two to the ſouth of it. This fort has been very conſiderable, as the ruins of it at preſent are very remarkable. On the north ſide there have been ſix turrets, one at each corner, one on each ſide the gate, and one between each corner, and thoſe adjoining to the gate. On the eaſt and weſt ſides there is alſo a tower between the gate and the angle, in that part of the fort that is on the north of the wall; but 'tis doubtful whether there has been the ſame number of towers in that part that lies within the wall. At preſent, however, they are not ſo diſtinct. The ramparts of this fort are ſtill very viſible, being in the ſecond degree or more on every ſide. The ditch is but faint, and ſcarce diſcernible on the eaſt ſide, being levelled in the highway. On the other three ſides it is viſible. The ruins within the fort plainly appear, and the entries into it may be diſtinguiſhed. If there has been a town without, which there can ſcarce be any doubt of, it has been as uſual on the ſouth, where the village of Rutcheſter now ſtands, and covers its ruins.

"For all this ſpace from the very beginning both the walls have kept much upon the high grounds, ſo as there is generally a large proſpect, but oftener towards the ſouth than the north, eſpecially with reſpect to Hadrian's *vallum*, where one would imagine the ſouthern proſpect has been chiefly conſulted. Hadrian's *vallum* often leaves a riſing ground to the north, which Severus's wall has all along guarded againſt; no doubt to prevent the enemies having any advantage from thence, in caſe of an aſſault. Accordingly I obſerve here, that whilſt Hadrian's vallum goes on for a great way in nearly a ſtraight line, Severus's wall winds and turns a little to fetch in the eminences at *High-ſeat* and *Harlow* hill, which will be beſt underſtood by inſpecting the map.

"From Rutcheſter to Harlow hill Hadrian's vallum and ditch are for the moſt part obſcure; though both theſe, and the north *agger* too, are viſible in the ſecond degree for ſome part of this ſpace. Severus's wall and ditch almoſt all the way are in the ſecond and third degree, and ſometimes the fourth. Between Rutcheſter and Harlow hill two of the ſquare *caſtella* are very viſible.

"The breaks in the north *agger*, which are remarkable both here and in ſeveral other parts, deſerve to be conſidered. They look like gaps made for carriages; but whether they are really for this purpoſe, or whether ſtones have been wrought out of it for paving Severus's military way, or whether they are only accidental, I ſhall not pretend to determine. They are oft very numerous, continued for a good ſpace, and within thirty or forty yards (ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs) one of another.

"To the north-weſt of Rutcheſter is a place called *Whitcheſter*, ſometimes *Outcheſter*; in Camden it is called old *Winchester*, or *Vindolana*; and there are ſaid to be ſome remains of a fort here, but all this ſeems to be a miſtake. There is ſomewhat like the remains of an earthen rampart on one ſide, which added to the name may make it probable, that here have been the *caſtra æſtiva* of the garriſon at Vindolana or Rutcheſter; for perhaps it has been called the *Outer Cheſters*. It lies without or on the north ſide of the wall.

"Between Whitcheſter and Harlow hill is a round hill with a trench about it, which ſeems to have been exploratory; and by the ſituation one would judge it to have been antient and Roman.

"The foundation of Severus's wall and the breadth of it are very diſtinct a little to the eaſt of Harlow hill, and meaſures about ſeven foot and four inches. I thought I ſaw hereabouts the ruins of two turrets; which, according to the ſcheme I have laid down, muſt have been the firſt and third eaſt from the caſtellum at Harlow hill. Here alſo the military way was lately very viſible (before the ground was ploughed up) pointing directly to the caſtellum. Hadrian's *vallum* juſt at Harlow hill is not to be diſcerned in any part of it, and Severus's wall too is in a great meaſure loſt in the village. But 'tis curious here to obſerve the paſſage of Hadrian's ditch through a limeſtone quarry; where though nothing is to be diſcerned in the ſurface, yet below it the exact dimenſions of the ditch may be taken; becauſe that part of the quarry through which the ditch has been carried on, is now filled up with earth only, ſo that the ſhape and meaſure here are very plain. It is made ſloping, the depth between eight and nine foot, and about 11 foot broad. At this

[r] Camden, p. 1055, Gibſon's Edit. and the Survey of Newcaſtle, p. 8.

place

place too I was told of a *caſtellum*, and was ſhewed the place where it had ſtood, and the foundation ſeems yet to appear. It has had a high ſituation and a large proſpect.

" A little weſt of Harlow hill Severus's military way begins to appear very plain, and ſeemed to meaſure here about 13 foot, being diſtant from the wall about three chains. And this is the firſt undoubted appearance of this military way, which now continues for a great length very conſpicuous, moſtly in the ſecond or third degree. There is no doubt but it has gone up to the *caſtellum* at Harlow hill; and where it firſt appears, which is but at a little diſtance from that, it ſeems to have come in a ſtraight line from it.

" From Harlow hill, or a little weſt of it, to *Halton ſheels*, all is for the moſt part very conſpicuous. At the uſual diſtance from Harlow hill a *caſtellum* is viſible, and about a furlong weſt from this the walls approach very near to each other, being not above a chain diſtant. Again at the uſual diſtance another *caſtellum* appears, but ſomewhat obſcure, and of an uncommon ſhape; two of the ſides being about double the uſual length, namely thoſe which lie eaſt and weſt; and the ſouth ſide of it reaches very near the north *agger*. Here Severus's military way ſeems to croſs the north *agger*, or rather runs upon it, there not being ſufficient room for it between this and the caſtellum. I believe this has been one of Hadrian's exploratory *caſtella*; but the north ſide of it falling in exactly with the line of Severus's wall, it has been uſed alſo as a *caſtellum* by him. Here Hadrian's *vallum*, ditch, and north *agger* continue in the ſecond and third degrees; and Severus's works moſtly in three degrees, the wall ſometimes in four, ſome of the original regular courſes appearing. Hadrian's north *agger* is viſible alſo ſome part of this way and afterwards very conſpicuous; ſo that I wonder Mr. Gordon ſhould intimate, that it did not appear till beyond *Walwick* or between that and *Carrawbruoh* [s].

" Severus's military way keeps upon the north *agger* for a while; afterwards it paſſes on the ſide of it without running upon the top. A little after it has paſſed by the *Wall-houſes*, it runs almoſt parallel both to the wall and the north *agger*, and within a few yards of the north *agger*; it paſſes alſo near the entries into the caſtella, but does not go up cloſe to them. There ſeemed to be ſomewhat like a pavement from the entry to the way; and 'tis highly probable that there has been one, though the diſtance between them is but about ten yards, and ſometimes leſs. The military way here is low, but the pavement regular. The north *agger* is high by intervals, but has great breaks in it, and is in the main ruinous; ſo that probably it required more pains and expence to level and prepare it for a pavement, than to lay the pavement quite new where they have done it. From hence every thing continues for the moſt part in the ſame ſtate, till we come to Halton cheſters; only Hadrian's north and ſouth *aggers* become obſcure for a ſmall ſpace eaſt of this ſtation.

" Before we come to Halton cheſters, ſomewhat appears that is pretty remarkable. Hadrian's *vallum* running full upon a little hill, turns at once round about the ſkirt of it, leaving the hill on the north, and thereby, one would think, rendering the vallum itſelf a weak defence at that part. The north *agger* goes cloſe to the ſouth ſide of this hill; ſo that they were alſo obliged to carry the vallum round the hill, in order to preſerve the paralleliſm. If the north *agger* was the old military way, and prior to the vallum, there was nothing improper in carrying it on the ſouth ſkirts of the hill; and then when the *vallum* came afterwards to be built (for a defence or place of retreat) they were under a kind of neceſſity to form it after this manner. Nor do I know how to account for this piece of management upon any other ſcheme than what I have already advanced. And if my ſuppoſition accounts for this conduct, this appearance does not a little confirm my ſcheme. Severus's military way keeps here alſo on the ſouth ſide of the hill, and cloſe to the north *agger*; but his wall paſſes over the north ſide of the hill, near the top of it; and the ditch is continued alſo on the north ſide of the hill, and appears very deep. Above a mile ſouth-eaſt from Halton ſheels is *Shildon* hill, where there is a large entrenchment of an oval figure. This, if Roman, may have ſerved for exploration, or the *caſtra æſtiva* for the ſtation at Halton cheſters. It is upon the top of the hill, the ſhape of which may have occaſioned the oval figure of the encampment.

From Rutcheſter to Halton cheſters is a little more than ſeven meaſured miles. There are nine *caſtella* between theſe two ſtations, and all of them viſible, the interval between every two of them being near upon ſix furlongs and a half. And it is remarkable, that as the interval between theſe two ſtations is the greateſt of any upon the whole line of the wall; ſo the intervals between the *caſtella* are rather the leaſt of any, except in one ſingle inſtance, for which there will be a particular reaſon given afterwards.

" At HALTON CHESTERS (as I call it from its nearneſs to *Halton)* are the remains of a ſtation very diſtinct; though all our antiquaries have hitherto overlooked them. Perhaps the reaſon has been the irregularity of the figure; for the ruins both within and without are very conſiderable, and as apparent as moſt of the ſtations upon the wall. The broader part lies within the wall, and the leſs or narrower without it. The former they call the *Cheſters* or *Silver hill*, the other the *Cheſter cloſe*; ſo that both retain the name, which is a pretty ſure mark of a ſtation. And no doubt the name of Silver hill has been given to it upon account of the Roman coins found there, of which ſome have been found very lately. Perhaps the reaſon why that part without the line of the wall was not made ſo broad as that within, was, becauſe there is a deſcent or hollow ground joining to the weſt ſide of this part, ſo that the work could not be carried on any farther that way without much trouble and expence; though it muſt be owned the Romans don't uſually ſeem to have valued either the one or the other. Dr. Hun- 5. HYNNVM.

[s] Itin. Septent. p. 74.

ter,

ter, Mr. Smith, and others, take notice of ſome remains at *Portgate*, or near it. And in the new edition of Camden it is obſerved, that "there is at "*Portgate* a ſquare old tower ſtill ſtanding, and "great ruins of old buildings[t]." But this tower has nothing in it that is Roman, being of the ſame form with a multitude of others that are in the north, and of a much later date. And the ruins are not (that I know of) at Portgate, but at *Halton*, which is more than half a mile to the eaſt of it. Hadrian's *vallum* ſeems to have fallen in with the ſouth rampart of this fort, and Severus's wall with the north line of the inner part; but both it and the ditch are diſcontinued for the breadth of the narrower and outer part of the fort. There ſeems to have been an *aqueduct* to convey water to this ſtation, from a ſpring on the higher ground near *Watlingſtreet* gate. When I rode that way, I was ſhewn part of it by a countryman, who ſaid it was what the ſpeaking trumpet was lodged in; of which fiction ſome account has been given in the preceding chapter. The remaining ruins of the out-buildings are to the ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt of the fort. The rampart round the fort is in the ſecond degree, and the ditch in the firſt, though in ſome parts ſcarce diſcernible. Near Watling ſtreet gate (that is about a furlong to the eaſt of it) is a viſible *caſtellum*. And at Watling ſtreet gate there has been a ſquare *caſtellum* half within the wall and half without, in which reſpect it differs from the other *caſtella*. And the part without is more viſible and diſtinct than that which is within.

"From Halton to Watling ſtreet gate, and beyond it as far as Portgate, Severus's wall and ditch are in the third degree. But Hadrian's, paſſing through ploughed ground, can ſcarce be diſcerned, only the ditch is viſible in the firſt degree at the leaſt.

"After the walls have paſſed by Portgate (which is to the ſouth of them) the military way becomes again very viſible, paſſing near Hadrian's north *agger*, and going to another *caſtellum*, which is alſo very viſible; and after it has left this, it approaches again to Hadrian's north *agger*, and then coincides with it; after which the two continue united, till they come near the next *caſtellum*, and then Severus's military way leaves the other, and bends its courſe gradually towards the caſtellum. After it has paſſed this caſtellum, it inclines again to the north *agger* of Hadrian's work, and at the diſtance of about a furlong from the caſtellum falls in again with it, and ſo continues united with it, till it comes nigh the following *caſtellum*, which is near *St. Oſwald*. Here I ſuppoſe they have parted again for a little ſpace. But the military way is loſt in the village and incloſures from St. Oſwald to Walwick. Severus's military way appears very diſtinct for the ſmall ſpaces where it is ſeparated from the north *agger*; regularly paved, but not much raiſed above the level of the ground. When the two are united they make a military way, very beautiful and magnificent, almoſt all the way in the fourth degree. And the reſt both of Severus's and Hadrian's works are ample and conſpicuous all this way. As for the courſe of Severus's military way, and its coinciding with Hadrian's north *agger*, and going off from it again at every caſtellum; it ſeems very curious, and I wonder it has not been more obſerved. I ſhall have farther occaſion to take notice of the ſame appearance again a little after.

"From St. Oſwald to the river of *North Tine* ſome parts or appurtenances of the walls become more faint and obſcure, and ſome not viſible at all. But yet Severus's wall is in the ſecond degree, and the ditch in the third moſt of the way; and Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch in the ſecond.

"After the wall has croſſed the Tine, it comes up to another ſtation, which I have called Walwick cheſters. The diſtance between this and Halton cheſters is near five meaſured miles and a quarter, and in this interval there are five viſible *caſtella*, beſides one that muſt have ſtood near the river Tine, but is now entirely loſt. The conſtant diſtance between theſe *caſtella* ſeems to have been ſeven furlongs.

"At WALWICK CHESTERS Severus's wall falls upon the middle of the fort, and Hadrian's *vallum*, as uſual, falls in with the ſouth ſide of it. Severus's wall and ditch, being never continued through a ſtation are here, as in all the like caſes, ſupplied by the north rampart and ditch of the fort. The ramparts of this fort are in two degrees, and the ditch in one. The ruins of the out-buildings ſhew themſelves between the fort and the river. There has been a conſiderable bridge over the river juſt at the fort, the foundations of which are yet viſible. There are large ruins within the fort, the ſhape and whole dimenſions of which may be ſeen in the draught. This fort is uſually called *Eaſt Cheſters*; though I rather chuſe to call it Walwick Cheſters, from the neighbouring place. Camden ſays it was ſometimes called *Silchſter*, or at leaſt that Silcheſter was not far from it[u]. But I could not learn that either the fort itſelf, or any place near it, went by this name. I have been told that *Riecheſter* in *Riddeſdale* is ſometimes called ſo; and I know there is a place near that ſtation which they call the *Sills*, and a rivulet which they call *Sil-burn*; but this is at too great a diſtance. In the laſt edition of Camden[x] both *Great Cheſters* and *Little Cheſters* are mentioned as being hereabouts; whereas they are both of them ſeveral miles farther weſt. 6. CILVRNVM.

"From this ſtation a military way has gone directly to *Carrvoran*. It is very viſible for the greateſt part of the way. The courſe of it will be beſt known by inſpecting the maps. I take it to have terminated eaſtward at this ſtation; for the bridge over the river has been here, and the military way is very viſible as far as *Newburgh*, pointing towards the river and this ſtation. I obſerved what I took to be ſome remains of it near *Walwick grange*; and Dr. Hunter of Durham told me, that he had made the ſame obſervations ſome years ago. The ſepulchral ſtones now at Walwick grange, which were found between that place and the *Cheſters*, ſeem to be a farther confirmation of this; for ſuch monuments

[t] P. 1054. [u] P. 1081. [x] P. 1054.

were often erected near their military ways. I alſo think the ſame way, or another beginning at *Cambeck*, was continued to *Stanwicks*. This military way is like a ſtring to a bow, when the ſoldiers were to march directly from the ſtation of Walwick Cheſters, or from the bridge beſide it, to Little Cheſters, Great Cheſters, Carrvoran, or any of the ſtations more weſterly than theſe. If their march was *per lineam valli*, this way was by much a ſhorter rout, than to follow the courſe of the military way which attends Severus's wall. And if the north *agger* was the antient military way from ſtation to ſtation, and not ruined before this was laid; yet this is ſtill the ſhorter and better, if the march was not immediately from ſtation to ſtation, but from the bridge to any of the ſtations more weſterly than *Houſe-ſteeds*. Beſides that it is within, or on the ſouth ſide of Hadrian's *vallum*, and conſequently when they marched along this way, they might be better ſecured from a northern enemy before the wall of Severus was built. And 'tis curious to obſerve, how in time of leiſure and peace the ſoldiers were employed, and what works they performed, in order to facilitate their march when they ſhould be called out againſt the enemy. A little advantage by making the marching rout eaſier or ſhorter, upon ſuch an occaſion, was procured at the expence of great labour, when they were diſengaged from other affairs. And 'twas both a benefit to them, and a piece of good diſcipline to keep them employed in ſuch works. And that it was their cuſtom, where the way was longer than needed, to lay another ſhorter and ſtraighter, Dr. Plot has obſerved from Galen[z]. And 'tis plain that this way was deſigned for the uſe of the wall, and the ſtations upon it; for it leads to no other military way, but that which belongs to the walls: ſo that the ſtations upon this way, or between it and the wall, are rightly placed among the ſtations *per lineam valli*.

" There ſeems alſo a branch of a military way to have come from Watling ſtreet, ſouth of Raiſingham, to this ſtation, or to the bridge beſide it; of which there are ſome viſible remains, as well as of two or three *tumuli*, that are on the weſt ſide of it.

" From Walwick Cheſters to the village Walwick, Severus's wall and ditch are viſible in the ſecond and third degree. But Hadrian's *vallum* with what belongs to it is more obſcure. At the top of the aſcent, juſt at the village, there ſeems to be the foundation of a *caſtellum*, and it is both a proper ſituation, and at the uſual diſtance.

" From hence all the way to Carrawbrugh both the walls and their ditches are very conſpicuous, and moſt part of the way ſeveral regular courſes of the original facing ſtones are viſible in Severus's wall. The two walls ſtill keep pretty cloſe together, and nearly parallel one to the other. Taking all the works together, they are no where in the whole track more conſpicuous and magnificent than they are here, at leaſt for ſo long a ſpace.

" I am much of opinion, that the military way of Severus, and the north *agger* of Hadrian, have oft coincided, where neither of them are now to be ſeen. And this probably has been the caſe in aſcending the hill to Walwick. However Severus's military way, which ſeems plainly to have come off from the caſtellum at Walwick, inclines a little to Hadrian's north *agger*, and thus converging gradually for a little ſpace, they again coincide and continue united for a long way very noble and grand, except where Severus's way goes off a little to reach the *caſtella*. A remarkable inſtance of this appears at a conſiderable turn the wall makes between *Towerty* and *Carrawbrugh*. This ſurprized me at firſt, till I plainly diſcovered the reaſon of it; that Severus's military way goes directly off to the *caſtellum*, and coming out from thence again with a gentle curvature, bends its courſe towards the north *agger*, and within ſix or ſeven chains runs upon it again. After this re-union it becomes larger and broader, and in every reſpect more grand and magnificent. This is a ſtrong proof both that Hadrian's work and north *agger* was prior to that of Severus's; and that the north *agger* was really a military way leading from ſtation to ſtation. But this will be beſt underſtood by a particular draught of this part of the wall, which I have added for that purpoſe. The walls keep near to one another for a long way, and the military way, ſeparated or united, is within a chain or two of the wall.

" Near Towertay there are five or ſix regular courſes of the facing ſtones of the wall. And a little weſt from thence are large remains of a *caſtellum*, detached about a yard from the wall, the reaſon of which is not very obvious.

" Hereabouts alſo there are for a ſmall ſpace heaps of rubbiſh lying on the north ſide of Hadrian's ditch, at a place where the ditch paſſes through ſome rocks; which looks as if ſtones had been wrought there for the uſe of the wall. There are alſo in this part of the north *agger* ſeveral breaks, as if they had been made for the paſſage of carriages, which I alſo obſerved in other parts. I remember not to have ſeen any ſuch in thoſe places, where the military ways are united. And here both the rubbiſh upon the north *agger*, and the breaches in it, are where Severus's military way leaves it to go off to a *caſtellum*.

" The diſtance between Walwick cheſters and Carrawbrugh fort is almoſt three meaſured miles and a quarter. And in this ſpace there are three viſible *caſtella*. The fourth has either been very near the ſtation at Carrawbrugh, or juſt fallen in with it. The intervals between theſe *caſtella* are ſeven furlongs.

" Hadrian's *vallum* ſeems to fall upon the middle of the fort at CARRAWBRUGH a little obliquely. And Severus's military way, which hitherto continues united with the north *agger*, appears to enter the eaſt gate of the fort, and go out at the weſt. This I ſuppoſe muſt be what Mr. Gordon means, when he ſays[a], " that Hadrian's ditch paſſes through the middle of the *area* of this fort." 'Tis an agreeable ſight to ſee how intire a great part of the ramparts of this fort ſtill continue, eſpecially on the eaſt ſide. And Severus's wall, which forms the

7. PROCOLITIA.

[z] Nat. Hiſt. Oxfordſhire, p. 328. § 26.

[a] Itin. Septent. p. 74.

north

north rampart, is in the third degree at the fort. The ditch is moſt viſible on the weſt, being in the ſecond degree; but on the other ſides it is not ſo much. Here too it may plainly be ſeen, that the corners of the forts were not ſtrictly angular, but turned off in a curve; excepting where Severus's wall makes the north rampart, for at thoſe angles the ſides of the fort ſeem to be rectilineal. The buildings without this fort have been chiefly on the weſt ſide, where about a year ago they diſcovered a well. It is a good ſpring, and the receptacle for the water is about ſeven foot ſquare within, and built on all ſides with hewn ſtone; the depth could not be known when I ſaw it, becauſe it was almoſt filled up with rubbiſh. There had alſo been a wall about it, or an houſe built over it, and ſome of the great ſtones belonging to it were yet lying there. The people called it a cold bath, and rightly judged it to be Roman. Carrawbrugh has its name from *Carraw* the neighbouring village, and *brugh* or *burgh*, which like cheſters makes part of the name of ſuch places. *Newbrugh* ſeems to be ſo called in contradiſtinction to this place, and perhaps the ſtones with which Newbrugh has at firſt been built, may have been brought from hence; for I ſee no appearance of its being Roman.

"From this fort to the village of Carraw, Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch are not very conſpicuous. But Severus's wall is in the ſecond degree or more, though the ditch is very obſcure. About half a mile ſouth-weſt from Carraw, upon a high ground, is a ſquare fort now called *Broom dikes*. It is as large as the fort at Carrawbrugh, and probably has been for exploration, or for the *æſtiva* of this fort. About half way between Carraw and *Threep-fell houſe* there ſeemed to be ſome veſtiges of the ſmaller military way, ſuppoſed to have gone cloſe by Severus's wall from turret to turret.

"Here I meaſured the breadth of the united military way, and found it to be eight yards, though the limits were ſomewhat uncertain. The height was about four foot: in ſome places it is much higher, and farther to the weſt nine foot or more. It was about eight yards diſtant from the ſide of Hadrian's ditch. There was about five yards diſtance between the ſouth *agger* and the *vallum*, the earth being much ſcattered; the *vallum* was about ſeven yards broad and five foot high, and the ſouth *agger* about two feet high and four yards broad. But as they are now fallen and ſpread, it is impoſſible to form an exact judgment from theſe meaſures concerning the original height and breadth. And in ſome places the ſouth *agger* is much higher, broader, and larger than the *vallum* itſelf.

"For about a mile the walls keep near to each other, and for that ſpace are themſelves and all their appurtenances very large and conſpicuous. Several courſes of the regular ſtones appear in Severus's wall, and the united military way is very pompous and grand. But after this the walls part, and take different courſes; though the military ways continue united for ſome ſpace after the walls begin to diverge. But near a *caſtellum* Severus's military way quits the other, and bends its courſe towards the caſtellum in an incloſed woody field about a quarter of a mile eaſt from the caſtellum which is next on the eaſt to *Shewen ſheel* houſes. After the parting of the military ways, and near half a mile eaſt of Shewen-ſheels, is a ſquare entrenchment between the two walls about 60 yards ſquare. This I think muſt alſo have belonged to Hadrian's *vallum*, and become uſeleſs when Severus's wall was built. The north *agger* continues after the ſeparation large and high, though neither ſo large or ſo broad as when the two were united. It is mixed with ſtones, and no regular pavement appears; whereas Severus's military way after this parting appears little raiſed, but regularly paved. Both of them have the manifeſt appearance of a military way after they are parted. The continued ſeparation of theſe two ways is owing to the great diſtance of the walls from one to another. For Hadrian's *vallum* keeps the low ground all the way, and for a good ſpace is in a narrow ground between two hills, whilſt Severus's runs along the very brink of the precipices, which in ſome places ſeem to have been made ſteeper by art, in order to render them more inacceſſible. For this reaſon Severus's wall is for this ſpace very crooked, whilſt Hadrian's in the main is pretty ſtraight. They have made no ditch to Severus's work when they had the advantage of a precipice, nor was there the leaſt occaſion for it. But in the hollow intervals between the rocks they have often drawn a ditch, and in theſe places uſually erected their *caſtella*.

"After their ſeparation Severus's military way accompanies the wall pretty cloſely, and is generally, for the whole ſpace that the walls continue ſo far parted, viſible and diſtinct. Yet the way does not follow every ſmaller winding of the wall upon the tops of the precipices; but generally takes a ſhorter courſe, and paſſes along the ſlope of the hill from caſtellum to caſtellum in the ſhorteſt and moſt convenient line that it can. This is very remarkable at the firſt great turn of the wall, after it enters upon the precipices; for which reaſon I have in the map repreſented the military way at that turn, as it paſſes from one caſtellum to another. The wall itſelf is almoſt all this way viſible in the ſecond or third degree, and ſometimes in the fourth, as near *Buiſy-gap*; which is an aperture or paſs between the hills ſo called, where there is an opportunity of croſſing the wall on horſeback. Thus it paſſes by Shewen-ſheel houſes, leaving Shewen-ſheel caſtle to the north. This, or ſomething elſe near it, is called a ſquare Roman caſtle in the new edition of Camden[b]; and Camden himſelf thought this was the ſtation of *Hunnum*. But I ſaw nothing that was Roman about it. The caſtle itſelf (now in ruins) and the motes beſide it are undoubtedly of a much later date. And I obſerved ſeveral trenches thereabouts; particularly a large and long one, which reaches from Buiſy-gap croſs the paſſes between the mountains. But theſe are all on the north ſide of the wall, and muſt certainly have been made in later times for ſecuring the neighbouring paſſes. Pro-

[b] P. 1054.

bably

bably they are no older than the times of our famous *Moſs troopers*, who might conveniently ſhelter themſelves among theſe hideous mountains and moſſes. I took the height of one of the rocks hereabouts, and found it to be about 40 yards perpendicular. But in other parts they are conſiderably higher. As ſuch ſteep rocks are a ſufficient fence of themſelves, I am inclined to think the wall has not in theſe parts had either ſtrength or thickneſs equal to what it has had in other parts. For the remains here are not ſo conſiderable, though it ſeems very improbable that any of the ſtones, eſpecially in ſome places, could have been removed. In the hollows between the rocks, beſides the addition of the ditch and a *caſtellum* here and there, the wall itſelf ſeems to have been ſtronger and thicker. Where there is a ſmall break of the precipice inward, the wall forms an internal angle fetching a compaſs. In other caſes it paſſes directly from one rock to another, and then is uſually continued down the ſide of the one and up the ſide of the other, except where the deſcent is almoſt perpendicular, in which caſe it is only carried cloſe to the ſide of the rock, beginning again at the top, which is all that was needful or practicable. Of this we have an inſtance juſt at *Haltwhiſtle-burn*. In its paſſage from one ſet of rocks to another, in the part I have been hitherto ſpeaking of, it forms the north rampart of the celebrated ſtation at Houſe-ſteeds.

" As for Hadrian's *vallum* and its appurtenances, they continue very fair and diſtinct almoſt all the way, both the *aggers*, *vallum*, and ditch, being moſtly in three degrees till they come near this ſtation, where they are ſomewhat obſcure. It makes a remarkable angle pointing ſouthward near a ſingle houſe called the *Kennel*, which is about a furlong ſouth from the vallum. And here the diſtance between the walls is very conſiderable, being five furlongs or thereabouts.

" The diſtance between Carrawbrugh and Houſeſteeds is ſomewhat more than four miles and five furlongs. All the *caſtella* between theſe two ſtations are very viſible, being five in number, but their diſtances are a little unequal. The two firſt intervals are juſt ſeven furlongs, but the next is only ſix, and the laſt no more in a right line, but if the compaſs the wall fetches be taken into the computation it will be ſeven. There is a turret near Buiſy-gap, the diſtance of which from the neareſt caſtellum is, I find, juſt one fifth of the whole interval between the *caſtella*. This falls in exactly with my ſcheme about the ſituation and diſtances of theſe turrets. It is alſo remarkable, that Severus's military way, coming off from the caſtellum next to this ſtation on the eaſt ſide of it, takes the low ground, and goes the neareſt way to the eaſt entry of the fort.

8. BORCOVICVS. " I cannot ſay, that Hadrian's *vallum* has made the ſouth rampart of this ſtation at HOUSE STEEDS, but I think it has paſſed it not much to the ſouth, and ſeems to have made a ſmall turn juſt at the brook in order to come near if not up to it. The ſouthern boundary of this ſtation is uncertain, though the other limits are diſtinct. The ditch about the ſtation is alſo flat and obſcure. Severus's wall makes the north rampart. From ſouth to north it is about five chains, and from eaſt to weſt about ſeven. The ramparts on three ſides are in two or three degrees, but are loſt on the other. The *area* of the moſt northerly part of the ſtation is nearly plain; but the ſouth part is more upon a deſcent than any other ſtation that I remember. I think the *prætorium* is viſible, and the ruins of a temple near it. The vaſt ruins of the Roman ſtation and town are truly wonderful, and a great number of inſcriptions and ſculptures have been found, and many yet remain, at this place. The town or out-buildings have ſtood upon a gentle declivity to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt of the ſtation, where there are ſtreets or ſomewhat that look like terraſſes. The beſt view of the walls, and the greateſt variety, is between Walwick and Houſe-ſteeds.

" From this ſtation there ſeems to have gone a military way to Little Cheſters, ſome faint veſtiges of which I thought I obſerved, but can't be certain. As ſuch a military way might be of ſervice for marching forces from one of theſe ſtations to the other; ſo it might alſo be farther uſeful for a more convenient paſſage from Houſe-ſteeds to Carrvoran, or to any other ſtations along the wall more weſterly. Near to this way, and to that part of Houſe-ſteeds where a temple is ſuppoſed to have ſtood, are ſome old wrought quarries, now grown over with graſs. But I ſcarce think they are old enough for the Romans to have got their ſtones from them.

" From Houſe-ſteeds Severus's wall runs immediately upon the precipices, and the military way attending it is very conſpicuous, particularly near the *Peel* and *Steel rigg*, and ſo they continue almoſt all the way to Haltwhiſtle-burn, not far from Great Cheſters. But as for Hadrian's *vallum*, as it keeps the low ground upon the ſkirt of the hill, and is at a good diſtance from Severus's wall; ſo for about a mile weſt of Houſe-ſteeds all belonging to it is very obſcure as far as *Bradley*, from whence to High ſheel the *vallum* is in the ſecond or third degree, and all the reſt in the firſt or ſecond.

" The diſtance between Houſe ſteeds and Little Cheſters is about a mile and three quarters. And the diſtance between Houſe-ſteeds and that part of the wall which is directly oppoſite to Little Cheſters, is about a mile and three furlongs. And in this ſpace there are two viſible *caſtella*, the interval between which ſeems to be juſt about ſix furlongs. This is the leaſt interval between any two *caſtella* upon the whole track of the wall. The reaſon of which may be the diſtance of the ſtation at Little Cheſters from the wall.

9. VINDOLANA. " LITTLE CHESTERS is ſouth from both the walls, but ſtands juſt by the military way, which I have already deſcribed, that paſſes directly from Walwick Cheſters to Carrvoran, which is very viſible for a conſiderable ſpace from this ſtation. So that this ſtation muſt be reckoned among thoſe which belong to the wall, it being in this rout, and the only military way which belongs to it, coming from the wall and returning to it. There are two or three forts more, as Carrvoran and Cambeck fort detached to the ſouth of the wall though none ſo far as this; yet this is not above half a mile from Hadrian's *vallum*. The people there call this

ſtation

ſtation Cheſters or the *Bowers*; but by others it is called Little Cheſters, to diſtinguiſh it from the next ſtation, that goes by the name of Great Cheſters; and it is in reality not only leſs than Great Cheſters, but than moſt of the other forts on the wall. It is only ſeven chains long from north to ſouth, and four broad from eaſt to weſt, and ſo does not contain three acres of ground. The ramparts are viſible quite round, and very large, being in the third degree; but the ditch only in the firſt. The town or out-buildings here have been chiefly to the weſt and ſouth-weſt of the fort; there being a ſmall brook to the ſouth-eaſt, and a deſcent from the ſtation to it. The *prætorium* may be diſtinguiſhed; and there ſeems to have been ſome towers at the corners of the fort, and perhaps too in the ſides of the ramparts. The ruins of one of theſe towers are ſtill very viſible. What Dr. Hunter has told us in the Philoſophical Tranſactions[c] deſerves notice. In the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia, this paſſage is quoted from him, but through miſtake referred to Houſe-ſteeds inſtead of Little Cheſters. The doctor's words are as follow:

"Some years ago, on the weſt ſide of this place, about "50 yards from the walls thereof, there was diſco- "vered under a heap of rubbiſh a ſquare room "ſtrongly vaulted above, and paved with large ſquare "ſtones ſet in lime; and under this a lower room, "whoſe roof was ſupported by rows of ſquare pillars "of about half a yard high. The upper room had "two niches like (and perhaps in the nature of) "chimneys on each ſide of every corner or ſquare, "which in all made the number ſixteen: the pave- "ment of this room, as alſo its roof, were tinged "with ſmoke. The ſtones uſed in vaulting the upper "room have been marked as our joiners do the deals "for chambers; thoſe I ſaw were numbered thus, "x. xi. xiii." This I take to be the place which they ſhewed me, but it was then filled up. It looks very like a *balneum*, with the *hypocauſtum* below it. And ſomewhat of this nature I ſaw at Lancheſter and Riſingham; at this latter place it was not far from the *prætorium*.

"Severus's wall, which keeps upon the precipices all the way, is almoſt at a mile's diſtance from this ſtation. And if this ſtation was prior to both the walls, there is an obvious reaſon why neither of the walls could come near it. For Severus's could not reach it without quitting the precipices entirely; and Hadrian's could not come up to it without croſſing ſome hills, which it always avoids, and quitting the plain low ground and the ſtraight way, which it always endeavours to keep.

"From that part which is over-againſt Little Cheſters, all the way to Haltwhiſtle-burn, Hadrian's *vallum*, ditch, and all its appurtenances, are pretty conſpicuous, eſpecially the ditch and north *agger*. And it is remarkable, that the *vallum*, to avoid a moraſs or peet-moſs, keeps the high ground ſouth of the moſs, ſo as that the flat moſſy ground lies between the two hills, on the brow or edge of which ſtand the walls. But from Haltwhiſtle-burn to Great Cheſters it goes through ſome ſofter ground, tilled and encloſed, and is not quite ſo large as before. Between the Steel rigg and the Peel there is a very remarkable turn in the military way attending Severus's wall; which ſeems to have been deſigned to carry it upon a ſlope, from one caſtellum to another. The way forms nearly a right angle pointing from the wall.

"Severus's wall deſcends at Haltwhiſtle-burn from the precipices for a ſmall ſpace, or rather the precipices fail here, and for above half a mile are not conſiderable.

"From this place to Great Cheſters Severus's ditch is very large in the third degree, and near the ſtation there are four or five courſes of ſtones in the wall. One thing which here deſerves to be remarked, is the conſiderable turn made by the wall, as it croſſes the rivulet, which has been manifeſtly formed with a deſign to bring up the wall to the fort of Great Cheſters, ſo as to fall in with the north rampart. For if the intent had only been to gain ſome advantage of the ground, or to bring it up again to the precipices beyond Great Cheſters, it would not have needed to turn either ſo ſharp or ſo ſoon.

"There are ſeveral *lawes*, *barrows*, or *tumuli*, near the military way, or the branches of it, which goes from Walwick Cheſters to Carrvoran, particularly near Houſe-ſteeds and the two Cheſters. There are four of theſe near the branch of the military way that goes off to Great Cheſters, and within ſight of the ſtation, which they call the *four lawes*.

"The diſtance between Little Cheſters and Great Cheſters is about three miles and three quarters, and here again all the *caſtella* are viſible, being four in number, beſides one more, which ſeems to have fallen in with the ſtation at Great Cheſters. The interval here again between the *caſtella* is ſeven furlongs.

"The fort at GREAT CHESTERS muſt be reckoned among the number of thoſe that have been well preſerved. The ramparts about it are in the third or fourth degree. Some part of the original ſtone wall is ſtanding at a good height. The ditch is alſo pretty viſible on all ſides but towards the eaſt, where it is ſomewhat flat. And on the weſt ſide there is a double *agger* and ditch. The ruins of the rampart on this ſide are very high. Several regular courſes of ſtone are to be ſeen in the middle of this ſide-rampart, where the ruins have been cleared out. The *prætorium* is very viſible being about 50 yards from eaſt to weſt, and 40 from north to ſouth. To this is joined another parallelogram at the eaſt end, of the ſame breadth with the *prætorium*, and 25 yards from eaſt to weſt. This I take to have been the *quæſtorium*. On the north ſide of the *prætorium* are large ruins of ſome conſiderable building, which probably has been a temple. On the ſouth ſide of the fort has been a regular entry. Part of the jambs and ſome other ſtones are remaining entire; which may ſhew for what purpoſe ſuch ſtones muſt have been, which are found in other Roman forts. A ſtone which looks like the threſhold is lying near the gate. Some pieces of an iron gate and hinges have been found in the ruins not long ago. From this gate there goes a paved

10. AESICA.

[c] N° 278.

military way to Hadrian's *vallum*, which is diſtant about 15 chains from this entry; which way is alſo continued till it joins the other military way, which I have often ſpoke of. The out-buildings are moſt conſiderable on the ſouth ſide, though there are alſo ſome on the eaſt. I was told of a croſs, ſtanding in a meadow ſouth from this fort; but when I came to it I ſaw it to be a Roman ſtone, and the remains of a large altar. There are vaſt ruins of buildings in this field, which, as uſual, has a gentle deſcent, and is open to the ſouth. It ſeems to be called *Great Cheſters* to diſtinguiſh it from the laſt ſtation, which bears the name of Little Cheſters; though it is not among the number of the largeſt forts, nor much greater than Little Cheſters.

"Before I take my leave of this ſtation, I would remark the good contrivance and uſefulneſs of this branch of a military way, that comes from the other principal one to this fort. I ſought for ſuch a branch at Carrawbrugh, but could not diſcover any, and it is plain that it could have been of no ſervice; for the ſhorteſt way from Walwick Cheſters to Carrawbrugh, or even to Houſe-ſteeds, is by the military way attending the wall. But if the march was to Great Cheſters, the other military way is plainer and ſhorter, and then the branch which comes off from thence to this ſtation ſtands in good ſtead.

"A little to the weſt of Great Cheſters, near a houſe called *Cock-mount-hill*, the wall begins again to aſcend the rocks. From Great Cheſters to this place the ditch is but faint, except for two or three chains, where it is diſtinct.

"The wall running along the tops of the rocks paſſes by *Waltown*, where there is a well and a Roman ſtone or two lying by it. They have a traditionary ſtory concerning this well, and the firſt Chriſtian king's being baptized there; which is too long to be inſerted in this place, but may be read in Camden[d].

"A little to the weſt of Waltown, and between that and Carrvoran, there is a part of the wall, which is in the greateſt perfection of any now remaining in the whole track. It is about three yards high, has about 14 regular courſes, and at one part 16, of the facing ſtones entire. The reaſon of its being ſo well preſerved at this part is, that the wall is here backed up with the earth and rocks on the ſouth or inner ſide; ſo that though it be three yards high on the north or outward ſide, yet within it is not much above the level of the ground. For a conſiderable ſpace the wall ſeems to have been faced up againſt the ground or rocks, and only to have been raiſed ſo far above the inner ground as to ſerve for a parapet; though even here it appears to have been of the uſual thickneſs. I make no doubt but this is the place referred to in Camden[e], where we are told that "within two furlongs of Carrvoran, on a pretty high hill, the wall "is ſtill ſtanding 15 foot in height, and nine in "breadth." Both theſe meaſures are certainly too large, and muſt have been taken by gueſs. And I am apt to think the height has been gueſſed at by the number of the facing ſtones that are ſtanding intire; which being probably reckoned 15 in number, a foot has been allowed to each courſe. Soon after this the wall reaches the end of the long ridge of rocks, which it had followed from beſide Shewen-ſheels, and paſſes by the ſtation at Carrvoran.

"As for Hadrian's *vallum*, it is viſible all the way from where we laſt left it, till it comes near Carrvoran. It paſſes near *Low-town*, juſt to the ſouth of it, and particularly the *vallum* or rampart on the ſouth brink of the ditch is here very viſible. I was told there were the ruins of ſome Roman works at Low-town; but upon viewing them, nothing like it appeared. They look ſomewhat like the houſes of moſs-troopers; which ſeems confirmed by what Camden ſays, "that he durſt venture no farther this way, "for fear of them[f]." He mentions Carrvoran on the one ſide, and Carraw on the other; ſo that the two Cheſters and the Houſe-ſteeds muſt have been the ſtations that he was afraid to viſit.

"The diſtance between Great Cheſters and Carrvoran is almoſt two miles and a quarter. In this ſpace there are three *caſtella*, and all of them viſible, the intervals in a right line being ſix furlongs; but if the turns of the wall be taken into the computation, they will then be about ſix and a half.

"The fort at CARRVORAN is placed about 12 or 13 chains to the ſouth of both the walls (which are here very near to each other) and has a peat moſs before it. This may both be the reaſon of the modern name, and why the walls approach no nearer to it. The ramparts round this fort are very conſpicuous, and alſo the ditch, both being in two or three degrees. And the buildings without the fort have been on the ſouth and weſt ſides, on the deſcent towards the river *Tippal*. This (as I hinted before) is one of the forts that is entirely within Hadrian's *vallum*; Little Cheſters, the fort at Cambeck water in Cumberland and Watch-croſs, are the others. II. MAGNA.

"The military way, called *Maiden way*, paſſes through this place, and, as is ſaid, goes to *Beaucaſtle*, which is about ſix miles from it. And the other military way, which comes from Walwick Cheſters, paſſes a little to the ſouth of this fort, or enters and terminates in the Roman town here. It is very viſible upon the moor ſouth-eaſt, and not far from Carrvoran.

"From Carrvoran or the head of the hill juſt over againſt it, down to Tippal water, both the walls and ditches are very conſpicuous. They leave *Thirlwel* caſtle to the north. Here, according to tradition, the Scots and Picts broke through the wall. But the caſtle might be ſo called from the paſſage of the river through the wall. Juſt beyond Tippal water and this caſtle Hadrian's *vallum* make a little turn, whereby the walls begin to diverge, and Hadrian's *vallum* becomes more obſcure. Farther weſt, at a houſe called the *Chapel*, which ſtands within a *caſtellum*, the walls are about five chains diſtant from one another. For about a quarter of a mile before, Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch, the ſouth and north *agger*, are all in the ſecond or third degree. But at the chapel all of them again begin to be obſcure. For the ſpace between the two rivers *Tippal* and *Poucherling*, Hadrian's work is moſtly in the ſecond degree, and from thence, except

[d] P. 1054. [e] P. 1070. [f] Ibid.

a little

a little here and there, continues obſcure to *Burdoſwald*. But near the chapel Severus's ditch is very large, being in the third or fourth degree, and the wall itſelf in the ſecond. The military way is alſo viſible in the firſt or ſecond degree. At *Foultown*, the way is loſt, but the wall and ditch continue in the ſecond degree. And Hadrian's north *agger* is here and there pretty large.

" Near the *Gap* the diſtance between the walls is about ſix chains. And not far from this, there is for a good ſpace ſomewhat like a vaſt *agger* on the north brink of Severus's ditch, but whether natural or artificial I know not. Juſt on the weſt ſide of *Poltroſs* water a *caſtellum* is viſible; and about two furlongs weſt from this caſtellum the walls are within a chain of each other, and continue ſo almoſt all the way till they croſs *Irthing* water near Burdoſwold. On the weſt ſide of the rivulet called Poltroſs, and near *Mumps hall*, Severus's ditch appears large and diſtinct, being detached about eight yards from the wall. I meaſured it about 30 foot wide at the top and 15 at the bottom, and its depth about 10.

" At *Willoford* on the eaſt ſide of the river the military way ſeemed to be ſouth of both walls, and at the head of the bank on the weſt ſide near Burdoſwold there ſeemed to be a military way on the north of them both, which was pretty viſible. If the appearance be not miſtaken, this is the only inſtance of Severus's military way running out from between the two walls in their whole track. I ſaw no remains of a bridge, either at Poltroſs or Irthing. The bank of the river Irthing on the weſt ſide, to which the wall points, is very ſteep and high, but it ſeems to have become more ſo of late years from the falling away of the ſandy bank. But the declivity on each ſide of the water muſt probably have been always conſiderable; becauſe the military way here fetches a compaſs and goes ſloping down the one ſide and up the other.

" From Carrvoran to Burdoſwald is juſt two miles and three quarters. And in this ſpace are three viſible *caſtella*, the intervals equal, and juſt ſix furlongs and a half.

12. AMBOGLANNA.

" The fort of BURDOSWALD ſtands upon a large plain, at the head of a ſteep deſcent towards the river, having the out buildings chiefly on the ſouth-eaſt. Severus's wall (which before it reaches the fort is in the third degree, though the ditch be only in the ſecond at the moſt) forms the north rampart of this ſtation; and Hadrian's *vallum*, which is loſt near the fort, muſt have fallen in with the ſouthern. The foundations of the houſes within this fort are very viſible. I meaſured the thickneſs of their walls, and found them to be about 28 inches, and the diſtance or breadth of the paſſage between the rows of houſes or barracks to be no more than 32 inches. The ramparts about the fort are in the third degree, and the ditch in the ſecond, excepting on the north ſide, where it is not ſo much. The foundation of the weſt rampart is diſtinct, and meaſured about five foot. There are regular entries viſible on the north and ſouth ſides, oppoſite one to another, as alſo faint appearances of entries on the eaſt and weſt. In the northern part of the ſtation there ſeem to be the remains of a temple. The turrets in the ſouth rampart on each ſide the gate are ſtill very viſible; and over-againſt the entry are the ruins of the *prætorium*, on which a houſe or two ſtand at preſent.

" From this fort weſtward for about a mile, Severus's wall ſhews itſelf between two and three degrees; but Hadrian's *vallum* is obſcure at firſt, though afterwards, at a diſtance, both it and the ditch appear in the ſecond degree. Over-againſt a houſe called *Migham-foot*, the walls are about ten chains diſtant. From *High houſe* to *Walbours* they are very large and conſpicuous; Severus's wall in the third or fourth degree, and the ditch in the ſecond, and the military way very viſible in the ſecond or third degree at the leaſt. The *vallum* looks like a military way, though this ſeems to be occaſioned by its being the publick road at preſent; for 'tis very broad but low. There is a viſible *caſtellum* here, to which Severus's military way (as uſual) goes up; and perhaps this has led Mr. Gordon to ſay, that the " walls touch one another[g]." From hence to a place called the *Banks* the walls are diſtant about three or four chains, Severus's continuing in three or four degrees. At a houſe belonging to one Mr. Bell we diſcovered the foundation of a *caſtellum*.

" A little weſt of the brook called *Banks-burn*, at a houſe called *Hare-hill*, is the higheſt part of the wall that is any where now to be met with; but the facing ſtones are removed. We meaſured three yards and an half from the ground, and no doubt half a yard more is covered at the bottom by the rubbiſh; ſo that probably it ſtands here at its full original height. Here has been a *caſtellum*, the proſpect from hence being very good. The foundations of the caſtellum may be diſcerned, though there has been an houſe within it, the end of which has ſtood againſt the wall, and probably been the occaſion of its being preſerved at ſuch a height. The walls here are about five chains diſtant, diverging ſo as farther weſt to run to a conſiderable diſtance from one another. And here Severus's wall and ditch are in the third degree; but Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch are almoſt flat, though the north *agger* for a good ſpace is in the third degree. And near *Birch-ſhaw* the walls are diſtant about eight chains from each other. Hadrian's *vallum* avoids the hill, whilſt Severus's wall fetches a compaſs and paſſes over the top of it. Near a place called *Garth-ſide*, about a quarter of a mile weſt of *Randylands*, the walls come within two or three chains of each other. And for this ſpace, Severus's wall and ditch are in the ſecond and third degree. Hadrian's ditch is in the ſecond degree, but the reſt of the work is not very viſible, the ground being ploughed and incloſed. From *Howgill* weſtward Hadrian's *vallum* is in the ſecond degree, the north *agger* and ditch in the firſt; but a little after they become very obſcure. And from the ſame place Severus's wall and ditch are in about two degrees. The diſtance between the walls near Howgill is about three chains, diverging a little. At the water of *King* they are about five chains diſtant, from whence to the village of Waltown Severus's wall is a little obſcure. At Waltown all relating to both the walls is obſcure. But at this place there

[g] Itin. Septent. p. 80.

ſeems

ſeems to have been ſome fortification or encampment. One ſide of the ſquare is yet very viſible, and the ramparts pretty large about 80 yards long. Somewhat alſo like a ſmaller rampart may be ſeen in the middle of the ditch, and ſomething like a covered way beyond it, reſembling the double or triple ditch and rampart with which ſome forts are encompaſſed, but leſs than uſual. There ſeems to have been nothing of ſtone about it, nor any ruins of ſtone buildings within. It is pretty high ground and dry. Perhaps it has been a ſummer encampment or exploratory fort for the garriſon at Cambeck, if it be a Roman work, of which I can't be certain. The wall after this paſſes by a few houſes called *Sandy-ſykes*, and ſo on to Cambeck fort. And from Sandy-ſykes to this fort Severus's wall is in two degrees, the ditch not being ſo much; but Hadrian's can ſcarce be diſcerned.

" The diſtance between the forts of Burdoſwold and Cambeck is about ſix miles and a quarter. And in this ſpace there have been ſeven *caſtella*, which are all yet to be diſcerned. The intervals between theſe ſeven *caſtella* are equal, and juſt ſeven furlongs each.

13. PETRIANA. " CAMBECK fort, uſually called Caſtle-ſteeds, is all grown over with wood, yet the boundaries of it may be traced out. It ſeems to have been about ſix chains ſquare. It is detached to the ſouth about 12 chains from the wall.

" From this fort for about a mile Hadrian's *vallum* is ſcarce any where to be diſtinctly obſerved. And a little to the eaſt of Cambeck hill Severus's wall is obſcure, being in plowed ground, though juſt before it was pretty viſible. And from Cambeck hill to *Irthing new town* the wall and ditch are in about the ſecond degree; and continue ſo to the part over againſt *Comeranton*. Hadrian's vallum is here diſtant about three chains, and both it and the ditch appear in the ſecond degree. But from hence to *Old wall* it is almoſt quite loſt (though Severus's wall be for this ſpace in the ſecond degree and the ditch in the third) being all grown over with hazle and thorn. At Old wall the diſtance between the walls about 10 chains. At which place and beyond it Hadrian's work is pretty viſible, eſpecially the ditch and north *agger*. From Old wall to *Bleatern* the wall and ditch of Severus are both very conſpicuous, the former in the ſecond degree, the latter in the third. Here alſo the wall is covered with buſhes of hazle and thorn. And between Old wall and Bleatern is a place called the Houſe-ſteeds, where, about ſeven years ago, was found an altar, that is now at *Scaleby*, but has no viſible inſcription upon it.

" The diſtance between Cambeck fort and *Watchcroſs* is about three miles, and has three viſible *caſtella* in it, beſides one more which was diſcernible ſome years ago, but is now quite ruined. The intervals are juſt ſeven furlongs.

14. ABALLABA. " A little detached from the walls to the ſouth is a Roman fort of about four chains and a half ſquare, called WATCHCROSS; and, as I was aſſured by the country people, and have had it ſince farther confirmed, a military way has gone near it, or between it and the military way belonging to the wall; for they often plow up paving ſtones here, and think part of the highway to Brampton to be upon it. This is the leaſt ſtation in the line of the wall, and is as much plundered of its ſtones as that at *Brugh* or *Drumbrugh*. However the ramparts and ditches are very fair and viſible. It is about half a mile from Bleatern. The military way, which I juſt now mentioned, has gone from Cambeck or Carrvoran to *Stanwicks*, like a ſtring to a bow. And ſo Watchcroſs ſtands here in much the ſame manner as Little Cheſters does in Northumberland. Near Bleatern the wall runs through moſſy ground, and the foundation here has been made with piles of wood. Hadrian's *vallum* goes round this bad ground, and runs at ten chains diſtance from Severus's wall.

" From Bleatern to *Wall head* Severus's wall and ditch continue viſible in about the ſecond degree at leaſt. But from thence to *Walby* the wall is very obſcure, though the ditch continues viſible. The moſt weſterly houſes at Wall-head ſtand upon a piece of ground called *Hen moſs brow*; and about thirty years ago was found here a remarkable ſtone, which by the accounts of it ſeems to have been a Roman threſhold. The ſtone was removed from this place to Croſsby, but I know not what is now become of it. Walby ſtands juſt upon the wall, which is loſt in the village. Some have thought there was the appearance of a ſtation on the north ſide of this village. The country people ſay they ſeveral times turn up lime and ſtones with the plow. But the ground is wet, and not very fit for a ſtation; and the lime and ſtones, which are ploughed up, may have belonged to the wall itſelf, or a caſtellum, which probably has been at this place. From hence to *Draw-dikes* all is obſcure, though ſome appearance of the ditch may ſtill be diſcovered. For about ten chains not far from *Brunſtick-mills*, the track of the walls is more plain and diſtinct, and there is a faint appearance of the ditch. But for about ten chains or a furlong near to *Tarrabay*, either the wall or ditch or both are viſible in the ſecond or third degree. From Tarraby to *Wall-knowe* both the wall and ditch may be traced out, eſpecially the ditch, but neither are for any ſpace very large or diſtinct; and they are leſs ſo from Wall-knowe to Stanwicks, being there in arable grounds.

" From Watchcroſs to Stanwicks is more than five miles, and but two *caſtella* are viſible in all this ſpace, the one of which does not immediately ſucceed the other; for it is certain by the diſtance, that there muſt have been three more between theſe two, which are the firſt and laſt in this ſpace.

15. CONGAVATA. " STANWICKS, according to ſome, ſignifies the ſame as *Stane wegges*, that is, a place upon the ſtones, or a ſtoney way [h]. Here the perſon where I lodged told me that the wall had paſſed through his garden; and that they hit upon it, and got ſtones from thence when they dug and encloſed his garden. The ditch, therefore, which appears ſo diſtinctly to the weſt of the village, between it and the river Eden, and which ſeems to lie pretty much in a line with this garden and the track of the wall, muſt, I think, be Severus's. And then it is highly probably that Severus's wall has formed the north rampart of the

[h] Camden, p. 1026, 1027. Perhaps the laſt part of the name may be derived from *wick*, a town. See before, p. 446. 448.

ſtation

ſtation here, as it has generally done with reſpect to the other ſtations upon the wall. This ſituation will ſuit exactly well with thoſe rules which the Romans obſerved in building theſe ſtations. For here is a plain area for the ſtation, and a gentle deſcent to the ſouth, and towards the river, for the out-buildings. And by all accounts, and the uſual evidences, it is upon this deſcent, and chiefly to the ſouth-eaſt, that the Roman buildings have ſtood. Abundance of ſtones have been lately dug up in this part. I was told of ſome, which by the deſcription of them reſembled the ſtones of an aqueduct. The ruins of the wall are very viſible to the brink of the precipice, over which it ſeems to have paſſed in going down to the river, juſt as at Burdoſwold. But doubtleſs both theſe precipices have been made more ſteep, ſince the building of the wall, by the falling away of the bank. It is not unlikely (as ſome have thought) that the river Eden has formerly run near the north ſide of Carliſle caſtle, and joined the river Caudey near the north-weſt corner. However, I think it evident, that there muſt have been ſome alteration in the courſe of the river ſince the time of the Romans. And I believe the wall has been carried forward pretty directly from the height on one ſide of the river to the oppoſite height on the other. We are told in Camden, "that the wall paſſed the "river over-againſt the caſtle, where in the very "channel the remains of it (namely the great ſtones) "appear to this day[i]."

"On the weſt ſide of *Eden* the walls are moſtly obſcure. At a part between Grinſdale on the one ſide, and Newton on the other, Severus's wall is very viſible, and Hadrian's may be diſcovered about a furlong to the ſouth of it. And a little to the eaſt of Kirkanders the veſtiges are clear. Between Wormanby and Brugh the track of the walls is alſo viſible, and they come within a chain or two of each other. But excepting the ditch at the weſt end of Brugh, Hadrian's vallum appears no more after this with plainneſs and certainty. And Severus's wall in the general is for ſeveral miles very obſcure, and much levelled. The people hereabout have no ſtone quarries for building, ſo that they ſpare no pains in digging for ſtones, wherever they have any proſpect of finding them, upon which account the wall and ſtations have been ſufficiently plundered. The ditches are here the moſt viſible part of the works, and are very diſcernible in going up to Beaumont. At the entrance into Wormanby I apprehended I ſaw ſomething like a military way, that ſeemed to be continued to Brugh on the ſouth ſide of the wall, but I am doubtful of this.

"The diſtance between Stanwicks and Brugh is about four meaſured miles and a half, and in all this ſpace we have not one viſible caſtellum; but allowing the uſual interval between them, there muſt have been five; for by carrying on the computation thus, the next viſible caſtellum comes juſt in the proper place.

16. AXELODVNVM. "The name of BRUGH leads one to think of a ſtation there. And when I was upon the ſpot I ſaw and heard of ſuch other evidences as leave no room for doubt. The ſtation has been a little to the eaſt of the church, near what they called the old caſtle, where there are the manifeſt remains of its ramparts. On the weſt ſide theſe remains are moſt diſtinct, being about ſix chains in length. And Severus's wall ſeems to have formed the north rampart of the ſtation. I was aſſured by the perſon to whom the field belonged, that ſtones were often ploughed up in it, and lime with the ſtones. Urns have alſo frequently been found here. I ſaw, beſides an imperfect inſcription, two Roman altars lying at a door in the town, but neither ſculptures nor inſcriptions are now viſible upon them. I ſaw alſo a large ſtone coffin ſtanding in the church yard, which has been dug up hereabouts not long ago. If, beſides all this, we conſider the diſtance from the laſt ſtation at Stanwicks, I think it can admit of no doubt but there muſt have been a ſtation here, though moſt of its ramparts are now levelled, the field having been in tillage many years. I ſhall only farther add, that it was very proper to have a ſtation at each end of the marſh, which, if the water flowed as high as ſome believe, would at that time make a kind of bay; and then the ſtation here, and the next at Drumbrugh caſtle, would be the more neceſſary. The walls are loſt near the village, which is a mile in length; yet by pretty certain accounts it appears, that Severus's wall has paſſed on the north ſide of the town. I take it, that about a quarter of a mile weſt from this town there has been a caſtellum; for, at this place, they have dug up a larger quantity of ſtones, than the bare thickneſs of the wall could well have afforded. They call the field the *Watch-hill*, and a remarkable tree in it called the *Watch-tree*; and the tradition runs, that in antient times there was a watch tower on this ſpot. I was alſo told that they ſometimes ſtruck upon a pavement hereabouts, not far from the track of the wall, and that the ſtones they found there, were ſuch as they now uſe in paving. This, I think, muſt be the military way, eſpecially ſince it ſeems to have been between the two walls. For, as Severus's wall ſeems to have run nearly parallel to the highway from Brugh weſtward, and to the north of this way; ſo from Brugh to Dikesfield there is a ditch very viſible to the ſouth of Severus's wall, at firſt five chains, and at the end of the village Long-brugh about ten from it, which therefore muſt have belonged to Hadrian's vallum.

"Whether Hadrian's work has been continued any farther than this marſh, or to the water ſide beyond *Drumbrugh*, is doubtful. But I am pretty confident that it was not carried on ſo far as the wall of Severus at this end, any more than at the other. And I can by no means yield to Mr. Gordon's ſentiments, that the one for a good ſpace at each end was built upon the foundation of the other. However it is certain, that from the ſide of the marſh to the weſt end of the wall there is no appearance of Hadrian's work, or any thing belonging to it.

"From hence to Drumbrugh caſtle no veſtige of the wall is to be ſeen; though I think it certain, that the wall did not paſs through the marſh, but by Bow-ſteed hill and Eaſton: for both tradition and

[i] See before, p. 427.

matter of fact favour this courſe of it. The country people often ſtrike upon the wall, and could tell exactly ſeveral places through which, by this means, they knew it had paſſed, and always by the ſide of the marſh. Beſides, it is no way reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the Romans would build their wall within tide-mark; and it is evident, that the water has formerly overflowed all this marſh. The *Solway* frith has reached much higher, both ſouthward and northward, than it does now; and in very high tides it has been been known even within memory to come a great way.

"Between Brugh and Drumbrugh is ſomewhat more than four meaſured miles. It is not to be expected that any caſtellum ſhould be viſible here, conſidering the ruinous ſtate of the wall; but computing after the ſame manner as before, there muſt have been five caſtella between theſe two ſtations, the laſt of which is pretty near to the ſtation at Drumbrugh.

17. GABROSENTVM. "At DRUMBRUGH is a fort about five chains ſquare, whoſe ramparts are large, and the ditch very deep. Out of this fort abundance of ſtones have been taken. It is very probable, that the houſe and garden walls have been built with the ſtones of the wall and ſtation, and that it has the name of caſtle (as Whitley caſtle) from the old Roman fort; for the ſeat is not built in the form of a caſtle. There ſeemed to be ſomewhat like a ditch to the ſouth of the houſe, which I ſuſpected might have been Hadrian's; but this I dare not depend on. I am much of opinion, that Severus's wall may here too have fallen in with the north ſide of the ſtation. As for the altars and inſcriptions that are here, it is generally ſaid that they were all brought from another place. And it is certain from Camden[c], that the two curious inſcriptions[d] which yet remain at this place, and are legible, did not originally belong to it. Whether any other altars which are here, and whoſe inſcriptions are effaced, may have at firſt been found here, I cannot determine.

"A little beyond Drumbrugh caſtle, Severus's wall begins again to appear plain in the ſecond degree, and the ditch is alſo to be diſcerned, and continues nearly in this ſtate all the way to Boulneſs. About half a mile on the eaſt of *Boulneſs* the wall meaſured ten foot in height, though the facing ſtones are removed. As for Hadrian's vallum, I have ſaid before, that the track of it is entirely loſt. And yet I am rather of opinion, that it has gone beyond Drumbrugh, and down to the Solway frith; and that this may have been one reaſon why Severus's wall has formed ſuch an angle in its way to Boulneſs.

"The diſtance between Drumbrugh and Boulneſs is near three miles and an half; one caſtellum is viſible, which falls in the proper place, when the computation is carried on, and juſt ſeven furlongs allowed for the diſtance between the caſtella. This caſtellum is fourteen furlongs from Boulneſs; ſo that there has been another between this and the ſtation, which has ſupplied the place of the laſt. If the wall was begun at Boulneſs, then the caſtellum has been built juſt at a proper diſtance.

18. TVNNOCELVM. "At BOULNESS, beſides coins and other antiquities found there, as alſo an inſcription, a copy whereof is yet at Appleby, there are ſtill the viſible remains of a ſtation. The village now ſtands, and the fort has ſtood, upon a rock or promontory, on the edge of Solway frith; and it is not to be doubted but the church, and what other ſtone buildings are in the village, have been raiſed out of its ruins.

"The ſtation muſt have ſupplied them ſufficiently with what ſtones they have uſed in their houſes, moſt of which are made of clay; ſo that they have not gone to any diſtance to fetch ſtones from the wall, the remains of which are conſiderable not far from this place on the eaſt, but there is no appearance of it to the weſt. Camden[e] ſuppoſes that the wall begun a mile beyond Boulneſs, from the foundations that appear at low water; but, upon enquiry into this matter, I could not find any thing about it which could be relied on, and therefore am of opinion that it has been the foundation of one of the ſmall forts, which were placed along the ſhore of the frith, that led him into this miſtake. When the tide is out, the river is fordable here. I rode it the evening I was there, but was told it could not be forded below; ſo that it is probable the wall has terminated in this ſtation."

For the better repreſenting the preſent appearance of the ruins of the wall, we have copied Mr. Horſley's general map of the whole wall, which will be found to comprehend all the *caſtella* on it expreſſed in his particular maps of the parts of it upon a larger ſcale, as well as to repreſent the courſe of Hadrian's vallum and its parallelliſm with that of Severus. The former is marked by the fainter, like accompanying the latter expreſſed by the blacker line.

Severus' wall has manifeſtly terminated in a ſquare fort above a furlong to the eaſt of a manſion called *Couſin's houſe*, where are ruins of a Roman ſtation and town ſtill very diſcernible, though the ſite has been plowed, and is now a rich meadow. The ſite is called *Well lawes*, q. d. *Wall hills*, correſponding with *Segedunum* (a ſtation). Hence it paſſes to a ſtile, where it makes a little turn, through the outer court of Couſin's houſe by the *Beehouſes*, *Walker*, or *Wall kier*, *Byker* hill; deſcends to *Ewſburn*, the *Red burns*, and *Pandon gate* at *New caſtle* (a ſtation). After paſſing through that town it appears again out of the weſt gate at the Quarry houſe. Thence proceeds to *Elſwick* mill, *Benwel* (a ſtation), Denton, Chapel houſes, Walbottle, Newburn deen, Throcklow, *Heddon* (a ſtation), *Rutcheſter* (a ſtation), Harlow hill, Halton ſheels, Wall houſes, *Halton Cheſter* (a ſtation), Watling ſtreet gate, Portgate, St. Oſwald, North Tine river, *Walwick* or *Eaſt Cheſters* (a ſtation), Walwick, Towerſtay, *Carrawburgh* (aſtation), Shewen ſheels, Buiſy gap, Houſe ſteeds (a ſtation), Haltwiſtle burn, *Little Cheſter* (a ſtation), *Great Cheſters* (a ſtation), Cockmount hill, Waltown, Wintergap croſs, *Carrvoran* (a ſtation), Tippal river to Thirlwall caſtle, Stonegap, Willoford, *Burdoſwald* (a ſtation), Midgham foot, Wallbours, the Banks, Hare hill (where Mr. Horſley meaſured the wall three feet and an half high, probably within half a yard of its original height), Birchſhaw, Randilands, Waltown, *Cambeck*, or *Caſtleſteeds* (a ſtation),

[c] P. 1015. [d] Cumberland, N° lvi, lvii. [e] P. 1017.

A General Map of the ROMAN or PICTS WALLS, with the adjacent Country including the Stations per lineam valli.

VIROSIDVM
Elenborough
Elen R.
Military Way from Keswick by Papcastle to Ambleside
Military Way from Keswick
Wiza R.
Wampul R.
TVNNOCELM
Boulness
GABROSENTVM
Drumbrugh
OLENACVM
Old Carlisle
Military Way
AXELODVNVM
Brugh
Solway frith
TVNAE AESTVARIVM
BLATVM BVLGIVM
Middleby
Military Way
LVGVVALLIVM
Carlisle
CONGAVATA
Stanwicks
Esk R.
CASTRA EXPLORATORVM
Netherby
Wall know
Wall house
Wallby
Walhead
Leven R.
Kirsup R.
Caula R.
Corby C.
Peterell R.
ABALLABA
Watch crofs
Gelt R.
Caststeed
Bramton
PETRIANA
Cambeckfort
Bremetenracum of most writers
Hongil C.
Waltown
Whitley
BREMETENRACVM
Old Penreth
Penreth
Eden River
Naworth
Kirbeck R.
BROCAVVM
Brougham
Irthing R.
Beau castle
BROVONACAE
Kirbythure
Maiden way
Walbowers
AMBOGLANNA
Burdoswald
ALIONE
Whitley Castle
MAGNA
Carvoran
Thirlwell Castle
Tippal R.
Alstone
Walton
AESICA
Great Chesters
W. Allon R.
Whitfield Hall
VINDOLANA
Little Chesters
N. Tine R.
Oldtown
GALLAVA
Oldtown
White Chapel
E. Allon R.
Allondale town
Military Way
T. Tine R.
BORCOVICVS
Housesteeds
Busy gap
Shewensheels Castle
Tersset R.
New burgh
PROCOLITIA
Carrawbrugh
Towertay
Walwick
CILVRNVM
Walwick Chesters
BREMENIVM
Riechester
Hexham
Wall
N Tine R.
St Oswalds Chapel
Read R.
Watling Street
HABITANCVM
Risingham
CORSTOBITVM
Corbridge
Derwent River
Aidon C.
HVNNVM
Halton Chester
Halton Shields
Elsdon
Tine River
Brown R.
Harlow hill
Waltington
VINDOMORA
Ebchester
Whitchester
N Middleton
Fort
Heddon on the wall
VINDOBALA
Rutchester
GLANNIBANTA
Lanchester
Castlesteeds
Rothbury
Devils Causway
Ponteland
Berwickhill
Pont R.
W. Denton
Coquet R.
CONDERCVM
Benwel hill
Quarry house
Long Horsley
Chester le Street
PONSAELII
Newcastle
Morpeth
Durham
Byker
Were R.
Felton
Hebburne
Seghill
SEGEDVNVM
Cousins's house
Blyth R.
Wansbeck R.
Jarrow Church
Tinmouth Castle
N. Seaton
Widdrington Castle
Warkworth
Newbiggin
A Roman Station
Ostia Tinee
A military way calld Wreken Dike

EXPLANATION.
Town
Village
Church
Seat
Castle

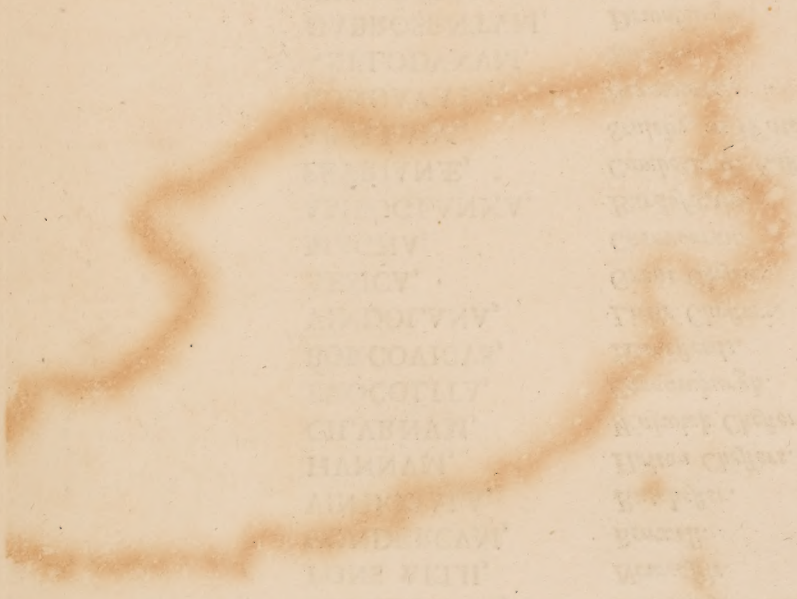
ſtation), Irthing, New town, Comeranton, Old wall, Wall head, Wallby, Tarraby, *Stanwick* (a ſtation), croſs the Eden, on the north ſide of which both walls are moſtly obſcure, but the ditch viſible at Beaumont. They both run on to *Brugh* (a ſtation). Whether Hadrian's wall was continued beyond *Drumburgh* (a ſtation) is uncertain, but Severus's may be traced to *Boulneſs* (a ſtation).

The ſtations *per lineam valli*, 23 in number, enumerated in the Notitia, were as follows:

SEGEDVNVM,	near *Couſin's houſe.*
PONS AELII,	*Newcaſtle.*
CONDERCVM,	*Benwell.*
VINDOBALA,	*Rutcheſter.*
HVNNVM,	*Halton Cheſters.*
CILVRNVM,	*Walwick Cheſters.*
PROCOLITA,	*Carrawburgh.*
BORCOVICVS,	*Houſeſteeds.*
VINDOLANA,	*Little Cheſters.*
AESICA,	*Great Cheſter.*
MAGNA,	*Caervorran.*
AMBOGLANNA,	*Burdoſwald.*
PETRIANÆ,	*Cambeck*, or *Caſtleſteeds.*
ABALLABA,	*Scaleby*, or *Watchcroſs.*
CONGAVATA,	*Stanwicks.*
AXELODVNVM,	*Burgh.*
GABROSENTVM,	*Drumburgh.*
TVNNOCELVM,	*Boulneſs.*
GLANNIBANTA,	*Lancheſter.*
ALIONE,	*Whitley Caſtle.*
BREMETENRACVM,	*Old Penrith*, or *Plumpton wall.*
OLENACVM,	*Old Carliſle.*
VIROSIDVM,	*Elenborough.*

The five laſt form a line of ſecondary ſtations to the ſouth of the wall[f].

[f] Horſley, p. 112.



A MAP of NORTHUMBERLAND, from the best AUTHORITIES.

Published by John Stockdale Piccadilly 26th March 1805.

Engraved by J. Cary.

REFERENCES to the WARDS &c.

1. Berwick Bounds
2. Part of the County of Durham
3. Glendale Ward
4. Bamborough Ward
5. Coquetdale Ward
6. Tindale Ward
7. Morpeth Ward
8. Bedlington Shire
9. Castle Ward

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

BERWICK
COLDSTREAM
YETHOLM
WOOLER
BELFORD
Holy Island
Farn Isles
Staples
Megstone
Edinburgh Road
Kelso Road
Carham
Wark
Wark Common
Branxton
Ford
Coupland
Doddington
Chatton
Chillingham
Lowick
Kyloe
Ancroft
Norham
Horncliffe
Milfield
Etal
Crookham
Howburn
Detchon
Elwick
Bamburgh
Lucker
Warrenford
Swinhoe
Beadnell
Ellingham
Tugall
Eglingham
Ilderton
Ingram
Branton
Chatton
Newton Tor
Chatton Hill
Hanging Stone
Blackhope Linhope Spout
Maiden Rocs
Mowhaugh
5 Stones
Akeld
Lanton
Newton
Thornington
Kings Chair
Downham
Haggerston
Beal
Fenham
Scremerston
Berwick Hill
Longridge West Hill
Thornton
Shoreswood
Sandy Bank
Tillmouth
Moralees
Milkinton
Harlaw
Learmouth
Dispreed
Haggerston Hall
Paston Hall
Hetton Hall
Hazelrigg
Lyam
Mousen
Bells Hill
Sunderland
Burton
Elford
Spindlestone
Newham
Tugall Hall
Barns
Newton
Dexford
Brunton
North Charlton
South Charlton
Mires
Prichley
Rock
Dunstan
Stamford
Rennington
Houghton
Ratcheugh
Longhoughton
Lesbury
Alnwick
Bolton
Bilton
Bridgeford
Titlington
Kames Lough
Beanley
Eglingham
Waperton
Berwick
Heaton
Roseville
Old Berwick
Lilburn
Newtown
Fowberry
Howtel
Akeld
Lanton
Ewart Park
Mill Hill
Fenton
Howburn
Hetton
Doddington
Chillingham
Chatton
Warrenford
Sandyford
Bell's Hill
Lucker
Bamburgh
Spindlestone
Elwick
Detchon
Grange
Fenham
Beal
Haggerston
Scremerston
Lowick
Kyloe
Ancroft
Norham
Horncliffe
Milfield
Etal
Crookham
Coupland
Ford
Branxton
Carham
Wark
Wark Common
Learmouth
Dispreed
Haggerston Hall
Paston Hall
Thornington
Kings Chair
Downham
Fenton

DURHAM
CUMBERLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
Carlisle
Penrith
Appleby
Brough
Kirkby Stephen
Alston
Hexham
Corbridge
Haltwhistle
Brampton
Longtown
Gretna
Wigton
Cockermouth
Keswick
Workington
Whitehaven
Egremont
Ravenglass
Millom
Ulverston
Dalton
Barrow
Kendal
Kirkby Lonsdale
Sedbergh
Hawes
Richmond
Reeth
Barnard Castle
Darlington
Stockton
Hartlepool
Durham
Chester-le-Street
Gateshead
Newcastle
North Shields
South Shields
Tynemouth
Sunderland
Seaham
Houghton-le-Spring
Washington
Consett
Blackhill
Shotley Bridge
Lanchester
Stanley
Tanfield
Ebchester
Whickham
Ryton
Prudhoe
Hexham
Allendale
Alston
Haydon Bridge
Bellingham
Wark
Kielder
Rothbury
Morpeth
Alnwick
Belford
Berwick
Holy Island
Bamburgh
Seahouses
Warkworth
Amble
Coquet I.
Farne Is.
Cheviot
Great Dun Fell
Cross Fell
Pennine Chain
Scotch Cattle
Wild Boars Fell
Mallerstang Edge
Mallerstang Pike
Hartside
Hartside Height
Alston Moor
Weardale
Teesdale
Middleton in Teesdale
Eggleston
Barnard Castle
Staindrop
Raby Castle
Auckland Park
Bishop Auckland
Durham
Sherburn
Pittington
Houghton-le-Spring
Hetton-le-Hole
Seaham
Sunderland
Washington
Gateshead
Newcastle upon Tyne
North Shields
South Shields
Tynemouth
Jarrow
Wallsend
Newburn
Ryton
Prudhoe
Corbridge
Hexham
Haltwhistle
Brampton
Carlisle
Wigton
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Egremont
Ravenglass
Millom
Ulverston
Dalton
Barrow
Kendal
Kirkby Lonsdale
Sedbergh
Hawes
Richmond
Reeth
Barnard Castle
Darlington
Stockton
Hartlepool
Durham
Chester-le-Street
Consett
Blackhill
Shotley Bridge
Lanchester
Stanley
Tanfield
Ebchester
Whickham
Ryton
Prudhoe
Hexham
Allendale
Alston
Haydon Bridge
Bellingham
Wark
Kielder
Rothbury
Morpeth
Alnwick
Belford
Berwick
Holy Island
Bamburgh
Seahouses
Warkworth
Amble
Coquet I.
Farne Is.
Cheviot
Great Dun Fell
Cross Fell
Pennine Chain
Scotch Cattle
Wild Boars Fell
Mallerstang Edge
Mallerstang Pike
Hartside
Hartside Height
Alston Moor
Weardale
Teesdale
Middleton in Teesdale
Eggleston
Barnard Castle
Staindrop
Raby Castle
Auckland Park
Bishop Auckland
Durham
Sherburn
Pittington
Houghton-le-Spring
Hetton-le-Hole
Seaham
Sunderland
Washington
Gateshead
Newcastle upon Tyne
North Shields
South Shields
Tynemouth
Jarrow
Wallsend
Newburn
Ryton
Prudhoe
Corbridge
Hexham
Haltwhistle
Brampton
Carlisle
Wigton
Cockermouth
Keswick

OTTADINI.

NEXT to the Brigantes we have in Ptolemy a people whoſe name is variouſly ſpelt; OTTALINI, OTTADENI, and OTTADINI[a], for which, if I might preſume, I ſhould, by an eaſy alteration, ſubſtitute OTTATINI, q. d. *Beyond* or *Above* the river Tine. Thus the name of the people will correſpond with the ſituation of their country. For they were ſettled beyond the Tine, and the Britans to this day call the country in Wales beyond the river Conway, Uch Conwey, beyond the mountains Uch Mynyth, beyond the foreſt Uch-Coed[b], beyond the river Gerwey, Uch Gwyrway. Nor can it be ſo much out of the way if for the like reaſon they called this country beyond the Tine[c] Uch Tin, whence the Romans ſeem to have formed this name of OTTADINI, with greater liberty of ſpeech, but more agreeable ſound. For ſince (as Xiphilin relates from Dio Caſſius), all the Britans who lived near the wall already deſcribed were called Μαιαται, or MAEATAE[d], there is all poſſible reaſon to believe our Ottadini living near the wall were among theſe Mæatæ, who, in that famous revolt of the Britans, entered into alliance with the Caledonians, and took up arms. At which time the emperor Severus gave theſe lines of Homer to his ſoldiers as a command to put all the Britans to the ſword:

μηΐις υπερφυγειν αιπυν ολεθρον,
Χειρας Δ'ημεΐερας, μηδ' οΐλινα γας-ερι μηΐηρ
Κυρον εονΐα φεροι, μηδ' ος φυγοι αιπυν ολεθρον. Il. Z. 57.

Not one of all the race; not ſex nor age,
Shall ſave a Trojan from our boundleſs rage.
Ilion ſhall periſh whole, and bury all,
Her babes, her infants at the breaſt, ſhall fall. POPE.

But this ſtorm ended on the death of Severus at York. Long time after, this country ſeems to have been part of VALENTIA, as it was called by Theodoſius in honour of the emperor Valentinian after he had ſubdued the barbarians, and recovered this province, which had been loſt. But in the Saxon war theſe antient names were extinguiſhed, and all the countries beyond the *Humber* to the north began to be called by the Saxon name Noꝛþan Þumbꝛa-ꝛic, or the kingdom of the North Humbrians. This name, however, is worn out in the other counties, and ſurvives as it were only in the ſingle county of Northumberland, which we are now to viſit. *Valentia.*

[a] See the Gadeni in Scotland, who were neighbours to the Otadini. Horſl. 234. 376. 373. All the copies of Ptolemy that Dr. Gale had ſeen had Ωταδηνοι, or λινοι with a ſingle λ, and Selden's MS. contracts this name, as it does moſt others, into Ωταδνοι. G. *Oallan*, without; *Otadeni*, without the Twede, or *Outadeni*, near the Twede from north to ſouth. Gale MS. n.

[b] Uch Coed, i. e. *high* oppoſed to low. See the Girvii in Cambridgeſhire. Gale MS. n.

[c] Mr. Gale obſerves they never called it *Tina* but always *Ityna*. MS. n.

[d] The Mæatæ are placed by H. Lluyd about Lothian in Scotland, and he has Buchanan's concurrence. All agree they were Picts. If we ſuppoſe the true name *Neatæ*, they may have derived it from the *wall*, *Naid*, or *Nand*, ſignifying in old Britiſh a *defence*. G. Horſley places them between the Tine and the Forth in the whole tract. (373.) Ptolemy προς το διαλειχισμα, *on both ſides* the wall. They inhabit a plain in reſpect of Scotland. So the *Dimetæ*. Hiſtorians ſay the country of the Mæatæ abounded with moraſſes; now there are none in Northumberland. The Dalmetæ, i. e. *Dalmeatæ*, lived *ſub ſylvis*, under woods. Flor. IV. 12. The Caledonians were foreſters. Gale MS. n.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Saxon Noꝛþan-Þumbeꝛ lond, is of a ſhape nearly reſembling a triangle, but not æquilateral. The ſouth ſide next to Durham is bounded by the *Derwent* running into the Tine, and by the Tine itſelf. The eaſt ſide is waſhed by the German ocean. But the weſt, which extends from the ſouth weſt to the north-eaſt, has firſt a chain of mountains, and then the river Tweed, oppoſed to Scotland, and was the boundary of the two kingdoms, having in this county two wardens, one called warden of the middle border, the other of the weſtern[a]. The country is in great meaſure rough, unfit for cultivation, and ſeems to have communicated its hardneſs to its inhabitants, who are Wardens of the Marches.

[a] Eaſtern. Holland. G.

made more fierce by their Scottiſh neighbours either harraſſing them with war, or mixing with them in peace, making them moſt warlike, and excellent light horſemen. Being as it were devoted to war, there is no perſon of any conſequence among them but has his fort or caſtle: and the county was divided into a number of *baronies*, whoſe lords formerly, before the time of Edward I. were commonly called *barons*, though ſome of them were very poor: but this was wiſely done by our anceſtors to encourage and keep up valour on the borders of the kingdom, at leaſt as far as it could be done[b] by honour and titles. But this title became extinct among them when under Edward I. thoſe only had the title of barons who had ſummons from the king to parliament. A little cultivation makes the country on the coaſt and Tine agreeable to live in. In other places it is much more diſagreeable and horrid. In many parts thoſe minerals[c] called *Linthantraces*, by us *ſea coal*, are dug in great plenty to the great benefit of the inhabitants.

Ranke riders.

Many baronies in *Northumberland.*

Hexamſhire. The hither part to the north weſt is called *Hexamſhire*, was long ſubject to the archbiſhop of York, and claimed the privileges of a county palatine, whether juſtly or not I cannot ſay. But being lately annexed to the crown by exchange with archbiſhop Robert it was united by act of parliament to the county of Northumberland to be ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction, and governed by the ſame ſheriff.

S. Tine. *South Tine* (ſo called, if we believe the Britans, from its banks narrowing in towards the north, which ſome will have to be the meaning of *Tin* in Britiſh), riſing in Cumberland near *Alſtenmore*, where is an antient copper mine, running by *Lambley*, formerly a nunnery founded by the *Lucies*, now for the moſt part carried away by the ſtream, and *Fetherſton haugh*, which was the ſeat of the antient and well-deſcended family of *Fetherſton*, when it comes to *Belliſter* caſtle turns eaſtward, and continues its courſe ſtraight with the wall, which is near three miles from it.

Alſtenmore. *Lambley.* *Fetherſton haugh.* *Belliſter* caſtle.

Picts wall. For the wall leaving Cumberland, and croſſing the little river Irthing, croſſes a rapid rivulet called *Poltroſs* over an arch, where I ſaw great mounts thrown up within the walls as for watchtowers. Near this is *Thirlwale* caſtle, not very large, but giving name and reſidence to the antient and famous family before called *Wade*, where the Scots opened to themſelves a way into the province between Irthing and Tine, and very prudently too in the very place by which the heart of the kingdom was moſt acceſſible, without the intervention of any rivers. But this circumſtance, and the name of the place, will be better underſtood from the Scottiſh hiſtorian John Fordun[d], whoſe words, as his book is not in every one's hand, I think proper to ſubjoin. "The Scots, ſays he, be-
"ing maſters of the country on both ſides the wall,
"began to inhabit it as conquerors, and, calling to-
"gether the peaſantry with their hoes, *quillets*[e], or
"ſpades, rakes, forks, and mattocks, began to dig a
"number of cuts and pits all over it, by which they
"could eaſily paſs and repaſs. From theſe holes the
"wall here takes its preſent name, the place being
"called in Engliſh *Thirlewall*, in Latin *Murus Per-*
"*foratus*." From hence I ſaw *Blenkenſop*, which gives name and reſidence to a famous family, and was formerly part of the barony of Nicholas de *Boltby*, ſituate in a pleaſant tract to the ſouth.

Irthing river. *Poltroſs.* *Thirlwall* caſtle.

Blenkenſop.

From Thirlwall the wall opens for the rapid river *Tippall*, where, on the ſlope of a hill, a little within the wall, are to be ſeen the foundations of a ſquare Roman camp, each ſide of which is 140 paces long. The foundations of buildings and track of ſtreets ſtill appear here very evident to the view. The wardenmen ſay there was a military way compoſed of flints and ſtone over the high grounds to *Maiden caſtle* in *Stanemore* from hence; certain it is that it leads ſtraight to *Kirkby Thor* already mentioned. An old woman who lived in a cottage juſt by ſhewed us a ſmall antient votive altar thus inſcribed to the local deity VITIRINEVS:

Tippal river.

Maiden caſtle.

DEO
VITI
RINE...
-LIMEO
ROV
*P. L. M.[f]

** Poſuit lubens merito.*

The preſent name of the place is *Caer Vorran*; what its antient one was is paſt my ſkill to ſay, none of the ſtations mentioned along the wall anſwering to it, and inſcriptions throwing no light on it. Whatever it was, the wall is much the ſtrongeſt and higheſt near it: for ſcarce a furlong or two from hence on a high hill it remains 15 feet high and 9 broad, faced with hewn ſtone on both ſides, though Bede[g] ſays it was only 12 feet high.

Caer Vorran.

Hence the wall goes on more winding by *Iverton*, *Forſten*, and *Cheſter in the Wall*, near *Buſy gapp*, infamous for robbers; where I was told were caſtles; for it was not ſafe to viſit them for the moſs troopers on the borders. They told us that *Cheſter* was a very great place, ſo that I ſhould ſuppoſe it that ſecond ſtation of Dalmatians called MAGNA in the Notitia. Here is the following inſcription:

Iverton. *Forſten.* *Cheſter in the Wall.* *Buſygap.*

PRO SALVTE
DESIDIENI AE
--LIANI PRAE
ET SVA. S.
POSVIT VOT.
--AO SOLVIT LIBE
NS. TVSCO ET BAS
SO COSS.

A. D. 259.

We met with this broken altar alſo brought from thence at *Melkrig*, a ſmall village[h]:

[b] Civilians define a barony to be *merum miſtumque imperium in aliquo caſtro oppidove conceſſione principis.* Alciat. de ſing. cert. c. 32. Such a juriſdiction it was requiſite men of rank ſhould have on theſe borders, and hence the grant properly ſtyles them *Barones Regis & Regni.* Spelman in v. Peers of Parliament were ſtiled barons occaſionally ſo early as Henry II. M. Par. p. 101. A. D. 1163. G.
[c] Ainſworth gives no other authority for this word but our author. [e] Of theſe ſee Wallis, I. 128.
[d] Scotichron. III. c. 10. [e] *quilibus.* Hearne's edit. *quilibet & ligonibus.*
[f] Mr. Gordon, p. 79, confounds this with Northumb. lxix. Horſl. 230. [g] ubi ſupra.
[h] Where now women beat their bucks on it. Holland.

DEAE

These two inſcriptions are now at Sir R Cotton's houſe at Cottington.

DEAE SVRI
AE SVB CALP
VRNIO AG.....
ICOLA LEG. AVG
PR PR. A LICINIVS
..LEMENS PRAEF
..III. A. IOR....
.....

which, if I might, I ſhould readily read thus, which the track of the letters alſo favours: *Deæ Suriæ, ſub Calphurnio Agricola Legato Auguſti Propræturæ, Licinius Clemens præfectus* *. This Calphurnius Agricola, on the alarm of a war in Britain, was ſent againſt the Britans by M. Antoninus Philoſophus about A. D. 170, at which time ſome cohort under him erected this altar to the *Syrian Goddeſs*, who is repreſented drawn by lions, her head crowned with towers, a timbrel in her hand, as Lucian ſhews at large in his account of this goddeſs, and whom Nero, though a deſpiſer of all religion, made for a long time the ſole object of his worſhip, and afterwards put ſuch contempt on as to piſs on her †.

Dea Syria.

Some take her for Juno, others for Venus.

After this we ſaw *Willymoteſwicke*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Ridleys*, and near it the river *Alon* diſcharging a great body of water into Tine, the united ſtream of both *Alons*. On *Eaſt Alon* is a village now called *Oulde towne*[i]. But to return to the wall. The next ſtation on it after Buſy gap is called *Seaven-ſhale*, whoſe name, if my readers will agree with me to ſuppoſe derived from the Ala Saviniana, or rather Sabiniana, I ſhould more boldly ſay it was HVNNVN, where the Notitia mentions the Ala Sabiniana as ſtationed. Next after *Carraw* and *Walton* is *Walwick*, which ſome will have to be GALLANA of Antoninus. In all theſe places are evident traces of antient forts.

Willymoteſwick.
Alon r.
Old town.
Seaven-ſhale.
HUNNUN.
Carraw.
Walton.
Walwick.
GALLANA.

Here *North Tine* runs through the wall. It riſes among the mountains on the border between England and Scotland, and firſt running eaſt, waters *Tindale*, to which it gives name, and then receives the river *Rhead*, which ſpringing from *Rheadſquire*, a ſteep hill, where was frequently the *True place*, or place of conference for the Eaſt marches (the wardens of the eaſt border of each kingdom here determining cauſes between the borders) gives name to a valley thinly inhabited on account of the marauders.

N. Tine.
Tindale.
Rhead r.
q. Truce.

Both theſe vallies produce notable bog-trotters, and both have their hills ſo ſwampy on the top as to be inacceſſible to cavalry: in which it is very extraordinary there ſhould be many large heaps of ſtones called *Lawes*, ſuppoſed by the neighbours to have been piled up in memory of perſons formerly ſlain there. In both vallies alſo are many ruins of antient caſtles. In Tinedale are *Whitcheſter*, *Delaley*, *Tarſet*, formerly belonging to the *Commins*. In *Rheadeſdale* are *Rocheſter*, *Greencheſter*, *Rutcheſter*, and ſeveral others whoſe antient names are loſt by length of time. But ſince at *Rocheſter*, which lies nearer the ſources of the *Read*, on the top of a crag commanding an extenſive view of the country below (whence it ſeems to have obtained this new name) an old altar was found among the ruins of an antient caſtle, with this inſcription:

Lawes.
Whitcheſter.
Delaley.
Tarſet.
Rocheſter.
Greencheſter.
Rutcheſter.

D. R. S.
DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
BREMEN. ARAM.
INSTITVERVNT
N EIVS C. CAEP.
CHARITINO TRIB.
V S L M.

i. e. Duplares numeri exploratorum Bremenii aram inſtituerunt numini ejus Capione Charitino tribuno votum ſolventes lubentes merito.

may we not hence conjecture that here was BREMENIVM, ſo long ſought for, mentioned by Ptolemy hereabouts, and from which, as from the limit of Britain, Antoninus begins his firſt Iter in Britain. For the limits of the empire were ſeas, great rivers, mountains, impervious waſtes, ſuch as here: alſo ditches, walls, timber mounds[k], and particularly caſtles erected in more ſuſpicious places, of which here remain traces for a conſiderable length. After the barbarians broke through the wall of Antoninus Pius in Scotland, and carried their ravages a great way, and the wall of Hadrian lay neglected till the time of Severus, we may ſuppoſe the bound of the Roman empire to have been here, and hence the old Itinerary, which goes under the name of Antoninus, takes its beginning, as from the utmoſt bound. The additional words *a vallo* is a gloſs of copyiſts, BREMENIVM being 14 miles north from the wall: unleſs it ſhould be thought one of the field ſtations[l] which were placed, as I before obſerved, in the enemy's country beyond the wall.

Bremenium.

Scarce five miles ſouth of old BREMENIVM is *Otterburne*, where was fought the famous battle between the Engliſh and Scots, victory inclining three or four times to each ſide, and at laſt declaring for the Scots. For Henry *Percy* (ſurnamed by the Engliſh *Hotſpur*, from the heat of his youthful courage), who commanded the Engliſh, was taken priſoner, and 1500 of his men ſlain, and William *Douglas*, the Scottiſh general, killed with many of his troops, ſo that the bravery of each nation never appeared to greater advantage.

Battle of *Otterburne*, 1388.

Another town of antient date lower down is waſhed almoſt away by the Rhead. It is now called *Riſingham*, i. e. in the old Engliſh and German language, the *habitation of giants*, as *Riſingberg* in Germany means *Giants' Mountain*. Here are many and conſiderable remains of antiquity, and the inhabitants ſay that the god *Mogon* a long while defended this place againſt ſome Soldan or pagan prince. Nor do they ſpeak at random. For that this god was worſhipped here appears from two altars lately taken out of the river here, with the following inſcriptions:

Riſingham.

DEO
MOGONTI CAD.
ET. N. D N AVG.
M. G. SECVNDINVS
BF COS. HABITA
NCI PRIMAS TA----
PRO SE ET SVIS POSVIT.

Deo Mogonti Cadenorum. & numini domini noſtri Auguſti M. G. Secundinus Beneficiarius conſulis Habitanci primas tam pro ſe & ſuis poſuit. Pl. XXXIII. fig. 9.

DEO
MOVNO CAD.
INVENTVS DO
V. S.

* Capitolinus.
† Suet. Ner. 56.
i But what the old name was will not eaſily be found. H.
k *concædes.*
l *agrariæ.*

From

From the firſt of theſe we may ſuppoſe that the place's name was HABITANCVM, and that the erector was a beneficiary of the Conſul and chief perſon or commander in the place. It is evident from the Theodoſian code, that the chief magiſtrates of cities, villages, and caſtles, were called *Primates*. Whether this deity was the topical genius of the Gadeni, whom Ptolemy places next to the Ottadini, I am not yet clear, but leave to be diſcuſſed by others. Here were alſo found the following inſcriptions, for which, as well as others, I own myſelf indebted to ſir Robert Cotton, of Conington, knt. who lately ſaw and copied them.

fig. 10.

D. M.
BLESCIVS
DIOVICVS
FILIAE
SVAE
VIXSIT
AN. I. ET
DIES. XXI.

fig. 11.

.....
CVI PRAEEST. M
PEREGRINIVS
SVPER. TRIB.
COH. I. VANG.
FECIT CVRANTE
IVL. PAVLO. TRIB.

Pl. XXXIII. fig. 12.

DEAE TER
TIANAE SA
CRVM AEL.
TIMOTHEA . . . P
V. S. LL. M.

fig. 13.

HERCV
LI IVL
PAVLLVS
TRIB
V. S.

AVR. ANTONI
NI. PII. AVG. M.
MESSORIVS
DILIGENS TRI
BVNVS SACRVM

fig. 14.

DEO ᵛ INVICTo
HERCVLI ᵛ SACR
L AEMIL ᵛ SALVIANVS
TRIB ᵛ Co H ᵛ IVANGI
VᵛS ᴬ Pᵛ Mᵛ

fig. 15.

I COS CvI PRE ᴬ
N ᵛ AVERL. CAST
VETvs TA ECNABS

And this long ſtone with an elegant relief far ſurpaſſing the reſt in execution, inſcribed by the 4th cohort of Gauliſh horſe to the divinities of the emperors: See XXXIII. fig. 16.

But to leave theſe ſubjects. The Rhead a little below diſcharges into the Tine its own waters and thoſe of ſeveral brooks which it had received, and ſo far reaches Rheadeſdale, which, as I find in the the book of the Exchequer[m], was "held by the "Umfranvilles of the king in antient fee by ſervice "to defend the vale from robbers."

All hereabouts in the *waſtes*, as they call them, as alſo in *Gilleſland*, one ſees a ſet of people like the antient Nomades, of a warlike diſpoſition, who watch here with their flocks from April to Auguſt in ſcattered huts called *Sheales* and *Shealings*. The north Tine runs next by *Chipches*, a little tower antiently belonging to the *Umfravilles*, afterwards to the *Herons*[n]; and not far from *Swinborn*, a ſmall caſtle, which gave name to a famous family, and was formerly part of the barony of William *Heron*, afterwards the ſeat of the *Woderingtons*, approaches the wall, and croſſes it below *Collerford*, where it has a bridge of arches over it, and where are to be ſeen remains of a conſiderable caſtle at *Wallwick*. If this was not CILVRNVM, where the ſecond wing of the Aſtures was ſtationed, it was near it at *Scileceſter on the Wall*, where after Sigga a nobleman had treacherouſly ſlain Elfwald king of Northumberland *, a church was erected by the faithful in honour of Cuthbert and Oſwald, whoſe name ſo obſcured the reſt, that its original name is quite loſt, and it is now called *St. Oſwald's*. This Oſwald, king of Northumberland, being about to march againſt Cedwall the Britan (for ſo Bede[o] calls the perſon whom the Britans themſelves call Caſwallen) king of Cumberland, as it ſeems, ſet up a croſs, and proſtrating himſelf before it, humbly implored the aid of Chriſt to his worſhippers, and immediately raiſing his voice, cried aloud to the army, "Let us "all fall upon our knees and beſeech the almighty, "living, and true God, by his mercy to deliver us "from this fierce and haughty foe. We do not "find," ſays Bede, "that any ſign of Chriſtianity, "any church, or any altar, had been ſet up in this "whole nation before this banner of the holy croſs "was reared by this new commander of the army "from the impulſe of devout faith when he was "upon the point of engaging with a moſt cruel "enemy." Oſwald experiencing in this battle the aid of Chriſt, which he had implored, immediately embraced Chriſtianity, ſent for Aidan the Scot to inſtruct his ſubjects in the Chriſtian faith; and the field of victory had from ſucceeding ages the name of Deapenfield, or *the heavenly field*, now to the ſame effect called *Haledon*. Of this tranſaction take the following lines, ſuch as they are, from the life of Oſwald:

Waſtes.
Nomades.
Sheales.
Chipches.
Swinborn.
Wallwick.
CILURNUM.
Scileceſter.
St. Oſwald's.
Cedwalla, or *Caſwallo.*
The Chriſtian religion firſt profeſt in Northumberland about, A.D. 634.
Heafenfield, now *Haledon.*

Tunc primum ſcivit cauſam cur nomen haberet
Heafenfeld, *hoc eſt*, celeſtis campus, *& illi*
Nomen ab antiquo dedit appellatio gentis
Præteritæ tamquam belli præſaga futuri,
Nominis & cauſam mox aſſignavit ibidem
Cœlitus, expugnans cœleſtis turba ſceleſtam:
Neve ſenectutis ignavia poſſet honorem
Tam celebris delere loci tantique triumphi,
Eccleſiæ fratres Hauguſtaldenſis adeſſe
Devoti, Chriſtumque ſolent celebrare quotannis.

* Hoveden.

[m] Regii Saccarii libro. Domeſday G. Teſta de Neville. (H. in marg.)
[n] *Hairuns*, now commonly called *Heron*. H
[o] Ecc. Hiſt. III. 2.

Quêque

Quôque loci perſiſtat honos in honore beati
Oſwaldi regis ibi conſtruxere capellam.

Then firſt was found th' occaſion of the name
Heafenfield, the heavenly field; it founds its claim
Thereto on old preſcription to declare
Certain preſages of approaching war.
Occaſion to the name then ſoon was given,
Divinely from the time the hoſt from heaven
Routed the hoſt accurſt. Leſt age efface
The glories of the victory and the place,
From Hagulſtad attend the choſen choir,
And yearly to the Saviour's praiſe aſpire;
In further honor of the famous place,
To Oſwald's honor they a chapel raiſe.

Another poet has theſe lines, not abſolutely indifferent conſidering the ignorance of the age:

Quis fuit Alcides? Quis Cæſar Julius? aut quis
Magnus Alexander? Alcides ſe ſuperaſſe
Fertur; Alexander mundum, ſed Julius hoſtem,
Se ſimul Oſwaldus & mundum vicit & hoſtem.

Who was Alcides? Alexander who?
Or Julius Cæſar? Let the firſt ſubdue
Himſelf, the next the world, the laſt the foe;
Oſwald ſubdued himſelf, the world, the foe.

Below St. Oſwald's both the Tines unite after South Tine, which for a mile or two runs parallel with the wall, has paſſed by *Langley* caſtle, where antiently under king John Adam de *Tindale* had his barony *, which afterwards came to Nicholas de *Boltby*, and was lately held by the *Percies*; and at *Aidon* the river runs under a wooden bridge, now out of repair, and ready to fall. The Tine now increaſed and preſently after more ſo, makes its way to the ſea in one channel, by *Hexham*, which Bede [p] calls *Haguſtald*, the Saxons Hextoldeſham, which the name and high ſituation on a hill (the Britans calling a hill *Dunum)* would lead one to think was in the Roman times AXELODVNVM, where the firſt cohort of Spaniards was ſtationed. But of this hear Richard, prior of this place [q], who lived about 500 years ago. "Not far from the river Tine to the "ſouth ſtands a town, now indeed but ſmall and "thinly inhabited, but, as the remains of antiquity "ſhew, once large and magnificent. This is named "*Hextoldeſham* from the rivulet *Hextold* running by "it, and ſometimes ſwelling to a large ſtream called "Hextold. Ethelreda, wife of king Egfrid, gave "it to St. Wilfrid, A. D. 675, to dignify it with a "biſhop's ſee. He there built a church, which, "for elegant workmanſhip and extraordinary beauty, ſtood foremoſt among all the monaſteries in "England." Take alſo Malmeſbury's [r] account. "This was part of the royal demeſne when biſhop "Wilfrid got it in exchange for other eſtates of "queen Etheldreda. Here were erected buildings "with a towering height of walls, and various "winding ſtaircaſes finiſhed in a ſurprizing manner "by the art of the maſons, whom, by liberal pro-"miſes, he had got from Rome, ſo that the build-"ings might have an air of Roman magnificence, "and long reſiſt the decays of time." King Egfrid eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee in this little city at the ſame time. But this dignity entirely vaniſhed with the 8th biſhop in the fury of the Daniſh wars. From that time it was accounted only a manor of the archbiſhops of York, till the exchange with Henry VIII. by which they quitted their right to it, and it is famous for that fatal battle, in which John Nevill lord Montacute attacking the Lancaſtrians with great bravery, routed them with equal ſucceſs, on which account Edward IV. created him earl of Northumberland. At preſent all its glory conſiſts in that antient monaſtery, part of which is turned into a beautiful houſe of ſir J. Foſter. Except the weſt end, which is ruined, the church remains entire, and is certainly a noble pile, in whoſe choir one ſees a handſome antient tomb of that warlike family of the *Umfranvilles*, as appears by the ſhield, with a figure croſs legged, in which poſture were buried in that age (to remark it *en paſſant)* thoſe who had taken the croſs for a croiſade to recover the Holy Land from the Mahometans. On the eaſt ſide of the church, on the brow of a hill, ſtand two ſtrong fortifications of hewn ſtone, which I was told belong to the archbiſhop of York.

Perſons buried with their legs croſſed.

From hence to the eaſt we came to *Dilſton*, the ſeat of the *Ratcliffes*, called in old books *Divelſton*, from a ſmall brook which empties itſelf into the river Tine below it, and is by Bede called *Devileſburn*, where, as he writes [s], Oſwald, armed with faith in Chriſt, ſlew in pitched battle Cedwall the Britan, an infamous tyrant, who had juſt cut off two kings of Northumberland, and ravaged the country far and wide. On the other ſide of the Tine lies CURIA *Ottadinorum* mentioned by Ptolemy, which, by the diſtance, ſeems to be Antoninus's CORSTOPITVM, now called from the bridge *Corbridge*, in Hoveden *Corobridge*, in Huntingdon *Cure*. At preſent it has only a church, and near it a little turret built and inhabited by the vicars. No inconſiderable remains of antiquity, however, are to be found here, among which king John dug for treaſure ſuppoſed to be buried by the antients; but fortune mocked his vain purſuit, as ſhe had formerly done Nero when ſearching for Dido's treaſure at Carthage †. He found nothing but ſtone with marks of braſs, iron, and lead. Whoever views the adjoining heap of ruins called *Colecеſter* will pronounce it a ſtation of Roman ſoldiers. On the ſame bank one next ſees *Biwell*, a handſome caſtle, which in the reign of John was "the barony "of Hugh Balliol, for which he was to find 30 "ſoldiers to guard Newcaſtle upon Tine ‡." Below this is a very handſome weare for taking ſalmon, and two ſolid piles of hard ſtone formerly ſupporting a bridge ſtand up in the middle of the river. Next *Prudhow* caſtle, in old writings ſpelt

Dilſton.

CURIA OTTADINORUM. Ninnius calls it CURIA. *Corbridge.*

Treaſure in vain ſought for.

Biwell c.

Prudhoe c.

Langley c.

Aidon.

Hexham.

AXELODUNUM.

* *Teſta de Nevill.*
† Hoveden. Tacit. Ann. XVI. 1.
‡ Lib. Inq.
[p] III. 2. IV. 12. V. 20. peaxorealb. Alfred.
[q] 1143. Tanner, Bib. Brit. It was publiſhed by Twiſden inter X Scriptores, p. 290, where follows a minute deſcription of the church.
[r] Geſt. Pont. III. p. 155.
[s] Hiſt. Ec. III. 1.

Prodhow, pleaſantly ſituated on the ridge of a hill, commands the Tine below. This, till I am better informed by time, I ſhall juſt ſuppoſe to have been
PROCOLITIA. PROTOLITIA, or PROCOLITIA, the ſtation of the firſt Batavian cohort. It is remarkable for gallantly defending itſelf againſt William king of Scotland in Henry II. "after he had, as Neubrigenſis[t] expreſſes "it, long beleaguered it to no effect, and with great "loſs of his men." It afterwards belonged to the *Umfranvilles*, perſons of great renown, of whom ſir Gilbert in the reign of Henry I. diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, and obtained the title of earl of Angus in Scotland in right of his wife. The lineal heireſs, as our lawyers ſpeak, was at length married into the family of *Taleboys:* and this caſtle afterwards by the royal favour came to the duke of Bedford.

But to return to the wall. Beyond St. Oſwald's one ſees in the wall foundations of two forts called
Caſtle Steedes. Portgate. *Caſtle ſteedes*; then a place called *Portgate*, where the word in both languages ſhews there was a gate.
Halton hall. Further in below this is *Halton hall*, where lives the family of *Carnaby*, eminent for antiquity and military renown, and near it ſtands
Aidon c. *Aidon* caſtle, which was part of the barony of that Hugh *Balliol* beforementioned. But ſince more places on the wall are diſtinguiſhed by this name of *Aidon*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies a troop of horſe, of whom many were formerly ſtationed along the wall, as appears from the Notitia, the reader will conſider whether theſe places had not their names from that circumſtance, as the towns where legions were quartered that of *Leon*. Near this place, however, was dug up a fragment of an antient ſtone, with a figure lying on a bed leaning on its left hand, the right hand touching the right knee, and this inſcription:

NORICI. AN. XXX.
. . . . ESSO IRVS MAGNVS
FRATER EIVS.
DVPL. ALAE
SABINIANAE.

M. MARI
VS VELLI
A LONG
VS AQVI
S HANC
POSVIT
V. S. L. M.

Pont r. Without the wall riſes the river *Pont*, and running
Fenwick hall. by *Fenwick hall*, the ſeat of the antient and military family of *Fenwick*, runs before the wall for ſeveral miles. It had on its banks in garriſon the firſt cohort of the Cornavii at
PONS ELII. *Pont Eland.* PONS ÆLII, built by Elius Hadrianus, now called *Pont Eland*, at which Henry III. and the king of Scots concluded a peace, A. D. 1244, and near it lay the firſt cohort of Tungri at
Borwick. BORCOVICVS. *Waltown.* *Borwick*, called in the Notitia BORCOVICVS. From *Portgate* the wall runs on to *Waltowne*, which, from the correſpondence of the name, and the diſtance of 12 miles from the eaſtern ocean, we believe to be the ſame with the royal villa called by Bede[u] AD MVRVM, where Segbert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, was baptized by Paulinus[x]. Near this is an old fort called *Wincheſter*, which I incline to ſuppoſe VINDOLANA, which the Notitia informs us was formerly a frontier ſtation of Gauls. And next to this *Rouncheſter*, where we ſaw plain foundations of a ſquare fort contiguous to the wall. Near it is *Headon*, which was part of the barony of Hugh de Bolebec, who derived his deſcent by the mother from the moſt famous barons *Montfichet*, and left only daughters married to Ralph lord *Greiſtocke*, J. *Lovell*, *Huntercomb*, and *Corbett*.

Wincheſter. *Vindolana.* *Rouncheſter.* *Headon.* *Barony of Bolebec.*

Where the wall and the Tine almoſt meet ſtands NEWCASTLE. *Newcaſtle*, the chief town in theſe parts, famous for its harbour formed by the Tine, which is deep enough to receive very large ſhips, and ſhelters them ſo well that they are not expoſed to wind or ſhoals. The town ſtands on a very unequal declivity on the north ſide of the river, over which is a moſt beautiful bridge, on the left of which, as you enter, ſtands the caſtle. On a ſteep hill to the right are the market place, and the beſt-built part of the town, from whence you have a troubleſome aſcent to the higher part, which is much larger. It has four churches, is defended by ſtout walls, with ſeven gates, and a number of towers. Its antient ſtate is by no means clear. I ſhould readily take it for GABROSENTVM, its ſuburb *Gateſhead*, a Britiſh name derived from Goats, expreſſing this as was before obſerved. The Notitia alſo places Gabroſentum and the ſecond cohort of Thracians ſtationed therein *ad lineam valli*. That the rampart and wall run through this town is moſt certain, and at *Pandon* gate remains, as is ſuppoſed, one of the turrets of that wall; certain it is that it differs from the reſt in ſhape and ſtyle, and bears the marks of great antiquity; and the name of *Monk Cheſter* convinces me it was the ſtation of a garriſon. For it was ſo called from the monks in the beginning of the Norman government; and ſoon after took the name of *Newcaſtle* from the New Caſtle built here by Robert ſon of William the Norman; and gradually increaſed very conſiderably by its trade with the German ports, and by exporting all over the kingdom coals wherewith the country abounds. In the reign of Edward I. one of its richeſt inhabitants being carried off by the Scots out of the heart of the town, and ranſoming himſelf with a great ſome of money, took the earlieſt opportunity to fortify the town. The reſt of the townſpeople, animated by his example, finiſhed the work, and erected ſtrong walls on all ſides. From this time the inhabitants lived in perfect ſecurity, in defiance of the threats of the enemies and marauders that ſwarm in the neighbourhood, and carried on ſuch a trade, that, by its extenſive commerce and wealth, it has arrived at a flouriſhing ſtate, on which account[y] Henry VI. made it *a county corporate* by itſelf. It is ſituate in longitude 2° 30″ and in latitude 54° 57″. Of its ſuburb *Gateſhead* joined to it by the bridge, and belonging to the biſhopric of Durham, we have

Gateſhead. *Pandon gate.*

[t] II. c. 32. [u] H. E. III. 21. Wallis, 156.
[x] *Finanus*, who at the ſame time baptized Peada, king of Mercia, with all his court.
[y] King Richard II. granted that a ſword ſhould be carried before the mayor, and king Henry VI. &c. H.

ſpoken

ſpoken above. This town is celebrated by Johnſton in his Britiſh cities in the following lines for its ſituation and plenty of pit coal, of which there is great conſumption, and to which the greateſt part of England and Flanders is indebted for their bright fires:

NEWCASTLE.

Rupe ſedens celſa, rerum aut miracula ſpectat
Naturæ, aut ſolus diſtrahit illa aliis.
Sedibus æthereis quid fruſtra quæritis ignem,
Hunc alit, hunc terra ſuſcitat iſta ſinu.
Non illum torvo terras qui turbine terret;
Sed qui animam terris, detque animos animis.
Eliquat hic ferrum, æs, hic aurum ductile fundat.
Quos non auri illex conciet umbra animos?
Quin, aiunt, auro permutat bruta metalla;
Alchimus hunc igitur prædicat eſſe Deum.
Si Deus eſt, ceu, tu dictas, divine magiſter,
Hæc quot alit? Quot alit Scotia noſtra Deos?

NEWCASTLE.

Placed on a lofty rock, it thence ſurveys
Dame Nature's wonders, or with art conveys
Their uſe to others. Wherefore call we down
Ætherial fire? ſhe has it of her own,
Call'd from earth's inmoſt womb, not to be hurl'd
In dreadful blaze, the terror of the world,
But genial warmth invigorating earth,
And to the cheerful ſpirit giving birth.
This fuſes iron and braſs and liquid gold:
What raiſes not this ſhadow uncontroul'd?
And coarſer metal into gold transform'd
The Chymiſt boaſts it by the Gods inform'd.
If then ſuch knowledge came from Heaven to men,
Or God-like powers theſe clods of earth contain,
How many Gods this antient town muſt boaſt?
How many Gods ſtill honour Scotland's coaſt?

Goſſeford. Not to mention *Goſſeford*, formerly the barony of Barons *Sur Teis.* Richard *Sur-Teis*, who flouriſhed in great repute under Henry I. ſcarce three miles hence is a little *Walls end.* village called *Walls end*. The import of this name proves that it was the ſtation of the ſecond cohort of Thracians called in the Notitia VINDOBALA, in Antoninus VINDOMORA, the one implying *Finis Valli*, the end of the Vallum, the other *Finis Muri*, the end of the Wall, in the provincial language of the Britans, who antiently called a wall *Mur*, and a rampart *Gual*[z].

Nor is it to be ſuppoſed the rampart or wall was continued further, there being no traces of it further, and the Tine almoſt arrived at the ocean ſerving with its deep bed as the ſtrongeſt wall. Some, however, will have the rampart, not the wall, reach to *Tinmouth.* the very mouth of this river, now called *Tinmouth*, and that it was called *Pen-ball-crag*, or the *Head of the rampart on a rock*, which I ſhall not diſpute. But I ſhall preſume to aſſert that this in the Roman TVNNOCEL- times was TVNNOCELLVM, that word meaning the LVM. *Promontory of Tunna*, or *Tine*, where the firſt cohort Elia Claſſica (by the name probably eſtabliſhed by Elius Hadrianus) was quartered for the defence of the ſhipping. For the Romans had in the rivers on the borders ſhips called *Luſoriæ*, both to check the invaſions of their neighbours, and to make invaſions in their turn, as appears from the Theodoſian code Tit. De *luſoriis Danubii*. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it was called Tunnaceſtep, not from abbot *Tunna* as Bede[a] ſays, but from the river, and it had a ſmall monaſtery frequently plundered by the Danes. It is at preſent called *Tinmouth* caſtle, and boaſts a noble and ſtrong caſtle, which, as an antient writer expreſſes it, "on the eaſt and north ſide is inacceſſible on a rock over the ocean, but on the other "ſide is eaſily defended by favour of the higher "ground." For this reaſon Robert *Mowbray*, earl of Northumberland, choſe it for the ſeat of war when he rebelled againſt king William Rufus. But affairs, as is generally the caſe, took a turn unfavourable to this rebel, who being immediately cloſely beſieged, retired to the adjoining monaſtery, which was a ſanctuary, but being dragged from thence ſuffered though late the puniſhment due to his treaſon in the horror of a long impriſonment. *Naves Luſoriæ.*

I am now to follow the courſe of the ſhore. Behind the promontory on which ſtands Tunnocelum next to *Seton*, which under Henry III. was part of *Seton.* the barony of *De-la-vall*, one fees *Seghill*, antiently *Seghill.* SEGEDVNVM, the ſtation of the 3d * cohort of the *Segedvnvm.* Lergi on the wall; and certain it is that *Segedunum* * 4th. in Britiſh means the ſame as *Seghill* in Engliſh. Hence the ſhore after a few miles makes way for the river *Blithe*, which after waſhing *Belſey*, once a *Blithe r.* caſtle of the *Midletons*, and *Ogle*, of the barons *Ogle*, *Belſey.* *Ogle.* empties itſelf here, together with the *Pont*, into the *Pont r.* ſea. Theſe families have had the title of baron ever Barons *Ogle.* ſince the beginning of Edward IV's reign, being enriched by intermarrying with the heireſſes of *Berthram de Bothall*, Alan *Heton* and Alexander *Kirkby*. The male line of theſe barons failed lately in Cuthbert the 7th baron, who left two daughters; Joan married to Edward *Talbot* younger ſon of George earl of Shrewſbury, and Catharine to ſir Charles *Cavendiſh*.

A little higher up the river *Wentſbeck* falls into *Wentſbeck r.* the ocean, after paſſing by *Mitford*, which was burnt Barony of *Mitford.* by king John and his *Roitiers*, when they grievouſly *Rutarii* or *Ruptarii.* harraſſed theſe parts. *Roitier* was a name given in that age to thoſe foreign marauding troops, brought over to the king's aſſiſtance by Fulcaſius de *Brent* * and Walter *Buc*. Brent was a ſavage fellow, afterwards driven out of the kingdom. But Buc being a ſoberer man, and faithfully ſerving the king, obtained of him in reward of his ſervices lands in York and Northampton ſhires, and his poſterity flouriſhed there till John Buc attainted under Henry VII. whoſe great grandſon is ſir George Buc, a very polite ſcholar and maſter of the king's revels, who (that I may acknowledge my obligation to my friends) made many curious hiſtorical obſervations and candidly communicated them to me. This was once the barony of William *Berthram*, whoſe poſterity ſoon ended in Roger his grandſon, and his three heireſſes were married to *Norman Darcy*, T. *Penbury*, and William de *Elmeley*.

* or de *Breaut.*

[z] *Pal, Val,* and *Gual.* Ib.

[a] IV. 22.

From

Morpeth. From hence the *Wentſbecke* glides through *Morpit*, a famous little town. The town ſtands on the north ſide of the river, on the ſouth the church, and a caſtle on a ſhady hill, which together with the town came from Roger de *Merlay*, whoſe barony it was, to the lords of *Greiſtock*, and thence to the barons *Dacre* of *Gilleſland*. I have no particulars from antient hiſtory relative to this place, except that A. D. 1215 it was burnt by its own inhabitants out of hatred to king John. From hence Wentſbeck runs *Bothall* c. by *Bothall* caſtle, formerly the barony of Richard *Berthram*, from whoſe deſcendants it came to the barons *Ogle*. On the bank of this river I have long ſuppoſed, whether truly or by mere conjecture I GLANO-VENTA. know not, formerly ſtood GLANOVENTA, which had a Roman garriſon of the firſt cohort of the Morini to defend the borders. The ſituation ſuggeſts this opinion, in which the name of the river and the place itſelf confirm me. For it ſtands *ad lineam valli*, on the line of the rampart or wall, where the Notitia puts it. The river is called *Wentſbecke*, and *Glanoventa* ſignifies in Britiſh the *ſhore* or *bank* of the *Wenta*, whence a town on the coaſt of France called *Glanon*, mentioned by Mela[d], ſeems to have had its name.

Not far from hence (to paſs by ſmall towers of leſs *Witherington.* renown), near the ſhore one ſees *Witherington* or *Woderington*, called by the Saxons Wiðrinȝtun, an antient caſtle, which gave name to the noble and knightly family of *Witherington*, whoſe valour often diſplayed itſelf in the Scottiſh wars. After this falls *Coquet* r. into the ſea the river *Coqued* or *Coquet*, which riſing among the rough hills of *Cheviot*, has not far from *Billeſdun.* its ſource *Billeſdun*, whence the famous family of the *Harbottle.* *Selbies*, and lower to the ſouth *Harbottle*, Saxon Þeþ-bottle, q. d. *the ſtation*[e] *of the army*, whence came the family of *Harbottle* famous in the laſt age. It had formerly a caſtle deſtroyed by the Scots A. D. *Halyſtone.* 1314. Contiguous to this is *Halyſton* or the *Holy ſtone*, where Paulinus is reported to have baptized many thouſand perſons in the early ſtate of the Engliſh church. At the mouth of the Coqued *Warkworth.* ſtands *Warkworth*, a handſome caſtle of the *Percies*, defending the coaſt, where is a chapel hewn in a ſurprizing manner out of the rock without beams or timbers. King Edward III.* gave this caſtle to Henry *Percy* with the manor of *Rochbury*[f]. It was before the barony of Roger Fitz Richmond, by gift of Henry II. king of England, who alſo gave *Clavering* in Eſſex to his ſon, on which account, by order *Clavering.* of king Edward I. they aſſumed the name of *Clavering*, quitting the antient cuſtom of taking names from the Chriſtian name of the father: for before this they were called after their father's name Robert *Fitz* * *Roger*, Roger *Fitz John*, &c. Part of * Son. this eſtate fell by *fine* and covenant to the *Nevilles*, afterwards earls of Weſtmoreland, part by marriage with a daughter Eva to Thomas *Ufford*, from whoſe poſterity it came by inheritance to the *Fienes* barons *Dacres*. From the younger ſons deſcended the barons de *Evers*, the *Evers* of *Axholme*, the *Claverings* of *Kalaly* in this county, and others. *Morwic* alſo *Morwic.* adjoins to this, which boaſts lords of its own, whoſe male line became extinct about the year 1258. The eſtate came by daughters to the *Lumleys*, *St. Maurs*, *Bulmers*, and *Roſcells*.

The ſhore afterwards opens for the river ALAVN, *Alavn r.* which ſtill retaining the name it had in Ptolemy's time is called by contraction *Alne*, on whoſe bank *Alne r.* beſides *Twifford*, q. d. *Two Fords*, where was held a *Twifford.* ſynod under king Egfrid[g]; and *Eſlington* the ſeat of *Eſlington.* the *Collingwoods*, diſtinguiſhed for their military achievements, we ſee alſo *Aln-wick*, Saxon Ealn-pic, *Alnwick.* commonly called *Anwick*, a town renowned for the 1174. victory gained by the Engliſh, whereby the valour of our anceſtors put William king of Scotland priſoner into the hands of Henry II. It is defended by a noble caſtle, which Malcolm III. king of Scotland, having beſieged, and ſo cloſely preſſed, that it was 1097. upon the point of ſurrendering, was ſlain there by a ſoldier who coming out to deliver the keys to him rode at him with a lance in arreſt, at the end of which they hung. At the ſame time his ſon Edward, eager to avenge his father's death, ruſhing unguardedly upon the enemy, received a mortal wound, of which he ſoon after died. This was once the barony of the *Veſcies*, given by Henry II. to Euſtace ſon of John, father of William *Veſci*, by the ſervice of twelve knights fees. John Veſcy returning from the holy war firſt brought the Carmelite monks with him into England, and built them a convent here in the deſart of *Holne*, not unlike mount Carmel in Syria. William, the laſt of the Veſcies, leaving this caſtle to Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham[h], in truſt for his baſtard and only ſon, the biſhop diſhoneſtly retained the eſtate, and ſold it for a ſum of ready money to William *Percy*, from which time it has belonged to the Percies.

The ſhore hence wedging in in ſeveral angles *Dunſtanburgh.* proceeds by *Dunſtanburgh*, a caſtle belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, which ſome[i] falſely ſuſpected to be *Bebba*, which ſtands higher up, and inſtead of Bebbanburȝ is now called *Bamborrow*. Our coun- *Bamborough.* tryman Bede[k] deſcribing the beſieging and burning of this caſtle by Penda the Mercian, ſays it had its name from queen Bebba. But Matthew of Weſtminſter[l] tells us, that Ida firſt king of Northumberland, built it, fortifying it firſt with wooden paliſadoes, and afterwards with a wall. But take the following deſcription of it from Roger Hoveden[m]: "Bebba," ſays he, "is a ſtrong city, not very large, "but including about two or three acres, having "one entrance hollowed out and raiſed with ſteps "in a ſurprizing manner, and on the top of the hill "a beautiful church, and to the weſt at the top a "fountain adorned with extraordinary workman-"ſhip, ſweet to the taſte and clear to the eye." At this time it is rather a caſtle than a city, though large enough to paſs for a city. Nor was it accounted any other than a caſtle when king William Rufus erected overagainſt it a tower called *Malvoiſin*, to *Tower of Malvoiſin.* blockade Mowbray, who was in rebellion againſt him,

* Rot. Parl. 5 E. III.

[d] Plin. N. H. III. 4.
[e] bopl, *domus, domicilium, palatium*, Lye. Several places in this county have the ſame termination as *Lilbottle*, *Sharbottle*, &c.
[f] *Rothbury.* [g] Bede, IV. 28. [h] Hiſt Dunelm. [i] Pol. Verg. IV. p. 80.
[k] III. 6. 12. 16. [l] P. 193. ſub. an. p. 547. Sax. Chron. p. 19. [m] P. 231. b.

and

and had concealed himſelf there, but afterwards privately withdrew himſelf[n]. It loſt the greateſt part of its beauty long after in the civil war, when *Breſſe* a Norman warrior, who ſided with the houſe of Lancaſter, cruelly defaced it. From that time it has ſuffered from time and winds, which throw up incredible quantities of ſand from the ſea upon its walls through the windows which are open. Contiguous to this is *Emildon*, formerly the barony of John *Le Viſcont*, but Rametta, heireſs of the family, ſold their eſtates to Simon de *Montfort* earl of Leiceſter. In this place was born John *Duns*, ſurnamed *Scotus*, becauſe of his Scotch deſcent, who was educated in Merton college, Oxford, and became uncommonly learned in logic and the abſtruſe divinity of that age, but by his doubts obſcured the credibility of the ſcriptures, and, with his deep and admirable refinement, though in an obſcure, uncultivated ſtyle, wrote ſo many things as to acquire the name of the *Subtle Doctor*, and formed a new ſect called from him *Scotiſh*. But he came to a miſerable end; for being ſeized with an apoplexy, and too haſtily buried on a ſuppoſition that he was dead, recovering himſelf, and Nature too late overcoming the diſorder, after many fruitleſs miſerable cries for aſſiſtance, and beating himſelf a long while againſt the ſtone tomb, he at laſt daſhed his brains out and expired. Whence an Italian poet made theſe lines on him:

Emildon.
Viſcont.

Duns Scotus the Subtle Doctor, flouriſhed 1300. Paul. Jov. in Elogiis Doct.

Quæcunque humani fuerant juriſque ſacrati
In dubium veniunt cuncta vocante Scoto.
Quid? quod & in dubium illius ſit vita vocata
Morte illum ſimili ludificante ſtropha,
Quum non ante virum vita jugularit adempta
Quam vivus tumulo conditus ille foret.

All human principles and all divine,
With all things elſe Duns Scotus call'd in doubt;
What wonder then if death ſo drew the line,
That whether life was gone was not found out?
Nor death the Doctor would of life deprive,
'Till he was cloſ'd up in the tomb alive.

That he was born in England I learn from ſome MS. pieces of his in Merton college library, and on their authority I aſſert it. They end thus: "Explicit "lectura ſubtilis in univerſitate Pariſienſi doctoris "Joannis Duns, nati in quadam villula parochiæ de "Emildon vocata Dunſton in comitatu Northumbriæ, "pertinente domui ſcholarium de Merton hall in "Oxonia." i. e. "Here endeth the lecture of the "Subtle Doctor in the univerſity of Paris, John "Duns, born in a little town in the pariſh of Emil-"don, called Dunſton, in the county of Northum-"land, belonging to the houſe of ſcholars of "Merton hall in Oxford."

Holy Iſland. Nothing elſe remarkable occurs on this coaſt except *Holy Iſland*, of which in its place, till we come to the mouth of the river *Twede*, which, for a long way, divides England from Scotland, and is called the Eaſt march, whence our poet Necham[o]:

Anglos a Pictis ſejungit limite certo
Flumen quod Twedam priſtina lingua vocat.

A certain bound'ry is the river fixt
Call'd Twede, between the Engliſh and the Picts.

This river riſes with a copious ſtream out of the Scottiſh mountains, and, for a long time, meanders among the horſemen and marauders on the borders, to give no harſher name to a ſet of men, whoſe only property is, as one ſays, in their ſwords. When it approaches the village of *Carr*, increaſed by many ſtreams, it begins to divide the two kingdoms; and after waſhing *Werk*, a caſtle formerly of the *Roſſes*, but now of the *Greys*, who have long figured in the field, againſt which caſtle the Scots have frequently bent their fury, it receives an addition from the river *Till*. This laſt river has two names. At its ſource, which is in the heart of this county, it is called *Bramiſh*, and on it ſtands *Bramton*, a little obſcure village, and of ſcarce any note, whence it proceeds north by *Bengley*, which with *Brampton* itſelf, *Bromdum*, *Rodam*, which gives name to a famous family in theſe parts, *Edelingham*, &c. was the barony of Patrick earl of *Dunbar* in Henry III. who alſo was, as expreſſed in the book of *Inquiſitions* among the royal records, *Inborow* and *Outborow* between England and Scotland; that is, if I underſtand it rightly, obliged to ſecure and protect the communication to and fro between the two kingdoms. For the old Engliſh call entrance and a porch in their language Inbopou. Higher up on the right ſtands *Chevelingham*, then called *Chillingham*, which as well as *Horton*, not far diſtant, have both been caſtles of the *Greys* ever ſince the two families of that name were united by marriage.

Carr.
Werk.
Till r.
Bramiſh.
Bramton.
Bengley.
Bromdum.
Rodam.
Edelingham.
Inborow and Outborow, what?
Chillingham.
Horton.

Near theſe lies the barony of *Wollover*, which king Henry I. gave to Robert de *Muſchamp*[p], who bore on his ſhield Az. 3 butterflies Arg. of whoſe deſcendants Robert was accounted in the reign of Henry III. the moſt potent baron in theſe northern parts. But the eſtate was preſently parcelled out among females, one of whom married the earl of *Stratherne* in Scotland, another William de *Huntercombe*, a 3d Odonell de *Ford*. The river *Glen* next adds its waters from the weſt to thoſe of the Till, and gives name to *Glendal*, a valley through which it runs. Of this rivulet Bede[q] gives this account: "Paulinus com-"ing with the king and queen to the royal manor "called *Ad-Gebrin* (now Yeverin), ſtayed there 36 "days with them employed in the duties of cate-"chizing and baptizing. In all this time he did "nothing from morning to night but inſtruct the "people who flocked to him from all the villages "and places in the doctrine of Chriſt and Salva-"tion; and, after they were inſtructed, baptizing "them in the neighbouring river Glen. This pa-"lace was deſerted by ſucceeding princes, and an-"other built in its ſtead in a place called *Melmin*, "but now *Melfeld*[r]."

Wollover.
Arms of *Muſchamp.*
Glen r.
Glendal.
Yeverin.
Melfeld.

[n] Þiron Englre Yþel Nehhebun. Sax. Chron. 202.
[o] Inſinuating that the hither part of Scotland was called *Picts land.*
[p] Inward, Ingard. See Archinfield, Doomeſd. MS. n. Gale.
[q] Math. Paris, p. [r] II. c. 14.

Battle of *Brumford.*

Here, near *Brum-ridge* at *Brumeford*, king Athelſtan in a pitched battle with Anlaf the Dane, Conſtantine king of Scotland, and Eugenius petty prince of Cumberland, came off ſo ſucceſsful, that this battle was celebrated in all the pomp of language and poetry by the hiſtorians and poets of that age[s]. Here *Bramiſh* takes the name of Till, and firſt viſits *Ford*, once a caſtle of the warlike family of *Heron*, now of the *Carrs*; then *Etall*, where lived the *Manours* or *de Maneriis*, formerly renowned for their knightly rank, and whoſe poſterity are now moſt noble earls of Rutland. Many caſtles in this tract I purpoſely omit: for it would be endleſs to enumerate them all, it being certain there were in Henry II's time 1115 caſtles in England.

Ford.

Etall.

1115 Caſtles in *England.*

Battle of *Floddon* 1513.

Overagainſt *Ford* to the weſt riſes a very high hill called *Floddon*[t], remarkable for the death of James IV. king of Scotland, and the ſlaughter of his army, which while Henry VIII. was beſieging Tournay in France, invaded England with great courage and greater confidence, for they had parcelled out our towns among them before-hand. But Thomas Howard earl of Surrey with his army gave them a warm reception here, and both ſides fought furiouſly till night interpoſed, leaving it uncertain which had the victory. The next day diſcovered both the victor and the vanquiſhed, and the king of Scotland himſelf was covered with wounds among the thickeſt heaps of ſlain. From this event the Howards gained an addition to their arms[u].

Norham. *Ubbanford.*

Twede, now increaſed by the Till, runs down with a fuller ſtream by *Norham*, or *Northam*, antiently a town of the biſhops of Durham. It was built by biſhop Egfrid, and his ſucceſſor Ranulph erected a caſtle on the top of a ſteep rock, and fortified it with a ditch. On the outer wall, which is of great compaſs, were many little towers in the angle next the river; within is another circular wall much ſtronger, in the centre whereof riſes a loftier tower: but the eſtabliſhed peace of our age long ſuffered this caſtle, though on the border, to run to decay. Below it in a plain to the weſt lies the town, having a church in which is buried Ceolwulph, king of Northumberland, to whom venerable Bede addreſſed his books of the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of England. This prince afterwards "renouncing the world, "became a monk in the church of Lindisfarn in "the ſervice of the kingdom of heaven, and his "body was afterwards conveyed to the church of "Northam[x]." When the Danes ravaged *Holy Iſland*, where St. Cuthbert ſo much celebrated by Bede ſat as biſhop, and was buried, and certain perſons, by a religious thievery, endeavoured to remove his body, the winds ſetting againſt them, "obliged them to leave the holy body, with due "reverence, at Ubbanford *, and we are not cer-"tain whether the ſee was not removed thither, "near the river Twede, where it lay many years, "till the acceſſion of king Ethelred[y]." Theſe and other particulars (for I muſt not conceal my obligations), I owe to George Carleton, a native of this place, and ſon of its warden, for whom his great proficiency in divinity, of which he is a profeſſor, and in the polite arts, gives me a high eſteem, which he returns with equal eſteem, of which I ſhould be unworthy if I did not acknowledge it. Below Norham, at *Killey*, a ſmall village in the neighbourhood, in the age preceding the laſt, were found, as I am informed by ſome very old men, the ornaments of a belt, and the hilt of a ſword of ſolid gold, which were preſented to T. *Ruthall*, biſhop of Durham.

K. Ceolwulph.

Killey.

A ſword hilt of gold.

A little lower we ſee the mouth of the Twede, on the further ſide of which ſtands the laſt and beſt fortified town in all Britain, *Berwick*. Some derive its name from an imaginary duke Berengarius. Leland[z], from *Aber*, which ſignifies in Britain a mouth, *Aberwic*, meaning the town at the mouth. But whoever knows the meaning of *Berwic* † in the charters of our kings, wherein nothing is more common than "I give the towns of Cumberland and Durham with "their *berwics*," will find the obvious etymology of this name. I cannot gueſs what it means, unleſs a village annexed as an appendage to ſome more conſiderable place. For, in the grants of Edward the Confeſſor, *Totthill* is called *berwicus* to Weſtminſter and *Wandleſworth* to Patricſey, and innumerable other ſuch inſtances. But to what purpoſe all this may ſome object. To little enough indeed if it ſhould appear, as ſome will have it, that the Saxons antiently called it Beopnica-ꝑic, q. d. a town of the Bernicians, by which name it is ſufficiently known and already obſerved theſe countries were diſtinguiſhed. But from whenceſoever it has its name, it runs a great way out to ſea, ſo as to be almoſt ſurrounded by it and the Twede; and lying between two moſt potent kingdoms, as Pliny[a] relates of Palmyra in Syria, it was always the firſt object of each on the breaking out of war, ſo that from the time that Edward I. firſt wreſted it from the Scots it was often re-taken by them, and recovered by the Engliſh. With the reader's leave, we ſhall here give a brief hiſtory of it. I find no older account of this town of Berwic than that William king of Scotland being taken priſoner by the Engliſh in battle, ſurrendered it to our Henry II. for his ranſom, on condition that it ſhould for ever belong to England, unleſs he paid the price of his releaſe on a certain day, and Henry, as appears from the Polychronicon of Durham, immediately fortified it with a caſtle. But, on payment of the money, Richard I. reſtored it to the Scots. Afterwards king John, as we read in the Hiſtory of Mailros[b], "took both the town and caſtle of Ber-"wick, when he burnt Werk, Roxburgh, Mitford, "and Morpeth, and laid waſte all Northumberland "with his Rutars, becauſe the Northumbrian barons "had done homage to Alexander king of Scots at "Feltun." Many years after, when Balliol king of Scotland broke his oath, Edward I. reduced Berwick A. D. 1297, but ſoon after the fortune of war favouring the Scots, they finding it abandoned

Berwick.

1171.

* Miſprinted in the Edition *Bulbeford* and *Bubedford.*

† Ingulphus explains *Berwicum* a manor.

[s] In barbarous Latin. Holland. It might have been in heathen Greek for any thing he knew. The whole *υἱος* is only in good Engliſh. See the Saxon Chronicle in the year 938. Gibſon. See Huntingdon, Malmeſbury, and Ingulphus. See alſo the Saxon Chron. p. 112.

[t] Near Brampton. H.

[u] As I have formerly ſpecified. H.

[x] Rog. Hoveden, I. p. 231.

[y] W. Malmſb. de Geſt. Pont. 157.

[z]

[a] N. H. V. 25.

[b] P. 190. Edit. Gale.

recovered

recovered it, and preſently after our people retook it upon terms. Afterwards in that diſordered reign of Edward II. Peter Spalding ſurrendered it to Robert Brus, king of Scotland, who vigorouſly attacked us, and our people in vain beſieged it till our Hector Edward III. 1333, boldly aſſaulting it, happily made himſelf maſter of it. In the reign of Richard II. ſome marauders ſurprized the caſtle, but Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, retook it within nine days. Scarce ſeven years after the Scots again took it, not by force but money, for which the ſaid Henry Percy, who was governor of the place, was charged with high treaſon, but he again overcame the honour and courage of the Scots by money, and ſoon recovered it. A long while after, when England was miſerably involved in a civil war, Henry VI. taking ſhelter in Scotland, gave it up to the Scots to purchaſe their protection. But 22 years after, Thomas Stanley, with great loſs of men, reduced it for Edward IV. From that time the kings of England have continually added works to it, particularly queen Elizabeth, who lately, to the terror of the enemy, and ſecurity of the townſpeople, contracted the circuit of its walls, drawing within the old ones a very high wall, well built of ſtrong ſtone, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, a regular rampart, redoubts, counterſcarps, and covered ways, ſo that the form and ſtrength of the fortifications is ſufficient to diſcourage all hopes of carrying it by aſſault, not to mention the bravery of the garriſon, and the ſtores in the place, which exceed belief. The governor of this town (to obſerve this *en paſſant*), was always one of the moſt able and tried of the Engliſh nobility, who is at the ſame time warden of the eaſt border towards Scotland. It ſtands in longitude 21° 43″, latitude 55° 48″, whence, by this poſition, its longeſt day is 17 hours 22 minutes, and the night only ſix hours 38 minutes, ſo that Severus Honoratus[c] rightly ſays,

Britain rich in day-light.

" Britain, rich in day-light, ſcarce allows any time " for night," nor is it to be wondered at that the ſoldiers here play at dice all night without candles, if you conſider the twilight, and that Juvenal[d] ſhould ſay, *minima contentos nocte Britannos*, the Britans were content with very little night.

For a concluſion about Berwick take theſe lines of J. Johnſton:

Scotorum extremo ſub limite meta furoris
Saxonidum: gentis par utriuſque labor:
Mille vices rerum, quæ mille eſt paſſa ruinas;
Mirum! qui potuit tot ſupereſſe malis.
Quin ſupereſt, quin extremis exhauſta ruinis
Funere ſic crevit firmior uſque ſuo,
Oppida ut exæquet jam munitiſſima. Civis
Militis & cenſum & munia Martis obit.
Poſtquam ſervitio duriſque eſt functa periclis
Effert lætitiæ ſigna ſerena ſuæ.
Et nunc antiquo felix ſe jactat honore
Cum reddit domino debita jura ſuo:
Cujus ab auſpiciis unita Britannia tandem
Excelſum tollit libera in aſtra caput.

On Scotland's utmoſt boundary oppos'd
The Saxon arms, by either nation rais'd,
To varied ruin varied turns expos'd:
How ſtands ſhe by ſuch ruin uneffaced!
She ſtands ſuperior to her worſt of woes,
And from her grave upriſes ſtronger ſtill;
Equal to ſtrongeſt towns her bulwark ſhows;
Her ſons each taſk of mighty Mars fulfil,
By bondage and by hardeſt hazards tried:
She calm the banners of her joy diſplays,
And happy now may boaſt her antient pride,
While to her lord ſhe due allegiance pays.
Her lord, whoſe ſway united Britain ſears,
While to the clouds her head ſhe freely rears.

The Commentaries of Pius II. publiſhed under the name of John Gebellin.

It may not be amiſs to ſubjoin here the account formerly given of the borderers who live round about this place in his life, written by himſelf, and publiſhed under another's name, by Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. who lived in Scotland a private legate about 1448, as they are not at all altered. " There is a river *, which, ſpreading itſelf " from a high mountain, parts the two kingdoms. " Æneas having croſſed this in a boat, and arriving " about ſunſet at a large village, went to the houſe " of a peaſant, and there ſupped with the prieſt " of the place and his hoſt. The table was plenti- " fully ſpread with large quantities of pulſe, poultry, " and geeſe, but neither wine nor bread was to be " found there, and all the people of the town, both " men and women, flocked about him as to ſome new " ſight, and, as we gaze at negroes or Indians, ſo did " they ſtare at Æneas, aſking the prieſt where he " came from, what he came about, and whether he " was a Chriſtian. Æneas, underſtanding the dif- " ficulties he muſt expect on this journey, had taken " care to provide himſelf at a certain monaſtery with " ſome loaves, and a meaſure of red wine, at ſight " of which they were ſeized with greater aſtoniſh- " ment, having never ſeen wine or white bread. " Women with child came up to the table with their " huſbands, and, after handling the bread and ſmell- " ing at the wine, begged ſome of each, ſo that it " was impoſſible to avoid diſtributing the whole " among them. The ſupper laſting till the 2d hour " of the night, the prieſt and hoſt, with all the men " and children, made the beſt of their way off, and " left Æneas. They ſaid they were going to a tower " a great way off for fear of the Scots, who, when " the tide was out, would come over the river and " plunder; nor could they, with all his intreaties, " by any means be prevailed on to take Æneas with " them, nor any of the women, though many of " them were young and handſome; for they think " them in no danger from an enemy, not conſidering " violence offered to women as any harm. Æneas, " therefore, remained alone for them with two ſer- " vants, and a guide, and 100 women, who made " a circle round the fire, and ſat the reſt of the " night without ſleeping, dreſſing hemp and chat- " ting with the interpreter. Night was now far

Manners of the borderers.

* The Twede.

[c]

[d] Sat. II. 161.

advanced

" advanced when a great noiſe was heard by the " barking of the dogs, and ſcreaming of the geeſe, " all the women made the beſt of their way off, the " guide getting away with the reſt, and there was as " much confuſion as if the enemy was at hand. " Æneas thought it more prudent to wait the event " in his bed room (which happened to be a ſtable), " apprehending if he went out he might miſtake his " way, and be robbed by the firſt he met. And ſoon " after the women came back with the interpreter " and reported there was no danger; for it was a " party of friends and not of enemies that were " come."

Sevenburgers. Fifburgings. In this country were certain clans called *Seoven burghers*[e] and *Fifburgings*, of whom we have ſuch obſcure accounts that it is beyond my ſkill to fix their ſituation. Nor can I determine whether they were Danes or Engliſh. But Florence of Worceſter[f] publiſhed by lord William Howard, writes, that when a parliament was held at Oxford, " the more worthy " and powerful miniſters of the Seovenburghers " Sigeferth and Morcar" were privately taken off by Edric Streon, that Edmund Clito * againſt his father's conſent married Alfritha wife of Sigefrith, and going to " the Fifburgings ſeized upon Sige- " frith's land, and ſubdued that people." But let others diſcuſs this point.

1013. Sax. Chron. 146. Degnar.

Kings, dukes, and earls of Northumberland. This province being reduced under the dominion of the Saxons by Oſca, brother of Hengiſt, and his ſon Jebuſa, had at firſt its own dukes ſubject to the kings of Kent. Afterwards upon the eſtabliſhment of the kingdom of the Bernicians, whom the Britans call *Guir a Brinaich*[g], or mountaineers, which reached from the Tees to the frith of Edinburgh, this was the beſt part of it, and ſubject to the king of Northumberland, upon the end of whoſe government all beyond the Twede became ſubject to the Scots. But Egbert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, added this country by a voluntary ceſſion to his own dominions[h]. Alfred afterwards yielded it to the Danes, whom Athelſtan, a few years after, drove out. The people, however, made Eilric the Dane king, who was preſently driven out by king Ealdred. From that time the name of king ceaſed in this province, and thoſe who governed it were called earls. Of theſe our hiſtorians give the following ſeries: Oſulf, Oſlac, Edulph, Waltheof the elder, Uchtred, Adulph, Alred, Siward, Toſti, Edwin, Morcar, Oſculph, Siward that brave man, who, as he had lived in arms, would die in his armour. " But his earldom " of York was given to Toſti brother of earl Harold, " and thoſe of Northampton and Huntingdon, with " the reſt of his lands, to the famous earl Waltheof, " his ſon and heir †." I have inſerted theſe words of Ingulphus becauſe ſome will not allow him to have been earl of Huntingdon. I ſhall now ſubjoin what I have read to this purpoſe in an antient parchment MS. in the library of John Stowe, that honeſt citizen and diligent antiquary of London. Copſi being made earl of Northumberland by grant of William the Conqueror drove out Oſculph, by whom, however, he was ſlain a few days after. Oſculph was afterwards ſtabbed by a robber with a ſpear, and died of the wound. Goſpatric then bought the earldom of the Conqueror, who preſently after turned him out, and appointed Waltheof, ſon of Siward, for his ſucceſſor. He being beheaded was ſucceeded by Walcher biſhop of Durham, who, as well as Robert *Comin*, his ſucceſſor, was ſlain in an inſurrection. Robert *Mowbray* afterwards obtained the ſame title, which he preſently loſt by his baſe treachery[i]. Then king Stephen, as we read in the Polychronicon of Durham, created Henry, ſon of David, king of Scots, earl of Northumberland, whoſe ſon William, after his acceſſion to the crown of Scotland, wrote himſelf William de Warren earl of Northumberland, his mother being of the family of the earls Warren, as appears by the regiſter of *Brinkburn* priory. A few years after this Richard I. ſold this earldom to Hugh *Pudſey*, biſhop of Durham, for life. But when the king was impriſoned by the emperor at his return from the Holy Land, and Hugh contributed only 2000lb. of ſilver towards his ranſom, the king took this ſo unkindly, as thinking this very little in proportion to the immenſe ſums which he underſtood he had collected under pretence of procuring his liberty, that he deprived him of the earldom ‡.

Bernicians.

At preſent this honour is enjoyed by the *Percy* family, which, deſcending from the earls of Brabant, took the name of *Percy*, with the eſtates of Percy, ever ſince Joſceline, younger ſon of Godfrey duke of Brabant, the true iſſue of Charlemagne, by Gerberga, daughter of Charles, younger brother of Lothaire laſt king of France, of the Carlovingian race, married Agnes, daughter and ſole heireſs of William Percy, which William's great-grandfather William Percy, coming into England with William the Conqueror, received from him the lands in *Tatcaſter*, *Linton*, *Normanby*, and other places. It was agreed between this Agnes and Joſceline that he ſhould take the name of *Percy* and retain his old arms of Brabant, a Lion Az. (which the Brabants afterwards changed) in a field Or.[k] The firſt earl of Northumberland of this family was Henry *Percy* ſon of Mary, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaſter, who, on account of his antient nobility and atchievements in war, was rewarded by Edward III. with large eſtates in Scotland, and received ſuch an increaſe of wealth with his ſecond wife Maud *Lucy*, that though he had no children by her, yet ſhe made him engage to bear the arms of *Lucy*, and Richard II. created him earl of Northumberland. But he made him a baſe return for this favour, deſerting him in his troubles, and opening the way to the crown for Henry IV. who gave him the iſle of *Man*[l], and

* i. e. prince of the Fifburgins.

† Ingulph. p. 511. b.

‡ Lib. Dunelm.

[e] As in Tranſylvania *Septemcaſtrenſes*. MS. n. Gale.

[f] P. 382. A. D. 1015.

[g] *Brinaich, Brechinauc.* See Brecknockſhire. *Brigas, Brigantes.*

[h] As a tributary kingdom.

[i] When he deviſed to deprive king William Rufus of his royal eſtate, and to advance Stephen, earl of Albemarle, a ſon of the Conqueror's ſiſter, thereto. Holland.

[k] See before.

[l] He alſo made him conſtable of England. H.

againſt

againſt whom, being ſecretly hurt in his conſcience for the unjuſt depoſition of Richard II. through his means, and piqued at the neglect and impriſonment of his kinſman Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, the undoubted heir to the crown [m], he broke out into rebellion, firſt privately ſtirring up againſt him his brother Thomas, earl of Worceſter, and his ſpirited ſon Henry, ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, with an army; but both fell in the field at Shrewſbury. Being for this attainted, but ſoon after, by a certain connivance, taken into favour again by the king, who was afraid of him, he had all his goods reſtored, except the Iſle of Man, which the king kept for himſelf. Shortly after, hurrying into new diſturbances, and calling in the Scots to his aſſiſtance, he took up arms againſt the king as an uſurper, and, being ſuddenly met and attacked at *Braham* [n] *moore* by Thomas *Rokeſby*, ſheriff of Yorkſhire, was routed and ſlain in a diſorderly rencontre, A. D. 1408. Eleven years after Henry Percy, ſon of his ſon Henry Hotſpur (whoſe mother Elizabeth was daughter to Edmund Mortimer the elder, earl of March by Philippa, daughter of Lionel duke of Clarence), was reſtored to his grandfather's honours by act of parliament under Henry V. and, warmly eſpouſing the intereſts of Henry VI. againſt the Yorkiſts, fell in the battle at St. Albans [o]. His ſon Henry, 3d earl of Northumberland, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard baron *Poynings*, *Brian*, and *Fitz Payn*, loſt his life in the ſame cauſe at the battle of Towton, A. D. 1461. The houſe of Lancaſter being in a manner ruined, and the name of Percy ſunk with it, king Edward IV. created John Nevill lord Montacute earl of Northumberland; but he ſhortly after ſurrendered up this title to the king, and received that of marquis *Mont Acute*. Afterwards Henry Percy, ſon of Henry juſt mentioned, by favour of Edward IV. obtained his father's title, and in the reign of Henry VII. was killed in an inſurrection [p] of the peaſants againſt the collectors of a tax levied by act of parliament. He was ſucceeded by Henry Percy, 5th earl [q], who, by a daughter and coheireſs of Robert *Spenſer*, and Eleanor, daughter and coheireſs of Edmund de *Beaufort*, lord of Somerſet, had Henry, 6th earl [r], who, having no ſons, and his brother Thomas being put to death for taking up arms againſt king Henry VIII. in the beginning of the Reformation, as if the family was almoſt reduced to nothing, laviſhed away the greateſt part of that fine eſtate in preſents to the king and others. A few years after John *Dudley*, earl of Warwick, took the title of duke of Northumberland [s] when in the minority of Edward VI. the leaders of the ſeveral parties diſpoſed of honours among themſelves to gratify their reſpective parties. This was that duke of Northumberland who ſome time diſturbed the peace of his country like a blaſt, endeavouring to exclude Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VIII. from the lawful ſucceſſion, and contrived by the intereſt of the lawyers, ever ready to follow thoſe in power, to ſettle the crown on Jane *Grey*, to whom he had married his ſon. For this being convicted of high treaſon, he loſt his head, embracing and publickly profeſſing at the block the Popiſh religion, which, to ſerve his turn, he had long before renounced, or pretended to renounce. On his death queen Mary reſtored in blood Thomas *Percy*, nephew to Henry, 6th earl and ſon of his brother Thomas, creating him firſt baron *Percy*, and ſoon after by a new patent earl of Northumberland "to "him and the heirs male of his body, and in failure "thereof, to his brother Henry and his heirs male." But this Thomas, 7th earl, diſguiſing his treachery againſt his ſovereign and country under the colour of a zeal for reſtoring Popery, loſt his life and honour, A. D. 1572 [t]. However, by the ſpecial favour of queen Elizabeth, Henry his brother, 8th earl, ſucceeded according to the tenor of queen Mary's patent, and ended his days in priſon, A. D. 1585 [u], leaving his ſon Henry by Catharine, eldeſt daughter and one of the heireſſes of *Nevill* lord *Latimer*, who ſucceeds him, being 9th earl of Northumberland of this family.

Duke of *Northumberland.*

3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

[m] Grievouſly complaining and charging him [H. VI.] with perjury, that whereas he had ſolemnly ſworn to him and others, that he would not challenge the crown, but only his own inheritance, and that king Richard ſhould be governed during his life by the good advice of the peers of the realm; he on the contrary had by impriſonment and terror of death enforced him to reſign his crown, and uſurped the ſame by the concurrence of his faction, horribly murdering the ſaid king, and defrauding Edward Mortimer, earl of March, of his lawful right to the crown, whom he had ſuffered to languiſh long in priſon under Owen Glendowr, reputing thoſe traytors who with their own money had procured his enlargement. H.

[n] *Bramham.*

[o] 33 Henry VI. buried at St. Alban's. Dugd. Bar. I. 281.

[p] at Cockſedge, near Thirſk, buried at Beverley. Ib. 282.

[q] He died 18 Henry VIII. buried at Beverley. Ib. 283.

[r] He died 29 Henry VIII. buried at Hackney. Ib.

[s] By the name of John earl of Warwick, marſhal of England, viſcount Liſle, baron Somery, Baſſet and Ties, lord of Dudley, great maſter and ſteward of the king's houſe. H.

[t] beheaded at York. Ib. 284.

[u] He was found dead in his bed, ſuppoſed to have ſhot himſelf, being impriſoned on ſuſpicion of concurring in a plot to reſcue the queen of Scots. Ib. 284. See Camden's Elizabeth, p. 434, 435. ed. Hearne.

ADDITIONS.

NORTHUMBERLAND is bounded on the eaſt by the German ocean, on the north by the Tweed, on the weſt by Cumberland and Scotland, and on the ſouth by the Tyne and the biſhopric of Durham. Its length between the Tine and Tweed from Newcaſtle to Berwick is 62 miles. Its breadth from Tyne mouth to Temon bridge beyond Glenwelt 47. Under the Heptarchy it was part of the kingdom of Northumbria, which comprehended all the country between the two ſeas north of the Humber to Edenborough frith. It was governed by earls till ſoon after the Conqueſt, when it had a diſtinct ſheriff and was divided into baronies, and thoſe again into the ſix wards of *Tynedale*, *Coquetdale*, *Glendale*, *Bambrough*, *Morpeth*, and *Caſtle ward*[a]. It is in the dioceſe of Durham, contains five deanries, and one archdeaconry, and 460 pariſhes[b]. The number of inhabitants is computed at 100,000. The ſoilis various. On the rivers and ſea-coaſt remarkably fertile: to the north-weſt and ſouth-weſt very mountainous; to the weſt full of heaths, fens, and lakes, ſome of the former abounding with mines of ore and coal, and others cultivated, and the mountains feed large quantities of ſheep[c]. Mr. Hutchinſon ſays, the circumference of the county is 155 miles. It contains 13 market towns, three boroughs, 131,000 acres, 22,741 inhabitants; and ſends eight members to parliament. It is divided into ſeven wards, and has four chiefs rivers Tyne, Tweed, Alne, and Coquet[d].

Hexamſhire. *Hexamſhire* took its name from the town of Hexham, and was "a liberty of itſelf, ſtretching 10 "miles ſouth-weſt one way[e]." It is a peculiar belonging to the archbiſhop of York[f].

Lamley. "*Lamle*, a nunnery on Sowthetyne[f]," founded for Benedictines by king John or Adam de Tindale, valued at £.5. 15*s. per ann.*[g] The lands belong to ſir Lancaſter Allgood, but the ſite is waſhed away by the Tyne[h].

Fetherſtonhaugh. *Fetherſtonhaugh* caſtle, a ſquare tower, was the ſeat of the family of that name, from the time of Edward I. and is now in their repreſentative ſir Harry Fetherſtonhaugh[i]. *Belleſter*, now Little moor caſtle is in the Blenkenſopps[k].

Belleſter.

Juſt on the weſt ſide of *Poltroſs* water a *caſtellum* is viſible, and about two furlongs weſt from it Hadrian's and Severus's walls are within a chain of each other, and continue ſo almoſt all the way till they croſs Irthing water near Burdoſwald. On the weſt ſide of the rivulet called Poltroſs and near Mumps hall Severus's ditch appears large and diſtinct about eight yards from the wall, 30 feet wide at top, 15 at bottom, and about 10 feet deep[l]. The wall croſſes Poltroſs rivulet, the boundary between Cumberland and Northumberland, at the *Crooks*. About a quarter of a mile further eaſt a breach was made in it by the Scots called the *Gap* or *Wade's Gap*[m]. Hence it goes a quarter of a mile nearly ſtrait to *Thirlwall* caſtle, the ſeat of an antient family of that name, whoſe heireſs married Swinburne[n], but now belonging to the earl of Carliſle. Mr. Warburton ſaw two altars here, one inſcribed to VETERES, a local deity before-mentioned, the other only D. M. both now gone[o]. In ſight of it to the ſouth is a camp with a ſingle vallum and foſs, high to the north, now called *Black dykes*, where, on digging turf, leaden bullets have been found. Another camp is a quarter of a mile weſt of it. Mr. Hutchinſon[p] denies its antiquity. He ſaw a coloſſal head in the road below Thirlwall caſtle[q]. The wall croſſes the *Tippal* under the ſouth front of this caſtle, and aſcends a hill to Caer Vorran[r].

Thirlwall c.

Blenkenſop caſtle the ſeat of an antient family of that name, in whom it is ſtill, has been a very ſtrong building on the ſouth banks of the Tippal[s]. Here was an altar, probably found ſomewhere near, inſcribed,

Blenkenſop.

Pl. XXVIII. fig. 9.

DEABVS NY . . .
PHIS VETI . . .
MANSVETAI . . .
CLAVDIA TVRI . . .
NILLA FIL. V. S. L.

Deabus Nymphis Vetia Manſueta Claudia Turinilla filia votum ſolvit lubens.

It is now at Dryburn haugh near the ſpital, fixed in the ground at the ſtable door[t].

Tradition makes the Scots and Picts to have broken through the wall at Thirlwall, but the caſtle might be ſo called from the paſſage of the river through the wall[u].

Haltweſel is a ſmall market town, with a manufactory of coarſe baize. At *Caſtle banks*, eaſt of the church, are veſtiges of a fort, ſingle trenched, oval, with a ſpring in the center[x]. A large barrow.

Haltweſel.

"In S. Tynedale is but one paroche church, and "that is caullyd Haulteweſel[y]."

A mile below Thirlwall in Cumberland is *Wardrew*, famous for its ſpa[z].

Wardrew.

[a] Wallis Hiſt. of Northumb. Introd. xiii. xiv. [b] Ib. xviii. [c] Ib. xxiv.
[d] Hutchinſon's View of Northumberland, II. 144. [e] Lel VII. 81. [f] Lel. VII. 77.
[g] Tan. 394. [h] Wallis, II. 19. Hutch. I. 9. [i] Wallis, II. 17. Hutch. I. 10. See Cumb. p. 190.
[k] Wallis, 16. Hutch. I. 11, 12. [l] Horſley, 152. [m] Eſc. 10. Eliz.
[n] Wallis, II. 3. Hutch. I. 142. [o] Horſley, 230. [p] P. 41. [q] P. 43.
[r] Wallis, II. 3, 4. [s] Ib. 8. Hutch. 18. [t] G. Horſl. Northumb. lxx. p. 230. Phil. Tranſ. N° 231.
[u] Horſl. 152. [x] Wallis, II. 14. Hutch. I. 13. [y] Lel. VII. 74.
[z] Wallis, I. 20. Hutch. I. 13.

Mr.

Fig. 1.

AELS
AVREL
MARTI

Fig. 2.

CLAVDE
LXXX

Fig. 3.

COHVI
VORVM FSTI

Fig. 4.

SVALERI
CASSIA
NEV P XIX

Fig. 5.

IMP
ANTON
VI A R
Q S d P

Fig. 6.

AVG
NVMERI
MAGNCES
LE

Fig. 9.

Fig. 15. p. 504.

GALLOR
VOTANV
NIEIVS POP IRRIBVS
FVNDAMEN ERVNT SVB
CL·XENEPHO EG A PR
CVRANTE

Fig. 10.

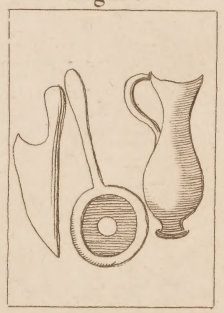


Fig. 8.

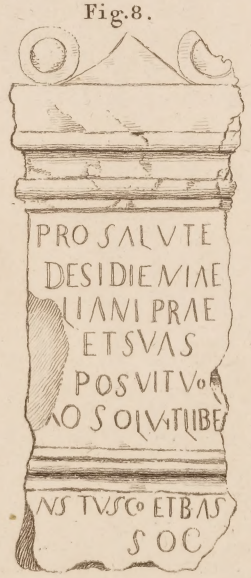


Fig. 11.

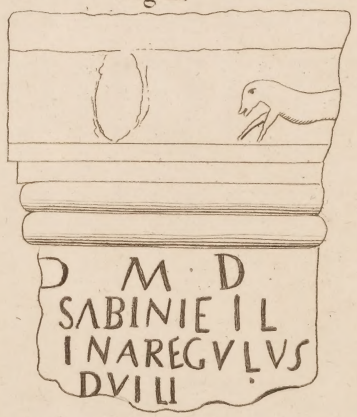


Fig. 13.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 12.

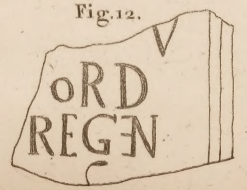
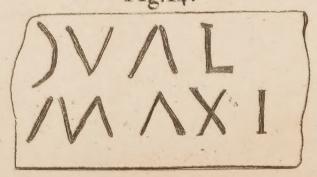


Fig. 14.



ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND

MAGNA. Caervorran.

Mr. Horsley places the MAGNA of the Notitia at *Caervorran*, and derives the modern name from *carr* a standing water, which now is *vorran*, *before* it, or *Caer Vorwyn*, the *town* with the *castle* [a]. There is *Voran* in Ravennas [b]. The fort is about 12 or 13 chains to the south of both the walls, and has a peat moss before it, the ramparts and ditch very conspicuous 120 paces square, the area four acres and a half, and the buildings without have been on the south and west sides. *Maiden way* passes through it to Beaucastle about six miles off, and the other military way from Walwick Chesters runs a little to the south of it, or enters and ends in the Roman town here [c]. A human skeleton was found at the east end by the workmen employed in digging up the foundation to make the new military road through Cumberland; a small fair Roman altar, some years ago, inscribed, DEO VITERINO, and a small brass lar, both in the possession of Miss Bacon of Newbrough [d]. Horsley had a ring with a Victory on a cornelian, and an altar DEO VITIRI MENI DADA V. S. L. M. [e] Other inscriptions, &c. found at or belonging to this station are, LXV. LXVI. LXVII. LXVIII. LXIX. LXXI. LXXII. LXXIII. LXXIV. LXXV. LXXVα. LXXVβ. LXXVI. LXXVII. LXXVIII. LXXIX. p. 230—234. In 1760 was found a curious and beautiful relief of a Roman soldier in a niche, armed with a spear and shield; above his left shoulder a lion recumbent and a deer under it, 14 inches and an half long, nine broad, given to Mr. Warburton [f]. Abundance of stags' horns and many mill-stones have been dug up [g]. On the walls about the farm-house stand numerous fragments of inscriptions, effigies, mill-stones, &c. A small altar inscribed, and other inscriptions [h]. See Pl. XXIX. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Pl. XXVIII. fig. 10.

Pl. XXVIII. fig. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Mr. Camden went no farther along the wall eastward than a little beyond Carvorran, where the wall is still highest and in the greatest perfection. His description of *Chester on the wall* agrees with *Housesteeds*, though it is plain *Great Chesters*, *Little Chesters*, and *Housesteeds*, must be the forts he refers to. The first inscription at Little Chesters being defaced in Horsley's time, is given from him and Hunter. The inscriptions he cites at *Melkrig* are now at Trinity college, Cambridge [i]. Horsley reads the first *Deæ Suriæ sub Calpurnio Agricola legato Augustali proprætore Aulus Licinius Clemens præfectus* cohortis *primæ Hamiorum* or cohortis 4ta *Gallorum*. And the other, *Pro salute Desidieni Aeliani præfecti & sua sacrum posuit voto solvit libens Tusco & Basso consulibus*. This consulate fell, according to the Fasti Consulares. A. D 259. See also Salmasius in Treb. Pollio, vit. Ingenui [k].

Pl. XXIX. fig. 7.

Pl. XXIX. fig. 8.

Mr. Warburton dug up 1717, at *Chester in the Wood*, which he accounted the antient *Magna* of Mr. Camden, on the military way from Caervorran to Newburgh an altar inscribed,

Pl. XXIX. fig. 9.

FORTVNAE
P. R
C IVL. RALTICVS LEG. VI. VIC.

Horsley reads RALTICVS, Stukeley RAETICUS. It was found on the area of the platform, in a vault three-quarters of a yard high, three or four yards square, blacked within with smoke, and, at first opening, smelt like straw. The altar lay with its face downwards, and by it another of the same size broken in pieces, and the inscription imperfect [l]. This vault seemed to have been intended to receive the offal of the sacrifices and sweepings of the altar from the smoke which had blacked it and the smell proceeding from the hot ashes, which had been thrown into it. The Romans probably hid the altars from the barbarians here, or the Christians might put them out of sight, since otherwise one does not see why one was broken, unless in the hurry of the Romans retiring. Mr. Warburton was told of such a vault at Cirencester, with ashes and burnt bones [m]. He intended to present this altar to the king for St. James's gardens, or to sell it to lord Oxford for the new library at Wimpole. It is now in the library at Durham.

Great Chesters. AESICA.

Great Chesters was the antient AESICA, the fort well preserved, some part of the original standing at a good height, and the ditch pretty visible except on the east side, the site of the prætorium and quæstorium very visible, and north of the former something like a temple. The entrance to the fort on the south, part of the jambs and other stones remaining entire; and pieces of an iron gate and hinges were found in the ruins. From this gate a paved way led to Hadrian's vallum. The outbuildings on the south and east sides, and in a meadow to the south were full of ruins of buildings, and remains of a large altar [n]. To this station belonged these inscriptions and carvings in or near the spot, Horsley's LXI. LXII. LXIII. LXIVαβγ. [o] LXIVγ. is wretchedly copied by Hutchinson, I. 46. In digging up the foundations of a great building in the upper part of the station 1767 was found a very large stone, nearly square, with a handsome moulding, and a long inscription, but imperfect by two fractures at each corner at the bottom, whereby half of four lines are wanting besides some letters:

Pl. XXIX. fig. 11, 12, 13, 14.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEVE
RVS MEDCANDER * P. F. E. — Alexander.
HORREVM VETV
STATE CONNAR SUUM † — Conlapsum.
COH. II. ASTVRVM SA
A SOLO RESTITVERVNT
PROVINC. ARCENT
MAXIMO LEG. VV. A PRO
SAL MARTI MED. LEGATVS CO II. ET TEXT [p]

About a quarter of a mile south of the station near Wallmill a funeral stone, four feet high, fixed in the ground, with the figure in a niche, the inscription defaced; but seems Horsley's LXIVγ [q], and another his LXIVβ. Near the military way that goes off to this place are four lawes or tumuli. They were cut

[a] Wallis, II. 4. [b] Gale's Anton. p. 149. [c] Horsley, 151. [d] Wallis, II. 4, 5.
[e] Northumb. lxvii. [f] Wallis, II. 6. [g] Ib. Hutch. I. 14—18. [h] Ib. I. 17—18.
[i] Horsl. liii. liv. [k] Ib. 226, 227. [l] Warburton's letter to Mr. Gale, MS. pen. Mr. Allan.
[m] See the altar Horsl. North. lv. p. 227. MS. letter of Gale, ubi supra. [n] Horsl. 150.
[o] Ib. 228. [p] Wallis, I. 9, 10. Hutch. I. 46. [q] Wallis, Ib. Hutch. Ib.

through

through by one Mr. Curry a diſſenting miniſter[p]. North of theſe are three large ſtones erect, from Severus' wall, near a mile, called *the mare and her foals*[q].

Little Cheſters. VINDOLANA.

Little Cheſters or the *Bowers*, the antient VINDOLANA, is ſouth from both the walls, but ſtands juſt by the military way from Walwic Cheſters to Carvorran. It is but ſeven chains by four, and contains but three acres[r]. The ramparts are quite round, and very large, the ditch more obſcure: traces of the prætorium and of forts in the ſides and angles of the walls; the ruins of one very viſible. The outbuildings to the weſt and ſouth-weſt[s]. Some years ago on the weſt ſide of the fort, about 50 yards from the walls, was diſcovered a ſquare vault paved with large ſquare ſtones, and under it was another room ſupported by pillars of ſquare ſtones about half a yard high: the upper room had two niches like chimnies on each ſide of every corner or ſquare, making in all 16: the pavement and room tinged with ſmoke: the ſtones of the upper vault numbered X. XI. XII.[t] Horſley rightly took this for an hypocauſt and bath, and when he ſaw it it was filled up[u]. Inſcriptions, &c. found here, Northumb. LII. (now defaced) LIII. LIV. LV. above-mentioned, LVI. LVII. LVIII. LVIII[a]. LIX. LX.[x]

Pl. XXIX. fig 15 Pl. XXX. fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

A large altar of white rag, two feet thick, was found at this ſtation with a deer in the centre leaning againſt a tree, and two fawns below. It was made a rubbing-ſtone for cattle at Hugh Ridley's at Archy flat adjoining, who ſplit it in two down the middle to move it. He alſo found many urns of various ſizes on the north ſide of his houſe. Many large ſtags' horns, one nine inches at the baſe; Doric pilaſters and capitals as of a temple were found at the weſt end of the ſtation, and deſtroyed by the labourers. In the ſouth-weſt end of the Well-houſe at the weſt end of the ſtation is this inſcription on an altar:

MARTI VICTORI
COH. III. NERVIORIVM
PRAEFECT. I. CANINIVS.[y]

In digging up the foundations of a caſtellum in the wall of *Milking Gap*, was found this inſcription, now at Mr. Lowe's at Ridley hall, who owns the ſtation:

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN.
HADRIANI AVG.
A PLATORIO NEPOTE LEG P. R. P. R.

Hadrian's wall has made, or paſſed very near, the ſouth rampart of BORCOVICVS, *Houſe-ſteeds*, and Severus's wall the north. It is five chains by ſeven; the ramparts clear on three ſides. The area of the north part of the ſtation is moſtly plain; of the ſouth more on a deſcent than any Mr. Horſley remembered. The prætorium and ruins of a temple near it were viſible. Vaſt ruins both of ſtation and town, and no leſs than ſixteen inſcriptions and ſculptures found and yet remaining on the place[z], exceeding moſt ſtations in Britain. On *Chapel hill*, ſuppoſed ſite of a temple, two altars[a]. Horſley's XXXVI. XXXVII.; one ſide of an altar without inſcription XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLIV. ſtatues in niches of Victory and two Roman ſoldiers XLV. XLVI. XLVII. LI.; groupes of the Deæ Matres XLVIII. XLIX. L.[b] Beſides all theſe here were ſeveral other pieces of ſculpture, altars, pedeſtals, and pillars, ſcattered about, and a piece of a fine fluted pillar lay in the midſt of the ſtation. There may be two or three other ſtations in Britain (as Burdoſwald, Elenboro', and Lancaſter), that exceed this in number of inſcriptions, but none equals it in extent of ruins of the town or number, variety, and curioſity of ſculptures, yet remaining here. One inſcription more belonging to this place was publiſhed by Dr. Hunter[c]; the ſtone lay againſt a hedge about a quarter of a mile diſtant, and Mr. Horſley ſaw one in a ſimilar ſituation, which he believed ſepulchral, but which had no inſcription[d].

Pl. XXX. fig. 9, 10. Pl. XXXI. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

NI VENO RI
G. OFERSIONIS
ROMVLO ALIMAHI
MANSVETIO SENICIONI
REVINCE QVARTIONIS
ERESI PROCVRAVIT DELF
VS RAVTIONIS EX G. S.

Horſley read it, ... *ni Venotrionis* [filio] *g.. Oferſionis Romulo Alimahionis Manſuetio Senecionis Revincio Quartionis erigi procuravit Delfius Rautionis ex gratia ſua*; or as Mr. Ward read the three laſt words, *ex Germania ſuperiori*. Dr. Stukeley had a caſt of a buſt, I ſuppoſe of the common ſepulchral kind, found here, but the original is not now to be traced[e].

From the Ridleys of *Willemoteſwicke* deſcended the learned prelate and martyr Nicholas Ridley, biſhop of London, Dr. Lancelot Ridley, and ſir Thomas Ridley the learned civilian. This ſeat now belongs to ſir William Blacket[f]. *Ridley hall*, antiently in this family, is now the property of the Lowes[g]. On the eaſt bank of Allen is *Staward* caſtle, a ruin; and near the junction of the two rivers, *Whitefield* caſtle[h]. Willemoteſwicke. Ridley hall. Staward c. Whitefield c.

Old town has not the leaſt memorial or tradition of its being a Roman ſtation[i], though Horſley[k] ſaw ſome heaps of ruins, and ſuppoſed it the GALAVA of the Itinerary as did Gale, Ant. p. 116. MS. n. Old town.

After the parting of the military ways of Hadrian and Severus, and near half a mile eaſt of *Shewen ſheels*, is a ſquare entrenchment between the two walls about 60 yards ſquare, which ſeems to have belonged to Hadrian's vallum, and become uſeleſs on building Severus's. Shewenſheel caſtle, or ſomething near it, is called in biſhop Gibſon's Camden, p. 1054, a ſquare Roman caſtle; whereas in fact the ruined

[p] Horſl. 150. Wallis, 11. Hutch. 49.
[q] Hutch. 49.
[r] Wallis, (25). 1½.
[s] Horſl. 148, 149.
[t] Hunter, Phil. Tranſ. 278.
[u] Ubi ſupra.
[x] Horſl. 225—228.
[y] Wallis, 26—28.
[z] Horſl. 148.
[a] Phil. Tranſ. 278. Gord. 75.
[b] Wallis, 37—39.
[c] Phil. Tranſ. N° 278.
[d] P. 224, 225.
[e] Hutch. I. 69.
[f] Wallis, 22—24.
[g] Ib. 31. Hutch. 110.
[h] Wallis, 33.
[i] Ib. 34.
[k] P. 453.

caſtle

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

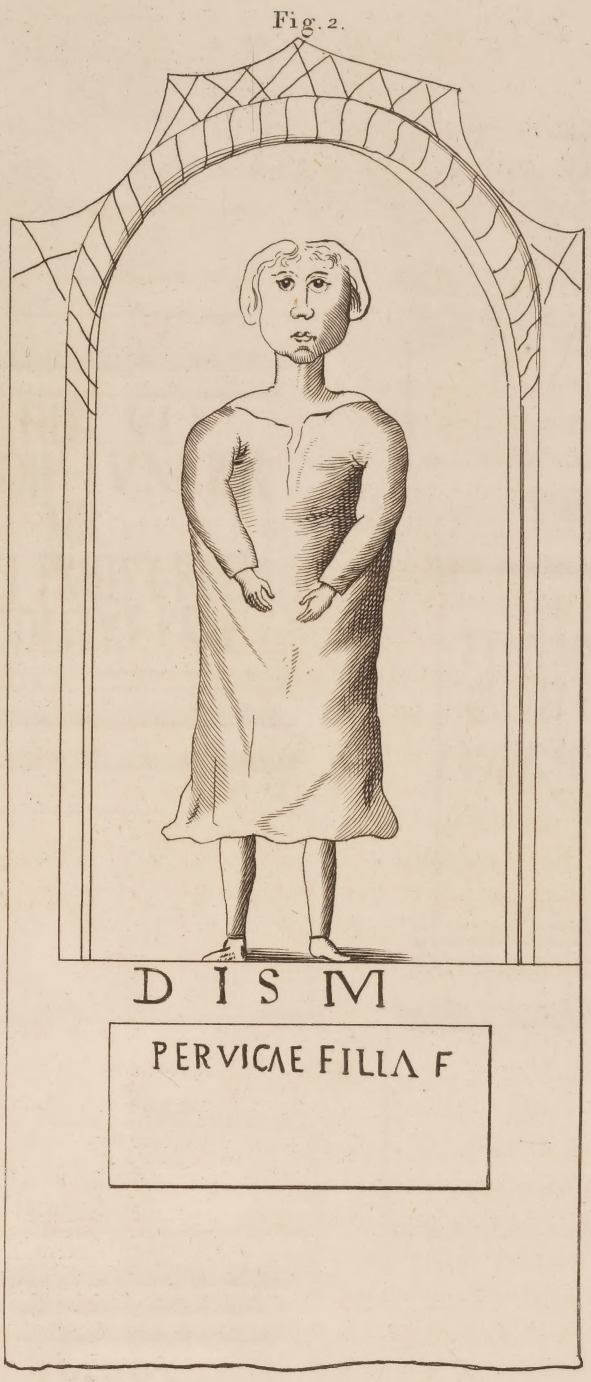


Fig. 7.

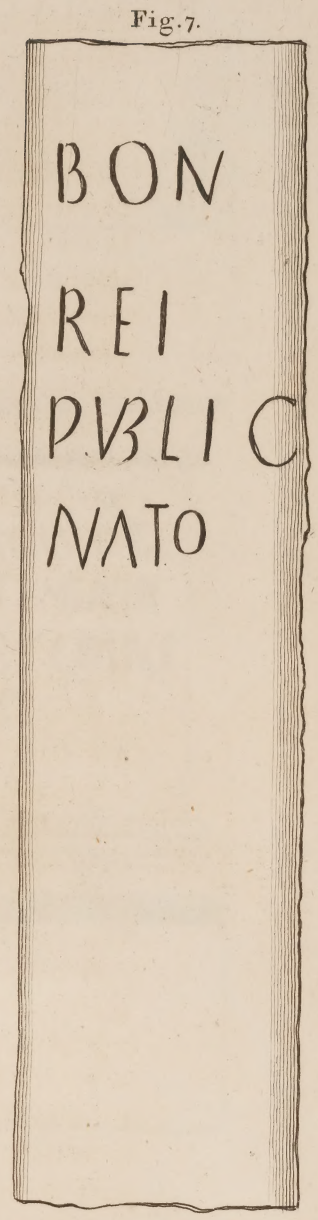


Fig. 4.

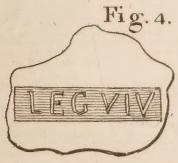


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

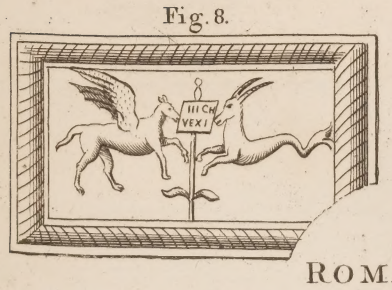


Fig. 9.

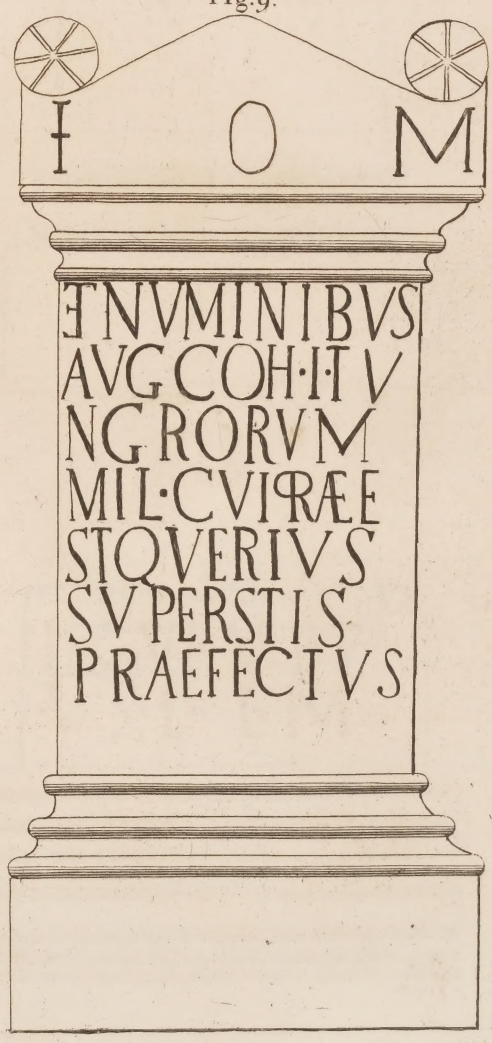
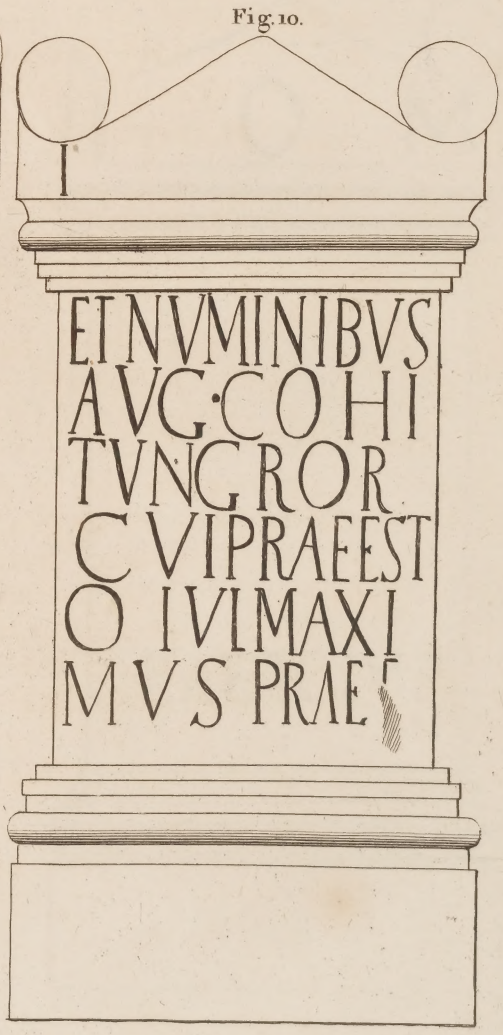


Fig. 10.



ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND

Fig. 1.

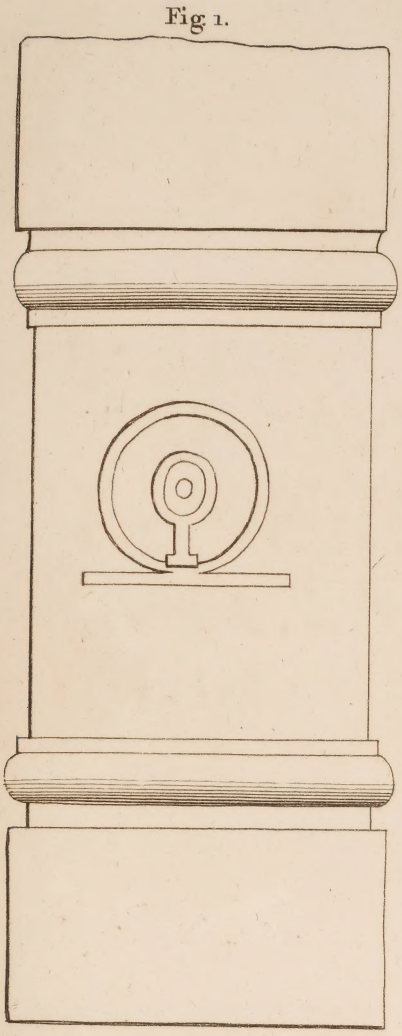


Fig. 4.

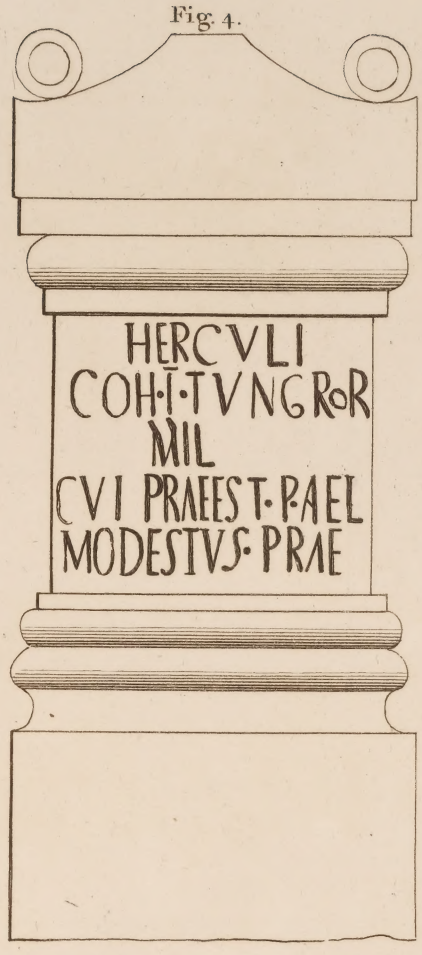


Fig. 2.

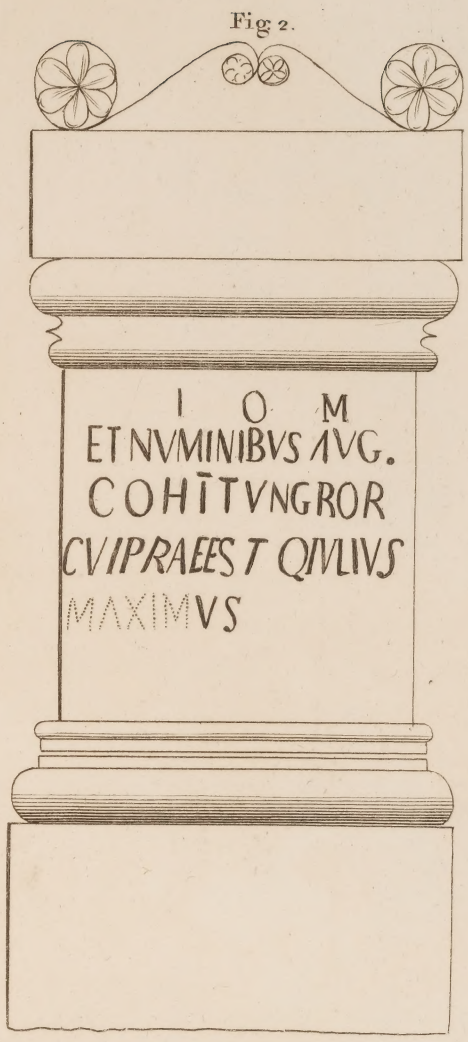


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

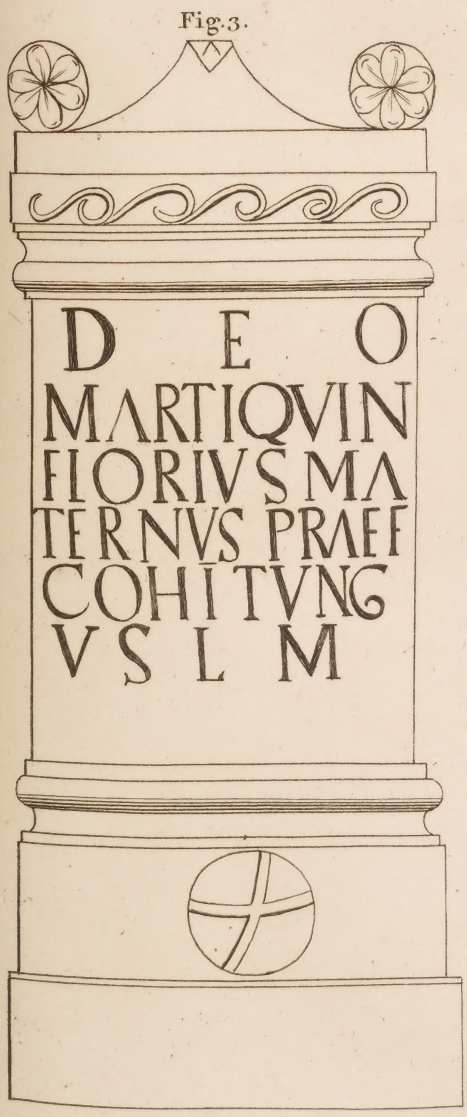


Fig. 6.

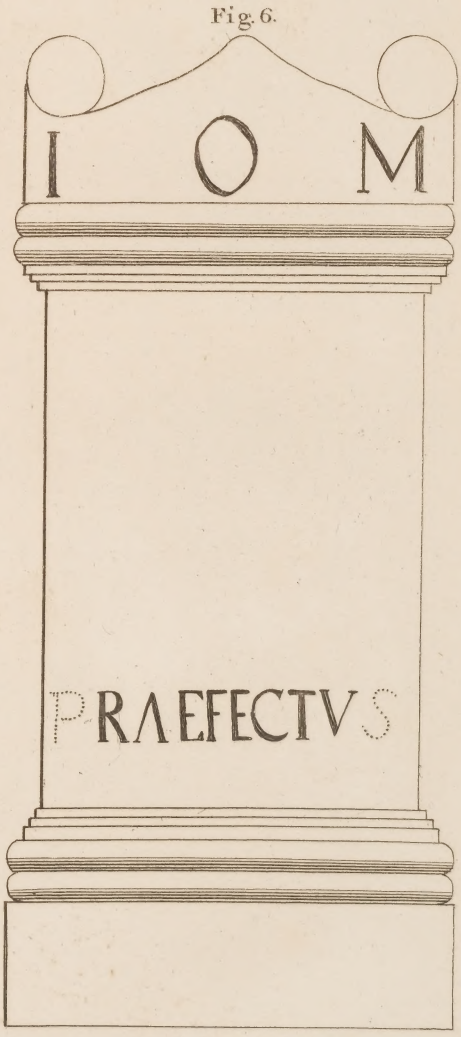
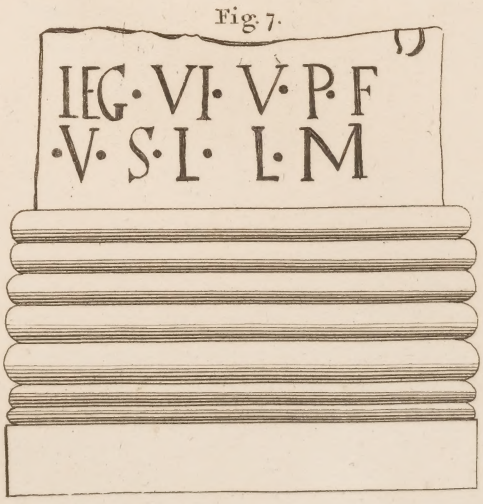


Fig. 7.



ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND.

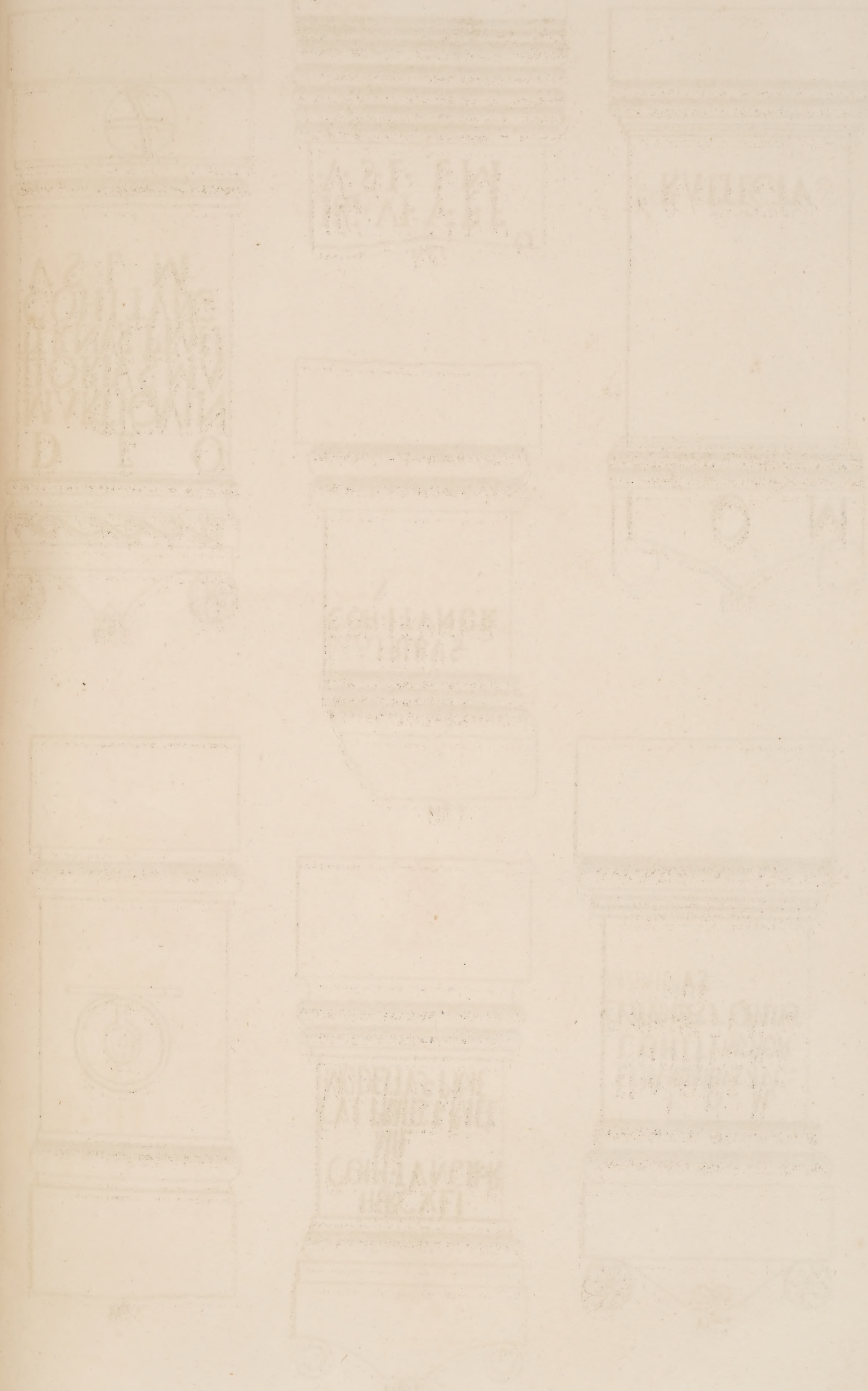


Fig.1.

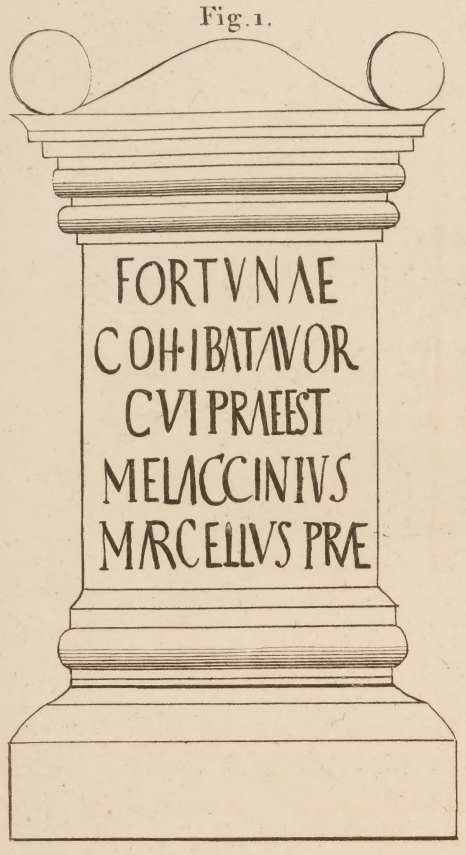


Fig.2.

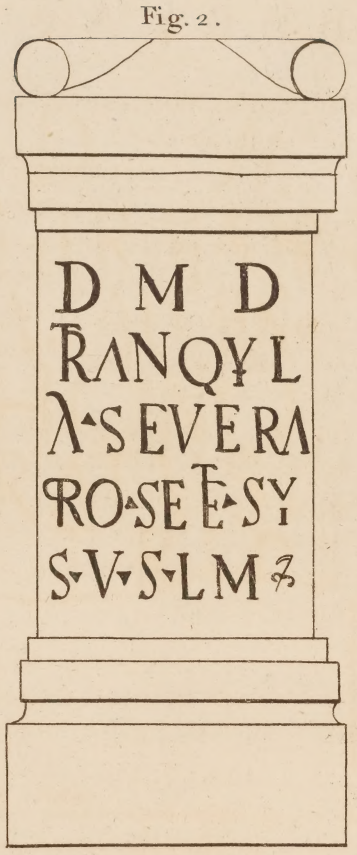


Fig.4.

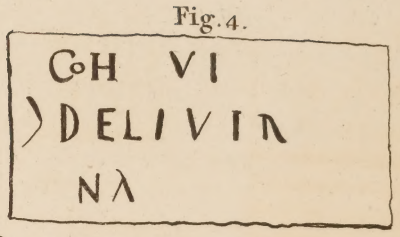


Fig.6.

Fig.9.

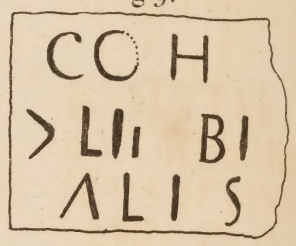


Fig.7.

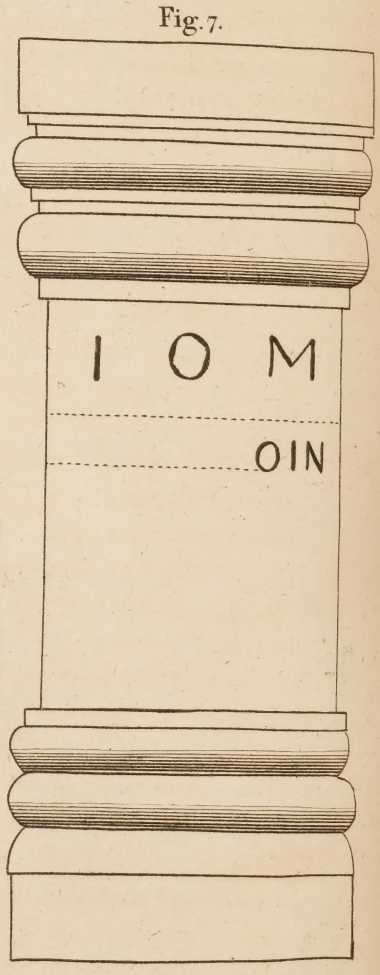


Fig.10.

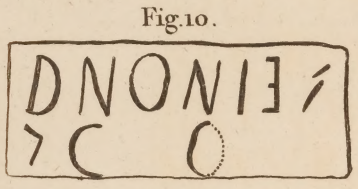


Fig.3.

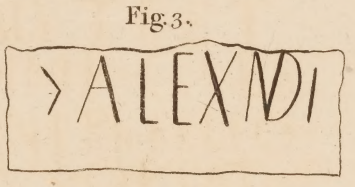


Fig.5.

Fig.11.

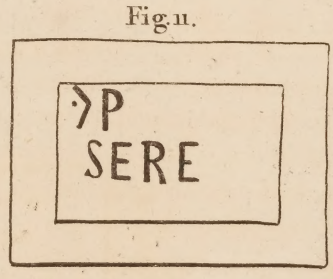


Fig.12.

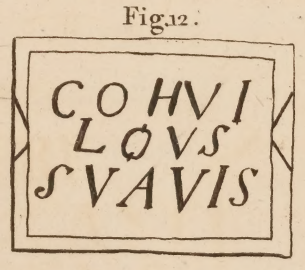


Fig.13.p.513

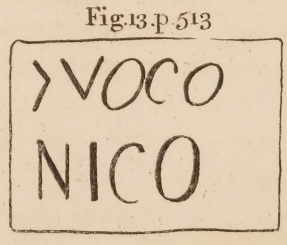


Fig.14.p.513

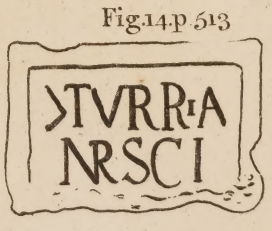
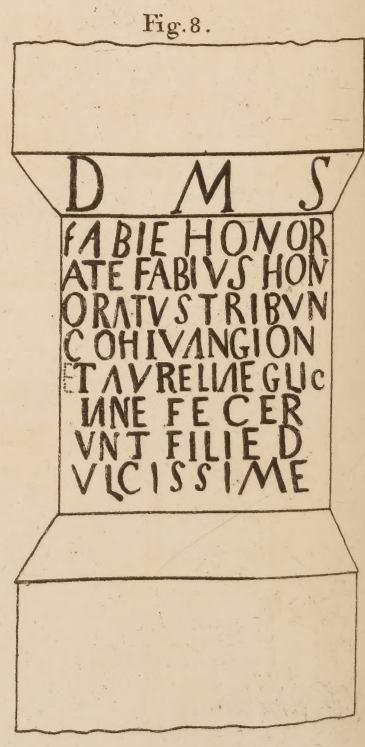


Fig.8.



Roman Inſcriptions in Northumberland.

Fig. 1. p. 505.

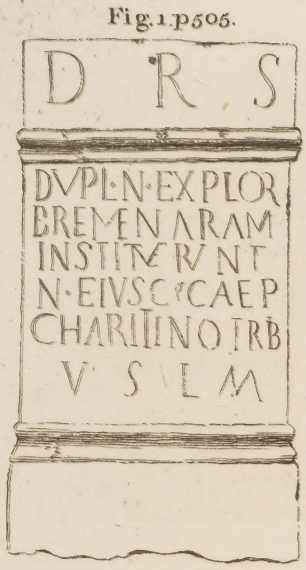


Fig. 2. p. 505.

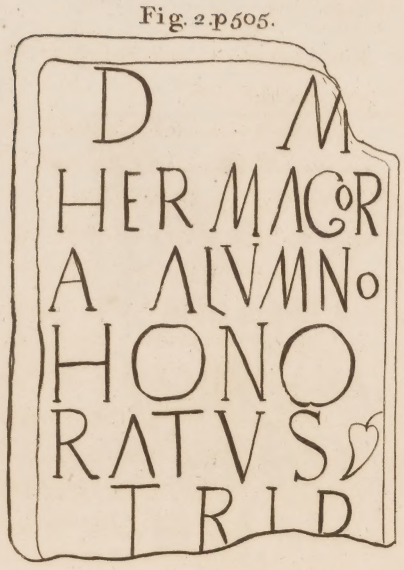


Fig. 3. p. 505.

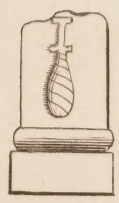


Fig. 4. p. 505.

Fig. 6. p. 505.

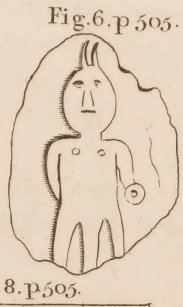


Fig. 8. p. 505.

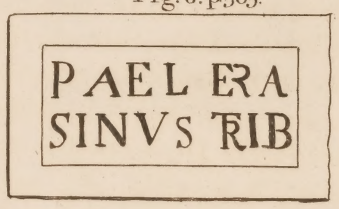


Fig. 7. p. 505

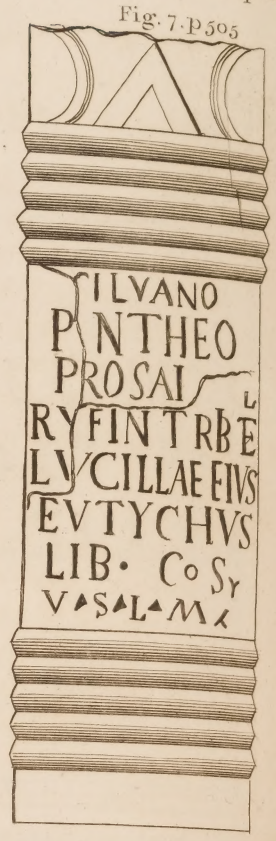


Fig. 5. p. 505.

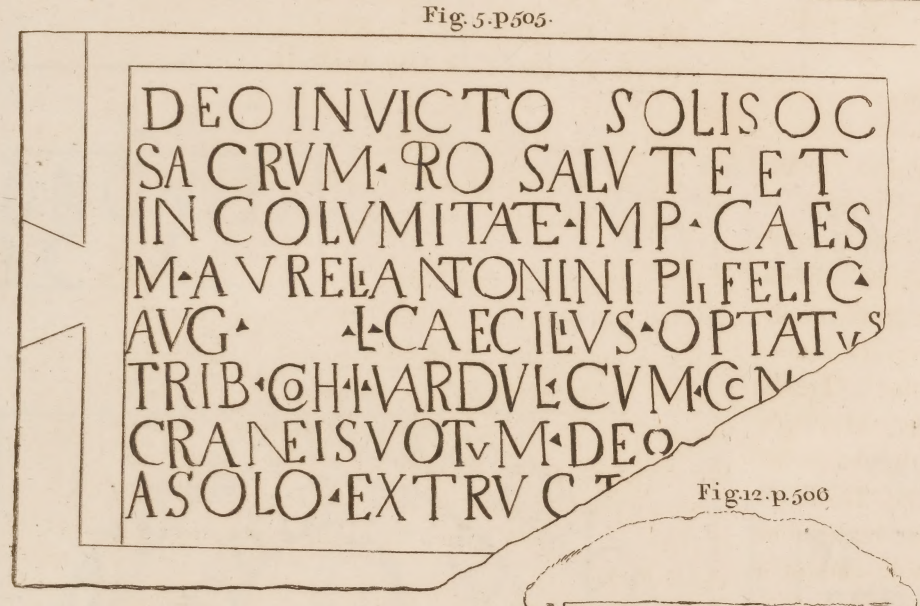


Fig. 9. p. 506

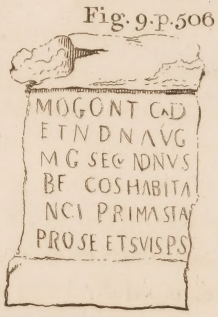


Fig. 10. p. 506

Fig. 12. p. 506

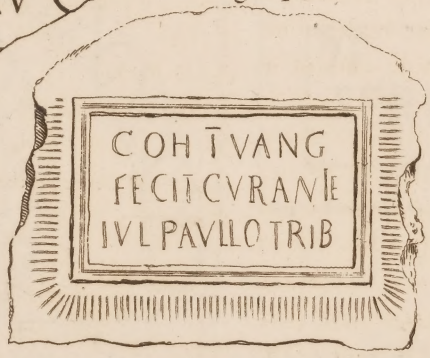


Fig. 14. p. 506.

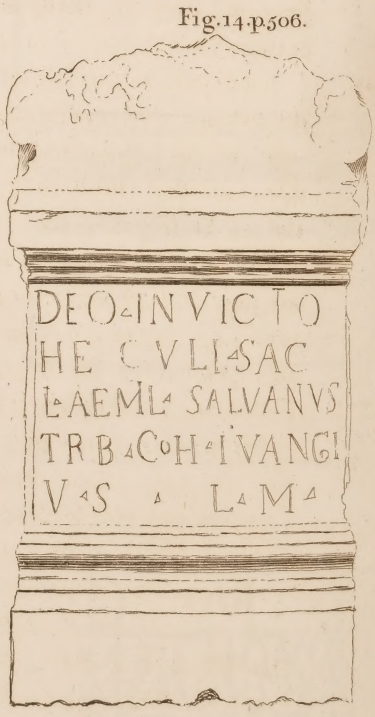


Fig. 11. p. 506.

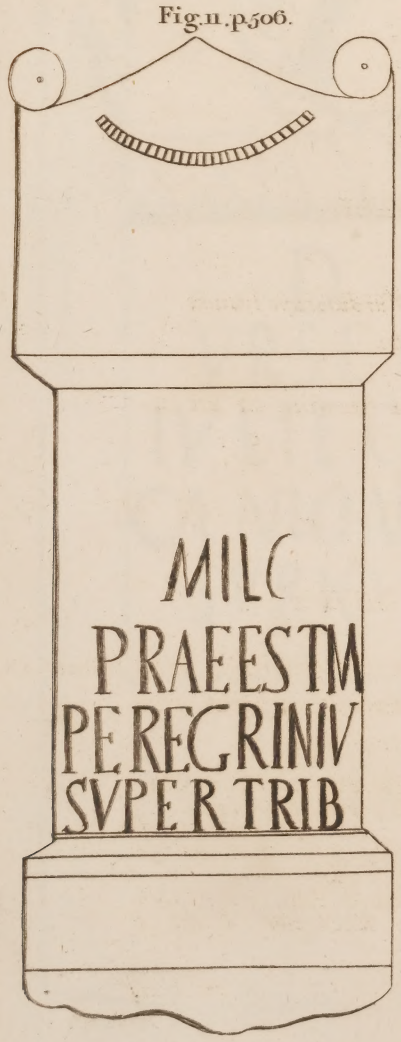


Fig. 15. p. 507.

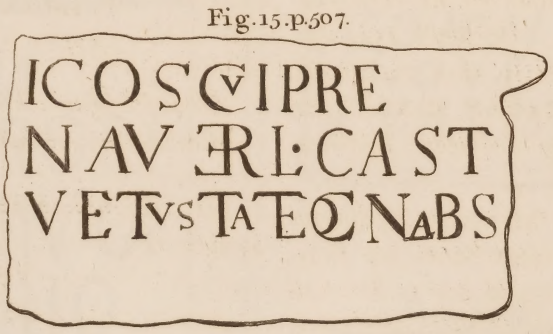


Fig. 13. p. 506.

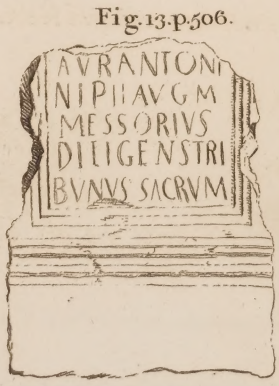


Fig. 16. p. 507.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND.

caſtle and its moats are of later date, as alſo the trenches hereabouts, particularly a large and long one reaching from *Buſy gap* croſs the paſſes between the mountains, probably deſigned againſt the Moſs troopers[l]. The boundary line called the *Scotch dike* extends from *Shorn gate* mountain, north by Catton beacon, and croſſes the wall at Buſy gap[m].

Rede *r.* "*Rede* riſeth within three miles of the Scottyſch "Marche. It riſeth in the north, and cummith "ſouth weſt throughe Rideſdale, and ſo into North "Tyne arm a little lowgher than Belingham that "ſtondith ſomewhat of North Tyne and a x miles "above Hexham[n]."

Langley *c.* *Langley* caſtle, built in form of an H, with four towers, the ſeat of the barons of Tynedale, the Boltebies, and Lucies, ſince of the Ratcliffes of Dilſton, giving title of viſcount and baron to ſir Francis Ratcliff 4 James II. created earl of Derwentwater, forfeited by the attainder of the laſt earl, and given to Greenwich hoſpital[o], but reſtored to the family 178 .

Tyndale. *Tyndale*, though it be as a part of Northumberland, yet it is as a part privileged within itſelf[p].

Hayden bridge. *Hayden bridge* village had a market and fair in Edward II. and has a freeſchool founded 1697.

Carrawburgh PROCOLITIA. *Carrawburgh*, the antient PROCOLITIA, is very entire, eſpecially on the eaſt. Severus's wall forms the north ſide of the buildings chiefly on the weſt, with a ſquare wall: the adjoining village of Newburgh may have been built out of its ruins[q]. Hereabout was found the altar to Fortune[r], Horſley's Pl. XXXII. fig. 1, 2. XXXII. and that other ſepulchral and without a focus. Horſley's XXXIII. and a centurial ſtone, Horſley's Pl. XXXII. fig. 3. XXXV. A relief of Neptune reclining, his trident by him, dug up here, is in the gable end of a cottage[s].

Walwick. From hence to *Walwick* both the walls and their ditches are very conſpicuous, and moſt part of the way ſeveral regular courſes of the original facing ſtones are ſtill viſible in Severus's wall. Taking all the works together they are no where in the whole track more conſpicuous and magnificent than they are here, at leaſt for ſo long a ſpace[t]. On ſome of the repairing ſtones have been obſerved ſix centurial inſcriptions by Dr. Hunter[u]. Horſley's XXX. the Pl. XXXII. fig. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. ſculpture, Horſley XXII. his XXIII. XXIV. XXV. XXVI. XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. XXXI. and others, all at or near the cottage called *Towertay* between Walwick Cheſters and Houſe-ſteeds[x].

Tindale was made part of this county by ſtatute 11 Henry VII. c. 9.[z] Many large ſtones are to be ſeen on theſe waſtes, memorials of battles between the Britans and Picts, or between the Engliſh and Scots. In Nunwick field in Simondſburn pariſh, was a circle of four ſtones of nine or ten feet circuit and eight feet high, and a 5th broken[y]. Hunter mentions four; Horſley two more[z]; Hutchinſon three[a].

Tarſet *r.* *Tarſet* caſtle is an oblong ſquare, 120 yards long, defended by a deep foſs on three ſides and a precipice on the eaſt[b].

Riecheſter. *Riecheſter*, which Camden, Gibſon, Burton, Hunter, and Wallis[c], call *Rocheſter*, was the BREMENIUM of Ptolemy and the Itinerary[d], a fort defended by a wall of aſhler work ſeven feet thick with ditches and treble ramparts, on the Watling-ſtreet[e], the laſt Roman ſtation in England. Here were found Horſley's XCIV$^{\alpha\beta\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon}$. XCVI. XCVII.[f] Dr. Hunter[g], Pl. XXXIII. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. and after him Dr. Gibſon[h], give an inſcription, loſt fig. 1. to Horſley[i]. The altar, mentioning *Bremen*, is Horſley's North. XCV. now at Trinity college, Cambridge[k]. The three firſt letters read *Deæ Romæ ſacrum*. The following found 1744, and explained by Dr. Taylor[l]:

IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO
SEVERO ANTONINO
PIO FELICI XX PARTHIC
MAX. BRIT. MAX. GERM.
MAX. PONTIFICI MAXIM.
TRIB. POTEST. XVIII. IMP. II.
COS. IIII. PROCOS P. P. COH. I.
FIDA. VARDVL. CREO. ⊕ ANO
NNANA FECIT SVB CVRO. TCO.
LEG. XX. GR.

The cohort here mentioned and ſtyled *fida* was compoſed of *Varduli* a Spaniſh people before-mentioned in an inſcription here Pl. XXXIII. fig. 5. and another at Durham, p. 122. where occur the ſame words CREO ⊕ for *Civium Romanorum:* ſo that this will run, *cohors* 1ma *fida Vardulorum civium Romanorum equitata milliaria Antoniniana fecit ſub cura* T. CO . . . . . *legati tribuni* or *Centurionis legionis* XX *Genio Romæ.*

Mr. Dutens, in his "Explication de quelques Medailles, &c. Lond. 1773, 4°." gives this inſcription found at Riecheſter, and now preſerved in Elſden church[m]:

卐 卐
GENIO ET SIGNIS
COH. I FARDVL
C. R. EQ. ⊼
T. LICINIVS VALER
IANVI TRIB.

Genio & ſignis cohortis 1ma *Vardulorum civium Romanorum equitum mille*, &c.

Mr. Hutchinſon received a drawing of an inſcription,

VEXILATO
LEG. XXVV
FECIT

ſided by figures of Mars and Hercules[n].

BREMENIUM and BLATUM BULGIUM, from BREMENIUM. whence the firſt and ſecond itinera commence, were

[l] Horſl. 146, 147. [m] Wallis, 36. [n] Lel. VII. 74. [o] Ib. 38—43. Hutch. 109.
[p] Lel. VII. 75. [q] Horſl. 145. [r] Phil. Tranſ. 231. xxxiii. Gordon, 95. xxxiv.
[s] Wallis, 46. Hutch. 71. [t] Horſl, 144. [u] Phil. Tranſ. N° 278. [x] Horſl. 217.
[z] G. [y] G. Wallis, 49. [z] P. 217, 218. [a] I. 83. [b] Hutch. 193.
[c] P. 63. [d] Horſl. 115. 242. 354. 394. [e] Hutch. I. 199.
[f] On XCIV$^{\delta}$, ſee Mr. Horſley's letters to Mr. Gale in Hutch. I. 202—206. [g] Dr. Hunter, Phil. Tranſ. N° 278.
[h] P. 1073. [i] P. 240. [k] Horſl. 243. [l] Phil. Tranſ. 474. 482. and vol. XLIV. 344. Wallis, 63.
[m] See Hutchinſon, I. 195. [n] I. 210.

certainly the utmoſt ſtations to the north, and Bremenium the more advanced of the two[o]. It ſtands directly on the Watling ſtreet, along which the firſt Iter proceeds, and, if there were not other arguments, the altar mentioning its name, would fix it to Riechester in Readſdale; though ſir R. Sibbald on no authority places it at *Paiſley* in Scotland; and Dr. Gale[p] on very little, at *Branton* or *Bramiſh* in this county. As for his altar found at Lowther in Weſtmorland, the word TRAMAIIT, on which he[q] wants to read BRAMAI, is plainly part of *Tramarinis*[r].

Near *Bridhope crag* a little above Riechester, are two large ſquare entrenchments with two openings on each ſite: each defended by an outer oblong bank ſix yards diſtant[s].

Battle of Otterburn. The fulleſt and beſt account of the battle of Otterburne or *Otterbourg*, as he ſpells it, Auguſt 19, 1388, 12 Richard II. is given by Froiſſart, a contemporary writer[t], who had it from Douglas's ſuite, and abridged from him and others by Holinſhed[u]. James, earl of Douglas, with 10,000 men, laid ſiege to Newcaſtle, where, in a ſally, he encountered Hotſpur, and took from him his pennon, which he boaſted he would carry home to his caſtle of *Alqueſt*; and, retiring thence, took and burnt *Ponelace* caſtle belongnig to Hamo *d'Alphel*, and encamped at Otterburne 12 or 14 miles [eight Engliſh leagues[x]], from the town. Percy having received a reinforcement, purſued him, aſſaulted his camp, and gave him battle by moon-light. The Scots were at firſt worſted, till Patrick Hepburne and his ſon coming up renewed the fight; and, notwithſtanding Douglas was mortally wounded, of which he ſoon after died, gave the Engliſh a complete overthrow, taking Percy and his brother Ralph priſoners, with other perſons of note, to the number of above 1000, and killing above 1800, wounding above 1000. Shortly after freſh troops, under the biſhop of Durham, coming to ſupport their countrymen, were frighted back by the Scots blowing their horns, which ſounded as a greater number than reality. This battle is ſuppoſed to have been celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chace, which ſo "moved the heart" of the gallant and fanciful Sidney, and the latter ſtanzas plainly declare as much, though Dr. Percy rather than allow it ſuppoſes thoſe ſtanzas are in a later addition[y]. Froiſſart ſays he was told this battle was "la plus "dure & la plus cruelle & la mieux combattue que "jamais bataille fut. Ce que je croy. Car Anglois "d'un coſtè & Eſcocois de Pautre ſont moult bons "gens d'armes & quand ils ſe trouvent ou rencon-"trent au party d'armes c'eſt ſans s'epargner. Il n'y "a entre eux nul ho. Tant què lances, eſpees, "hackes, & dagues peuvent durer ils fierent & fra-"pent l'un ſur l'autre, & quand ils ſe ſont bien bat-"tus & que l'un partie obtient, ils ſe glorifient tant "en leurs armes, & ſont ſi rejouis que ſur les champs "ceux qui ſont pris & fiancez ſont rançonnez; & "ſavez vous comment? ſi treſtot & ſi courtoiſement "que chacun ſe contente de ſon compaignon & qu'au "departement ils dient, Grand mercy. Mais en "combattant & en faiſant armes l'un ſur l'autre il "n'y a point de jeu ni d'epargne. Ainçois eſt tout a "certes, & bien le monſtrent la: ainſi que je vous "diray, car ceſte rencontre fut auſſi bien demenee "au droit d'armes que nulle choſe peut oncques "eſtre."

In the grounds of *Otterburn* was a cairn of ſtone, computed at 60 ton, which being removed diſcovered at bottom a large rough ſtone like a graveſtone, with ſmaller ſtones wedged in between it and the ground. Under it a cavity like a grave about four feet deep, about two yards long and four feet broad at top: at about one foot and an half was ſome very fine mould, next to that ſome aſhes laid in fine white ſand about two feet thick. There were mixed with the aſhes what they took for ſmall pieces of burnt bones very black, but none entire, and ſeveral pieces of burnt wood like charcoal[z].

"Otterburne caſtel ſtanding on Otter in Rideſ-"dale, the which joineth hard upon N. Tyndall[a]."

Riſingham, though a ſtation within leſs than a quarter of a mile from the grand military way, which is viſible for almoſt the whole way between it and Riechester, is mentioned by its antient name of HABITANCUM only on an inſcription found here. The repairs mentioned on one of its inſcriptions[b] may imply, that it was in decay at the making of the Itinerary, if that be ſo early as Caracalla's time[c]. The inſcription which mentions both the place and its patron deity Mogon, is now at Trinity college. Both Camden and Woodford begin with DEO, but no room or trace of it appeared to Horſley, and Woodford has TAI . . inſtead of TA in line 6. The *Cadeni* are the *Gadeni* of Ptolemy. The *beneficiarii* were ſoldiers who attended the chief officers of the army, and were exempt from duty, as we learn from Feſtus, ſomewhat like our cadets. *Prima ſtatio* may imply that it was the firſt northern ſtation at the time the altar was erected. The other altar mentioned by Mr. Camden was loſt in Horſley's time. It probably belonged to the ſame deity[d]. The next is Horſley's XC. now at Trinity college[e]. The next is Horſley's LXXXVI.[f] who adds a firſt line MILC. for *militum*. On this Mr. Horſley obſerves, Mr. Camden has been very cautious of publiſhing anything that was doubtful or obſcure, and, in ſome caſes, to an extreme. The next is Horſley's LXXXII.[g] now at Trinity college. The next was loſt in Horſley's time, and ſuppoſed to be erected to the goddeſs Febris[h]. The next LXXXIII. now a gate-poſt, reverſed near the ſouth gate of the ſtation, the letters gone except juſt enough to ſhew it was the ſame mentioned by Camden. The next LXXXVII.[i] now at Trinity college. The next LXXXI. is alſo there very intire, large and beautiful, on one ſide an ox, on the other the prieſt's veil and patera[k]. The Cohors I. Vangionum ſeem to have been in garriſon here the lateſt and longeſt, though neither they

Riſingham. HABITANCUM. Pl. XXXIII. f. 9. fig. 10. fig. 11. fig. 12. fig. 13. fig. 14.

[o] Horſl. 393. [p] P. 6. [q] P. 7. [r] Horſl. 298. [s] Hutch. 211.
[t] B. III. c. 123—129. [u] Hiſt. of Scotland, 249. [x] Froiſſart. [y] Old Ballads, I. p. 4.
[z] Horſley to R. Gale, 1729 in A. S. min. Hutchinſon, I. 196. [a] Lel. VII. 75.
[b] Northumberland, lxxx. [c] Horſl. 354. 396, 397. [d] Ib. 234. [e] P. 256.
[f] P. 237. [g] P. 236. [h] P. 235. [i] P. 237. [k] Ward MS.

nor

Fig. 1. p. 507.

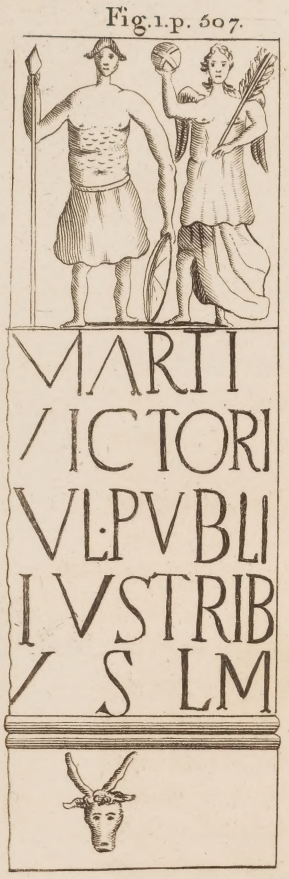


Fig. 2. p. 507.

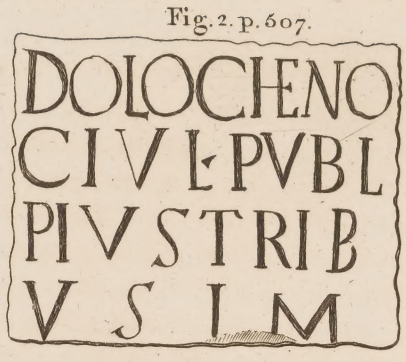


Fig. 3. p. 507.

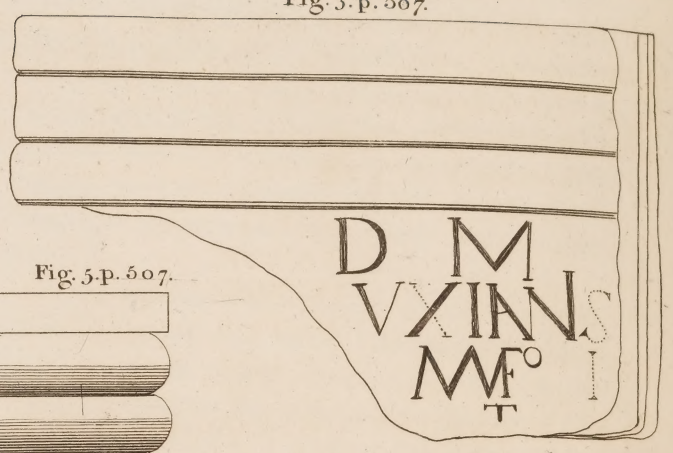


Fig. 5. p. 507.

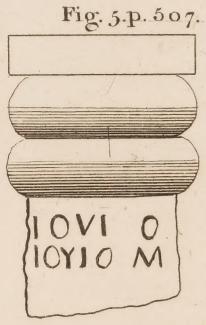


Fig. 4. p. 507.

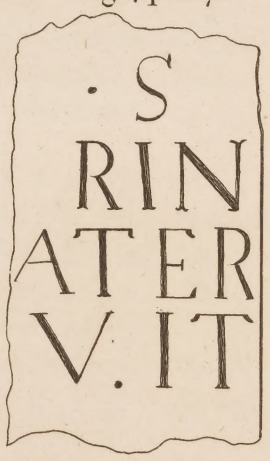


Fig. 6. p. 507.

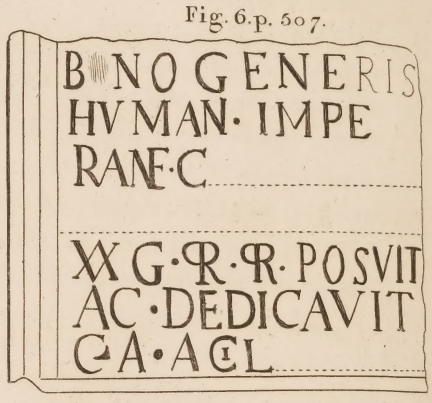


Fig. 10. p. 508.

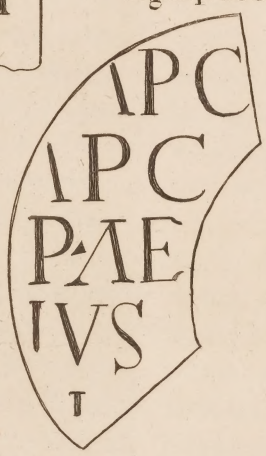


Fig. 13. p. 509.

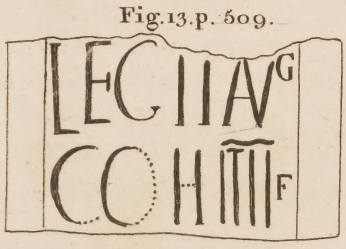


Fig. 7. p. 507.

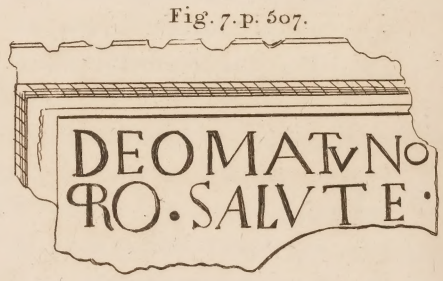


Fig. 8. p. 508.

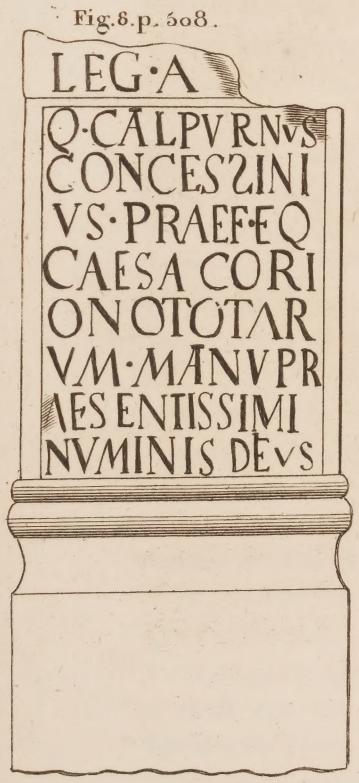


Fig. 11. p. 509.

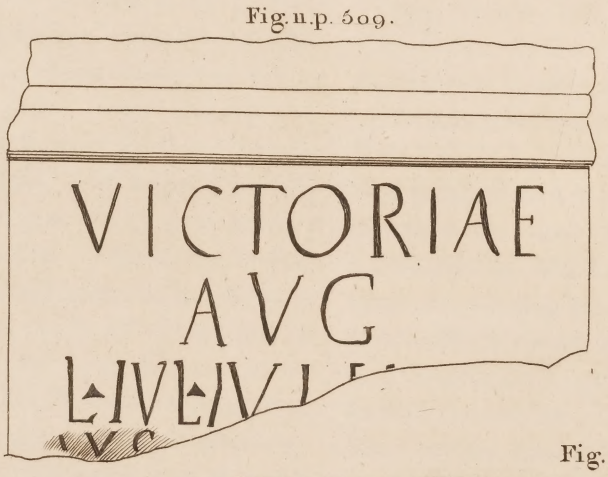


Fig. 14. p. 509.

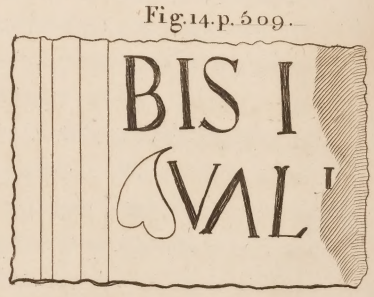


Fig. 9. p. 508.

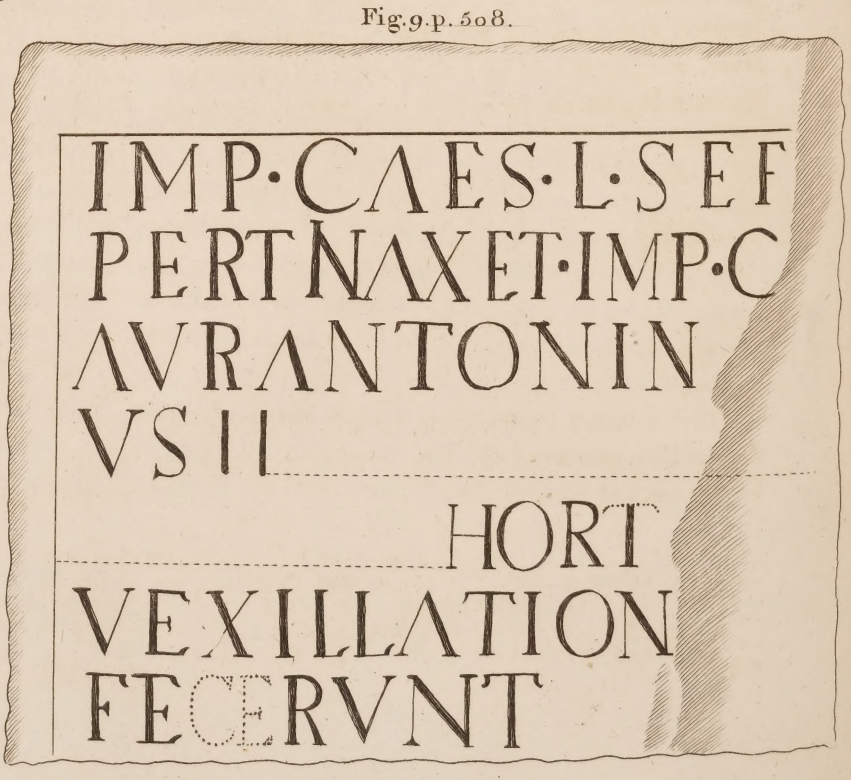


Fig. 12. p. 509.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND.

nor the ſtation occur in the Notitia[l]. The next
Pl. XXXIII. fig. 15. LXXXIX. loſt to Horſley[m]. The laſt in Mr. Camden's is
fig. 16. LXXXVIII. now at Trinity college. Beſides
Pl. XXXIV. fig. 1. theſe nine Horſley mentions LXXXIV. an altar to Mars and Victory with their figures ſubſcribed

MARTI
VICTORI
VS PVBLI
VS TRIB
V. S. L. M.

fig. 2. LXXXV. another to Jupiter Dolichenus by the ſame dedicator[n].

DOLOCHENO
C. IVL PVBL
PIVS TRIB
VS L. M.

fig. 3,4,5. XCI. XCI*. ſepulchral. XCII. XCIV. reliefs. XCIII. part of an altar to Jupiter. Two or three others in Warburton's map[o], viz.

FORTVNA
AVG
AEL
PROCVLIN
V. S.

This is in Phil. Tranſ. N° 474, p. 160, communicated to Dr. Mortimer by Dr. Hunter, who reads FORTVNAE & AET. PROCVLINA. The other is more confuſed and unintelligible as to the name of the party erecting the altar.

MARTI
VICTOR
..RRON..
AV...EINV...
TRIB. AG.

Horſley's XCIV. is a rude bas relief of a Roman archer, vulgarly called *Robin of Riſingham*, or *Robin of Readſdale*, a name given to one of the Umfranvilles and to one of the Hilliards in the Lancaſtrian army in the reign of Edward IV.[p]

About half a mile from Riſingham cloſe by Watling ſtreet and the highway, lies an altar, much like that on the gate of the ſtation, having a prefericulum and patera on one ſide and a garland on the other, but no trace of an inſcription. Mr. Horſley[q] thinks it can hardly have been Dr. Hunter's before-mentioned.

D. M.
C IV FL
INGEN
.....
MI LEG
VIV. F.

There is alſo an inſcription in Mr. Warburton's map at *Troughend*, but his copy is mutilated and the original is loſt[r].

Mr. Hutchinſon received two more:

D. M.
AMELIANVS
ANNORVM
X.

and,

D.
IVLIONA
NI FILIA VIXIT
ANN. S. XVI. M. XI.
DI..XIIII.

"The chiefeſt paroch church in Rideſdal is El-"leſdane[s]."

At *Elſdon* at a place called *the Mote*, were found the inſcriptions Horſley's XCVIII. and XCIX. which ſome critics were for connecting together[t]. That before given from Mr. Dutens found at Riechеſter, is preſerved in this church[u]. Near the village is a place called *Berren Knowl*, where Mr. Wallis[x] ſays is a Britiſh temple, the ſtones numerous of various ſizes in circular order, which could not be found for Mr. Hutchinſon[y]. On the *Todd Law*, a mount on the adjoining moor, Mr. Wallis[z] alſo mentions three ſtone columns placed in triangular order 12 feet diſtant, and each near 12 feet diameter. At two places hard by the cauſeway Mr. Patten obſerved two tumuli; one of them with two circles of ſtones, the other on a raiſed ſquare piece of ground. Several here he believed to be Daniſh, and near his houſe was a large one called *Harnſley hill*, but in the writings of the eſtate *Harold's* hill[a]. Elſdon. Pl. XXXIV. fig. 6,7.

"*Chipchace*, a praty town and caſtle hard on the "eaſt part of the arm of North Tyne which divided "Tyndale from Northumberland[b]." The caſtle was the ſeat of Peter de Inſula in Edward II. afterwards of the Herons, a branch of the noble family of Ford caſtle, of whom William was ſheriff of this county in Henry II. eleven years ſucceſſively, as was ſir George 13 Elizabeth, ſlain in a fray with the Scots, 1575. His couſin Cuthbert was created a baronet 12 Charles II. and built on the ſite a handſome houſe, 1621. It belongs now by purchaſe to the Reeds[c], by purchaſe from Mr. Allgood to whom ſir Charles Heron ſold it. Chipchaſe.

Simonburn adjoining is the largeſt pariſh in the dioceſe[d] being 23 miles by 32, with only two chapels of eaſe[e], and the rectory one of the moſt valuable in the north. In the church are monuments of the Allgoods. In taking down the rectory kitchen, 1735, was found a ſtone nine or ten inches ſquare inſcribed in letters three inches long, Simonburn.

VLPI
SABI.

Ulpius and Sabinus were lieutenants in Britain, but Mr. Horſley knew of no inſcription to them. The caſtle has been demoliſhed in digging for fancied treaſure[f]. "In N. Tyndale is but one paroch "church called Simons burne. In it is *aliquot ſa-*

[l] P. 235. [m] P. 538.
[n] Gibſon's Camden, 1086. Dr. Hunter, Phil. Tranſ. N° 278. Hutch. 185. [o] Horſl. 240. Wallis, 58.
[p] Horſley, p 239. Hutch. 191, 192. [q] P. 240. [r] Ib. 240. [s] Lel. VII. 74.
[t] P. 244, 245. [u] Hutch. 195. [x] P. 61. [y] P. 195. [z] Ib.
[a] Letter to R. Gale. [b] Lel. VII. 75. [c] Wallis, 47. [d] Hutch. 179.
[e] Wallis, 50. [f] Hutch. 212, 213. 215.

"*cella*,

"*cella*. Sens I heard that Simons burne is in S. "Tyndale, and that in N. Tyndale only *Belingeham* "chapel longing to Simons burne[g]."

Swinburn c. *Swinborn* caſtle belongs to the Ridells, and the preſent owner deſigned and built a handſome houſe on its ſite[h], and is improving the country round[i].

Haughton. *Haughton* caſtle adjoining belonged to the Swinburns and Woodringtons, now to Mr. Smith[k].

Walwick Cheſters. CILVRNVM. At *Walwick Cheſters*, or as it is uſually called *Eaſt Cheſters*, CILURNUM, Severus's wall falls upon the middle of the fort, Hadrian's vallum as uſual on the ſouth ſide. The ramparts and ditch are viſible: the ruins of the outbuildings between the fort and river, over which, juſt at the fort, has been a conſiderable bridge, whoſe foundations are yet to be ſeen. Horſley could not learn that either the fort or any place near it went by the name of Silcheſter, but was told that Riecheſter was ſometimes called ſo, and a place near that ſtation is called the *Sills* and the rivulet *Sillburn*. From Walwick Cheſters a military way has gone to Carrvorran viſible moſt part of the way[l]. Four of the five inſcriptions found here have been removed to Walwick grange[m]. XXXII. which Gibſon gives as found at this place was really found at Carrawburgh, and is there deſcribed[n].

Nunwick. Near *Nunwick* were five ſingle ſtones near eight feet high and 20 feet in girt, placed in circular order in an area nine feet in circumference[o].

Hexham. *Hexham*, "a market town[p]," has a fine appearance every way on a hill in a pleaſantly wooded vale[q]. It was firſt erected into a biſhopric about, A. D. 675, the firſt biſhop after the founder being Eata. He was ſucceeded by Tumbert, and he being diſplaced Cuthbert was ſubſtituted to him, but preferring Lindisfarn Eata was reſtored, and ſucceeded about 689 by St. John of Beverley. His ſucceſſors were Wilfrid the elder archbiſhop of York to 709. Acca, Bede's friend and patron, and a munificent benefactor to this church, driven out 732, died 740; Frithbert 766, Alhmund 767, Tilbert 781, Ethelbert 789, Eaured 800, Eanbert 806, Tidferth, who died about 821. The ſee was united to that of Lindisfarn at Cheſter le ſtreet 854, and continued annexed to Durham till the reign of Henry I. who united it to York. Thomas archbiſhop of York placed here Auſtin Canons, and the houſe was valued at £.122 *per annum*[r]. The church is a venerable, ſubſtantial Saxon building, the choir handſome with a good eaſt window, the floor covered with antient grave-ſtones and braſſes; the tower in the centre had ſix now eight bells; the largeſt or St. Mary's was called the Fraybell, being rung alone only on alarms. Here is a monument aſcribed to Alfwold, king of Northumberland 788, another to prior Richard and other priors, others for the Umfranvilles and Veſcies[s]. In the vault under the church Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Gale, 1726, found ſeveral Roman inſcriptions, viz. An altar Horſl. CVIII. with a new troop of horſe called *equites Cæſarienſes Corionototæ*. Theſe people Horſley ſuppoſes meant by *Coriotiotar* of Ravennas, or perhaps to be Crotoniates from Greece, which accounts for the Greek inſcriptions hereabouts. Calpurnius received his commiſſion immediately from the emperor Commodus or Caracalla, whom he flatters with the title of *præſentiſſimum numen dei*[t]. N° cix. partly hid in the wall, is in honour of Caracalla and Geta, whoſe name ſeems ſtudiouſly eraſed[u]. cx is over the door head imperfect. N° CVII. is built up in one of the outhouſes of the Hermitage near Hexham. Mr. Horſley refers all the inſcriptions at Hexham to Corbridge, which is but three ſhort miles diſtant. Pl. XXXIV. f. 8. Pl. fig. 9. fig. 10, 11.

He takes the antient name of Hexham to have been EPIACUM in Ptolomy[x], and places AXELODUNUM at *Burgh on ſands*[y]. The church of Hexham poſſeſſed the privilege of ſanctuary, and a *fridſtol* is ſtill preſerved. The privilege extended a mile four ways, the limits marked by croſſes as at Beverley[z]. Here is a lectureſhip founded by the Mercers company, 1623, under the will of Richard Fiſhborne, eſq.[a]. The inhabitants are not above 2000; the ſtreets narrow and ill built; the market-place ſquare in the centre part of the town well ſupplied with water. On the eaſt ſide of the market-place is an old ſtone building, the court houſe of the biſhops and priors, and now the ſeſſions houſe, and another near it, the gaol. The firſt was ſuppoſed a palace of the biſhops, and both may be what Mr. Camden ſays belonged to the archbiſhops of York. The other tower, which is not mentioned by Mr. Camden, is ſquare with ſmall loop holes and corbel battlements, and two dungeons, ſo that it was probably the chief fortreſs of the place, and uſed as a priſon when the biſhops of Hexham poſſeſſed palatine juriſdiction. On the oak mantle-piece of one of the dark chambers, now the gaoler's hayloft, is an inſcription which ſeems to conſiſt of moral ſentences.

Here is a grammar ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, 1598[b]. The town is not incorporated, but being a manor of the late ſir W. C. Blacket, is governed by a bailff and jury[c]. Hexham gave birth to John and Richard de Hexham both priors and hiſtorians. The former continued the Hiſtory of Durham from 1130 to 1154, publiſhed by Twiſden among the Decem Scriptores, p. 258, from a ſingle MS. in Benet college library, Cambridge[d]. The latter wrote a Hiſtory of Hexham church and biſhops, publiſhed in the ſame collection, p. 285, from the ſame library, the reign of Stephen and the war of the ſtandard, and was dead before 1190[e].

An old oak bedſtead, elegantly carved, and the

[g] Lel. VII. 74. [h] Wallis, 66. [i] Hutch. 178. [k] Wallis, 67. Hutch. 177.
[l] Horſl. 143.
[m] xxii. xxiii. xxiv. xxv. xxvi. p. 215—217. Pl. XXXII. 5, 6, 7, 8.
[n] Horſl. 218. Wallis, 67. See before, p. 246. [o] Hutch. 211. [p] Lel. VII. 75.
[q] Stuk. II. 62. [r] Wallis, 72, &c. Godwin ed. Rich. 719. Tan. 389.
[s] Wallis, 95—97. Hutchinſon, 310. Compare Pennant's Tour, P. ii. 1772. p. 291. Stuk. II. 62.
[t] Horſl. 248. [u] Ib. 249. [x] Ib. 369. [y] Ib. 109.
[z] Richard Haguſtald, in Staveley's Hiſt. of churches. Hutch. 93. [a] Wallis, 99. [b] Ib. 106.
[c] Ib 107. [d] Selden, præf. ad X Script. p. 26. Wharton Angl. Sac. I. præf. 48.
[e] Tan. Bib. Brit. p. 626.

hind

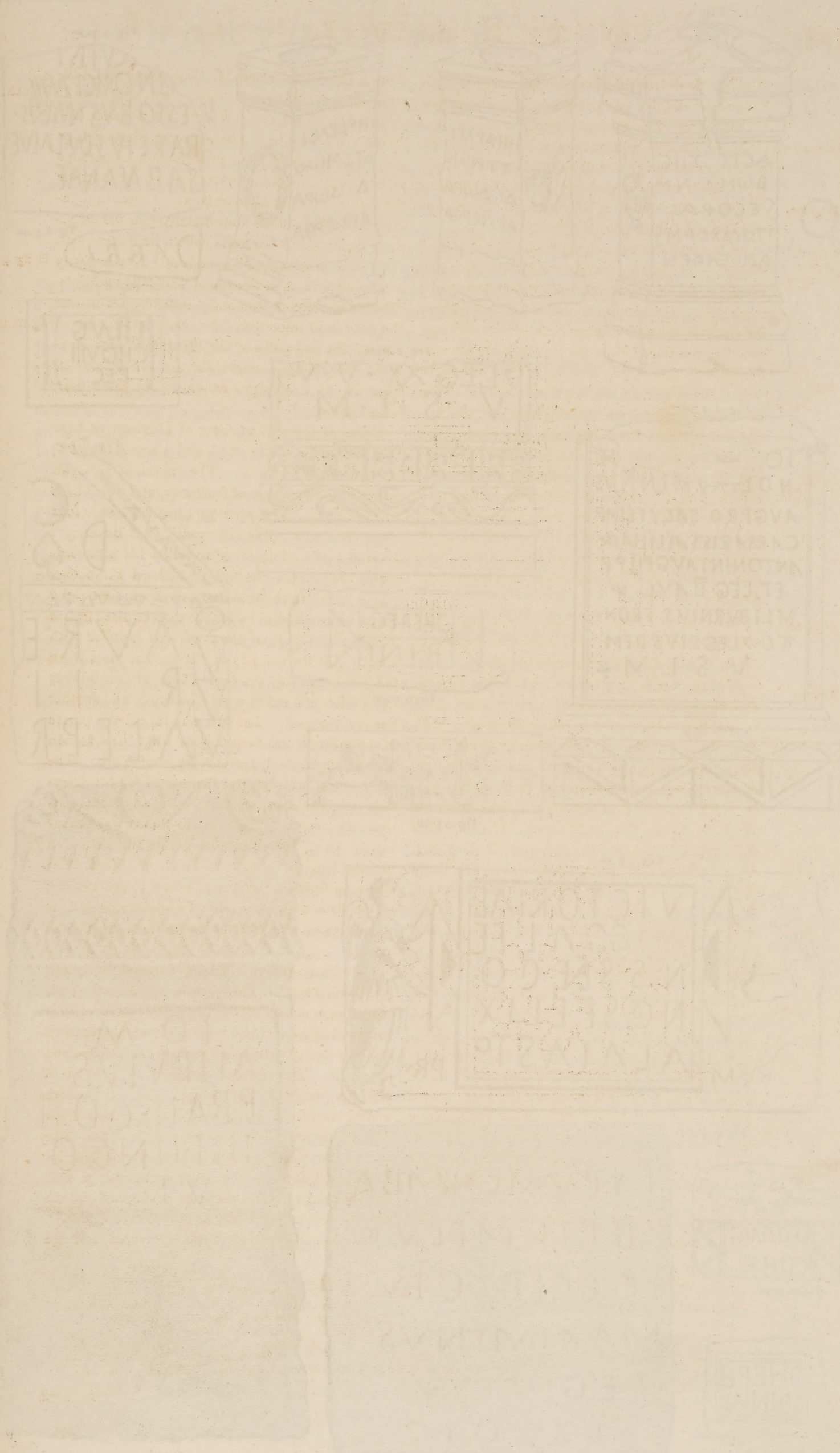
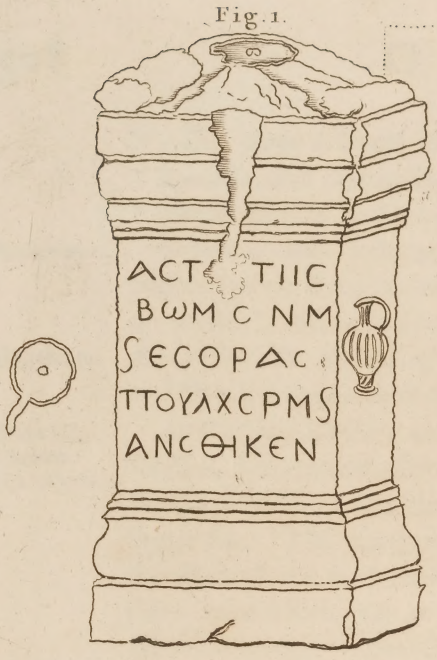


Fig.1.



p.509.

Fig.2.

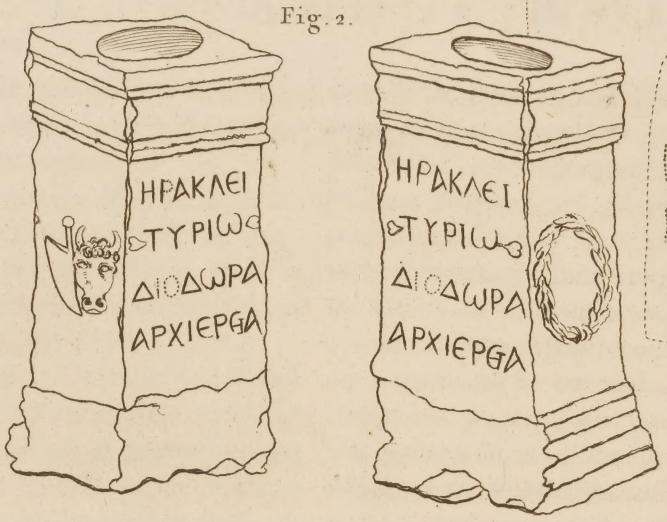


Fig.3.p.510.

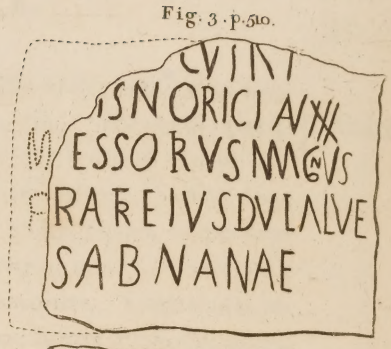


Fig.11.p.511.

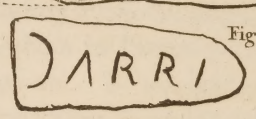


Fig.6.p.511.

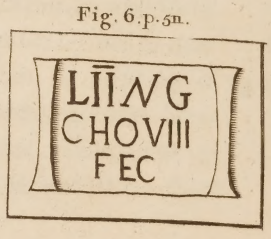


Fig.5.p.511.

Fig.4.p.511.

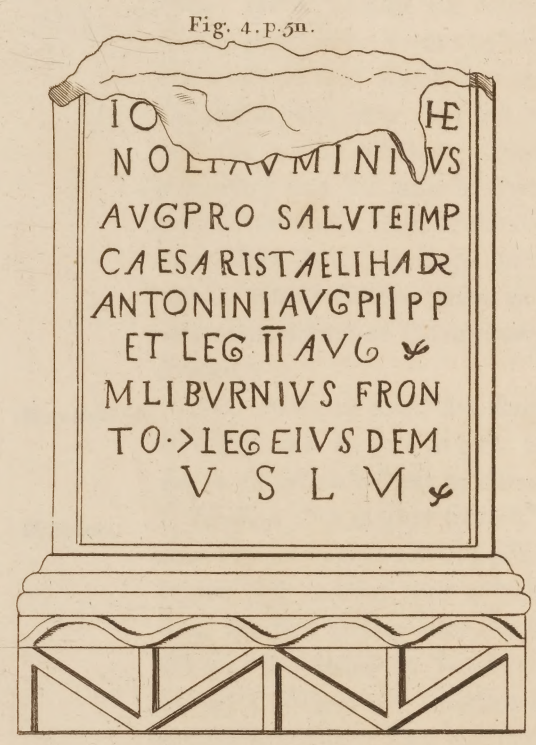


Fig.9.p.511.

Fig.8.p.511.

Fig.13.p.511.

Fig.7.p.511.

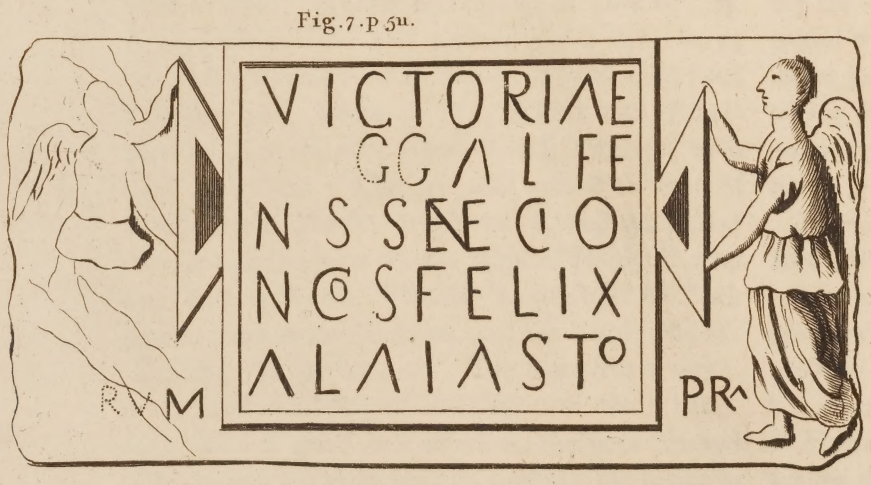


Fig.15.p.514.

Fig.14.p.514.

Fig.10.p.511.

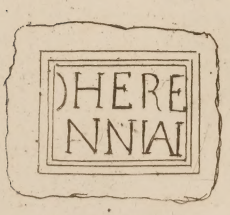


Fig.12.p.511.

hind poſts wrought with oak leaves, preſerved at Hexham, and ſaid to have belonged to the laſt biſhop, or rather abbot, has on the fringe of the teſter this inſcription, rendered imperfect by the ignorance of a workman employed by ſir Walter Blacket to put it together:

----omini Pillessimo Quingent Choracensis Diocaecis fecit hoc opus a----

At the weſt end of the church are the remains of the priory whoſe cloiſters and chapel were to be ſeen a few years ago. The gate remains. The refectory ſtill entire uſed for public dinners. It was fitted up for a dwelling houſe by the Carnabys and Blackets, to the laſt of whom it now belongs[f]. Here were two other churches built at the ſame time with the cathedral, but long ſince deſtroyed[g]. Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers[h]. In the fatal battle fought here, 1463, on the plains called *the Levels* was taken the cap of ſtate called *Abacot*, adorned with two rich crowns. Henry VIth queen and ſon fled into France with the duke of Exeter, who ended his life in poverty and exile. Several knights were beheaded with the duke of Somerſet[i]. Oppoſite to the town, on the north ſide of the Tine, is *Hermitage*, formerly belonging to the priory, but now the ſeat of the Jurins[k], where, over the door of a houſe, is fixed up the inſcription, Horſl. CVII. Pl. XXXIV. fig. 11.

Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays the battle was between Oſwald and Penda king of Mercia, who was general of Cadwallin's army, and Chriſtianity was then firſt planted in Bernicia, not in Northumberland at large, where Paulinus had before converted and baptized numbers. Nor was *Heffenfeld* the field of battle or victory, but another in the neighbourhood called by Bede[l] *Deniſeſburna* or *Devilſburne*, ſuppoſed *Dilſton*, though the ſtandard of the croſs was erected, and a church afterwards built at the former[m]. Tradition places it at *Cockley*, near St. Oſwald's and Eningburn by the wall[n]. "There is "a fame that Oſwald wan the battle at *Halydene*, "two miles caſt from *St. Oſwald's aſhe*, and that "Haliden is it that Bede calleth *Havenfeld*, and "men thereabout yet find ſmall wood croſſes in "the ground[o]." The church erected on the ſpot in ſtill ſtanding, and in a late repair was found a ſilver coin of Oſwald with his buſt and a croſs on the reverſe[p]. Near it at *Halyton* is a hill called the *Mote law*, with a ſquare entrenchment, and in the middle a fireſtone for giving alarms by fire[q].

Dilſton.

Dilſton came to the Ratcliffes 10 Elizabeth. Sir Francis married a natural daughter of Charles II. and James II, 1687, created him baron Dilſton, viſcount Langley, and earl of Derwentwater. His ſon James forfeited his life and eſtates, 1715, and it was given to Greenwich hoſpital[r], but ſince reſtored to the family.

CURIA OTTADENORUM.

Mr. Horſley[s] places Ptolomy's CURIA, or CORIA OTADENORUM at *Jedburgh*, in Scotland, and Antoninus' CORSTOPHITUM at *Corbridge*. The ſtation here, about half a mile weſt from the town, is now almoſt entirely levelled; but abundance of medals, inſcriptions, and other Roman antiquities, have been found at it[t]. N° c. is in the front of a houſe at entering the village inſcribed to Commodus or Caracalla, CI in the church wall[u], CII. CIII. CIV. in houſe walls, CV. an altar, with a figure of Apollo, on which the market croſs ſtands, CVI. the firſt Greek inſcription found among us on an altar, now by the gift of the late duke of Northumberland in the Britiſh Muſeum. The words make an hexameter:

CORSTOPHITUM. Corbridge.

Pl. XXXIV. fig. 12, 13, 14.

Pl. XXXV. fig. 2.

Ηρακλει Τυριω Διαδωρα αρχιερεια[x].

Another with a Greek inſcription has been ſince found here, and is now at Mr. Graham's at Netherby; and when one reads the obvious interpretation given to it by the late Mr. Tyrwhitt[y], one cannot help wondering how it tortured Drs. Stukeley, Pettingal, and Adee[z]:

Pl. XXXV. fig. 1.

Ασταρτης βωμον μ' εσωσας Πουλχερ μ'ανεθηκεν.

which has been read,

Ασταρτη βωμον Μαρκος Εσορας υιος Αχερμ. ανεθηκεν
Αστης[a] βωμον μεσοραιον Αστ. χαριν ανεθηκεν.
Αστάρτη βωμον μεσοράον Τ. Ιουλ. Γερμανικος ανεθηκεν.

In a bog, by the ſide of the Tyne, was found, 1735, a moſt curious ſilver plate, weight 148 oz. now in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Northumberland. It is 20 inches by 15, about an inch deep, with a flat rim an inch and a quarter deep charged with vine branches. The middle is adorned with figures of Apollo, Veſta, Juno, Minerva, and Diana, each with their proper ſymbols, &c.

Mr. (afterwards ſir Charles) Frederick ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1736. two drawings of a ſilver cup or baſon, then in the hands of ſir Edward Blackett, bart. in Hexham, for the duke of Somerſet, found that ſummer on the weſt ſide of the river below the bridge at Corbridge, almoſt oppoſite the place where the ſilver diſh was found. It was near four inches high and $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ diameter, two inches and an half deep, weighed 20 oz. the bottom flat for four inches diameter. The veſſel was round with a rim one inch and three-quarters broad, the outer edge knurled or turned down for a quarter of an inch; within the knurl and a circle of 57 knobs a quarter of an inch high and hollow on the inner part (ſuch an ornament as the woman called a nail), are ſix compartments equidiſtant, each containing the Chriſtian monogram, the intervals filled with light flouriſhes of vine branches of indifferent workmanſhip. The cup reſts on a ſmall foot of half an inch and three inches in diameter, and has a roſe in the centre of a circle $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter. The metal was in many parts corroded by the earth in which it lay[b]. This from the monogram was probably a chalice, and the diſh,

[f] Wallis, 104—106. [g] Ib. 76. [h] Tan. 394. [i] Wallis, 107—109. [k] Ib. 109.
[l] Ib. c. 1. Alfred, Denyrer, Denyrcen, and Denyren bupna. [m] G. Smith, App. ad Bed. XIII.
[n] [o] Lel. VII. 73. [p] Wallis, 113. [q] Ib. 114. [r] Ib. 131.
[s] P. 367. [t] P. 397. [u] Of theſe two ſee Hunter and Todd in Phil. Tranſ 278. 230. Horſl. 245.
[x] Phil. Tranſ. 278. 230. Horſl. 246. Wallis, 127. Barrington in Archæol. III. 324.
[y] Archæol. III. 324. [z] Caraufius, II. 161. Archæol. II. 92. 98.
[a] One of the Ala *Aſtorum* at Cilurnum. [b] Ant. Soc. min.

though,

though of Pagan workmanſhip, may have ſerved as a patten.

Mr. Routh ſaw in a wall of ſtones looſely piled up near St. Oſwald's chapel, about two miles north of Hexham, a centurial ſtone thus inſcribed:

COH III
⊳ VOLVSIA

Over the door of a houſe is a rude carving of a Northumbrian king[h]. Corbridge is an antient large populous and well-built borough and market town, both diſuſed. In the church this inſcription on a grave-ſtone:

ÞIC IACꝺT IN ꝺORRIS ASLINI FILIUS ÞUGO.

By the church is an old tower which was the town gaol, and near it the market-croſs[i]. Here is a fine bridge[k], and veſtiges of a Roman one may be ſeen juſt at the ſtation. The ſite of the ſtation is called *Corbow* and *Colecester*; the former ſeems to be included in the latter, which contains ſeveral acres[l]. Mr. Walton, vicar of Corbridge, was indefatigable in collecting and preſerving its antiquities[m]. His collection was purchaſed by Mr. Graham of Netherby[n]. At Colceſter was found in the laſt century a number of large teeth, and bones either of oxen or other animals[o]. More of theſe were found 1765 on South Tyne near Aldſtone[p].

Bywell. *Bywell*, with its barony, came in Richard II. to the Nevills, afterwards earls of Weſtmoreland, who built a fair tower or gatehouſe of ſtone on the north ſide of the Tyne. The town conſiſted of one ſtreet, and two pariſhes, with two churches ſerved by one miniſter. After its forfeiture to the crown by the attainder of Charles earl of Weſtmoreland, it was purchaſed by the Fenwicks, of whom William the preſent owner built a handſome houſe here. The ruins of the old baronial caſtle and its chapel remain. In 1760 a maſon angling in the Tyne here after a fall of rain, took up a ſmall ſalver of Roman fabric, inſcribed round the brim DESIDERI VIVAS[q], which may be either ſynonymous to *Volanti vivas*, on the altar before-mentioned, as a health, or *Deſideri bibas* as an invitation to jollity. The ſalmon fiſhery extended three miles, and had a ſtrong dam or weare acroſs the river for its preſervation[r]. Here are two piers of an antient bridge over Tine[s].

Prudhow. *Prudhow upon Tine* is miſplaced by Leland[t], in *Dirhamſhire*, on which it borders. Odonel de Humframville defended it 29 Henry III. againſt the Scots, having plundered his neighbours to repair its roof. Another Gilbert Umframville died 1245, and is ſtyled by M. Paris[u] a famous baron, the guardian as well as ornament of the northern parts of England. Sir Robert was ſheriff of this county 46 and 51 Edward III. and 2 and 6 Henry IV. his younger ſon or nephew ſir Robert was vice-admiral of England 1410, and brought in ſuch plenty of prizes in cloth, corn, and other valuable commodities from Scotland, that he got the rich name of *Robin Mend market*[x]. He was ſlain at Baugie in Anjou 1419[y]. From this family Prudhow came to the Tailboys, who forfeited it at the battle of Hexham, and it now belongs to the duke of Northumberland[z]. The altar of Fortune before-mentioned[a] at Carrawburgh confirms that place to be PROCOLITA, where the cohors I Batavorum was ſtationed[b].

Ovingham. *Ovingham* was a cell of black canons belonging to Hexham, founded by one of the Umfravilles, valued at £.11 *per annum*[c].

Ryton. In *Ryton* church is a figure on a tomb holding a book with an eagle on it, a lion at his feet. By the church is a green mount or tumulus[d].

Caſtle ſteeds is the common name given to the Caſtella on the Wall. The ſquare tower at *Portgate* is of modern date, and the ruins ſaid to be near it are really at Halton.

Halton Cheſters. At *Halton Cheſters*, ſo called from its nearneſs to Halton, are very diſtinct remains of a ſtation. The broader part, called the *Cheſters*, or *Silver hill*, within the wall, the narrower or *Cheſter cloſe* without it. There ſeem remains of an aqueduct to convey the water to it from a ſpring on the higher ground near Watling-ſtreet gate, and a countryman told Mr. Horſley it was to contain the ſpeaking trumpet already mentioned. A furlong to the eaſt of Watling-ſtreet gate is a viſible caſtellum, and at the gate a ſquare one, half within and half without the wall[e]. Here Horſley places HVNNVM on the authority of the inſcription Pl. XXXV. fig. 3.[f] now here, together with a plain altar in the church-yard. The other inſcription and the relief are loſt. Horſley ſaw N. xix. here and xx. xxi. near Portgate and at Beaufront, the ſeat of the Erringtons[g]. Here have been ſince found a centurial ſtone with LEG II AVG. in a civic crown, with eagles' heads at each end, and another 13 inches by 8, with this inſcription in a border,

Hvnnvm.

LEG. XX. VV
⊲ HORTENS
PROCVL.

a 3d 11 inches by 6,

LE. VI. V
P. F. FEC.

alſo part of a milliary two feet four inches long including the baſe. Theſe three laſt were at ſir Edward Blackett's at Matfen 1768. Alſo a wooden ſtylus, or ſome ſuch inſtrument, plenty of ſtags horns lying by heaps of muſcle ſhells, &c.[h]

Halton tower. *Halton tower*, the ſeat of the Carnabies, of Carnaby near Bridlington, Yorkſhire, then of the Douglaſes, after by marriage of ſir Walter Blacket[i]. To the ſame belongs alſo Aydon, a large ſtrong ruinous caſtle, formerly of conſiderable extent and ſtrength, the inheritance of a family of its name, whoſe heireſs Edward I. gave it in marriage to Peter de Wallis.

[h] Stuk. II. 64. [i] Wallis, 119, &c. [k] Stuk. II. 64. [l] Horſl. 397. Wallis, 116.
[m] Stuk. Car. I. 128. Wallis, 118. [n] Wallis. Pennant. [o] Todd in Phil. Tranſ. 370.
[p] Gent. Mag. 1765, 450. [q] Wallis, 151. [r] Ib. 149 50.
[s] Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of Northumb. I. 133. [t] VII. 64. [u] P. 657.
[x] Holinſhed, II. 536, 537. G. [y] Ib. 578. [z] Wallis, 163—166. Hutchinſon, I. 121, 127.
[a] Horſl. North. xxxii. [b] Hutch. 218. [c] Tan. 394. Lel. V. 106. Hutch. I. 127.
[d] Stuk. II. 64. [e] Horſley, 142. [f] Northumb. xviii. [g] Wallis, 112.
[h] Wallis, 131. Mr. Brereton in Ant. Soc. min. [i] Wallis, 133.

It

It afterwards came to the Raymes of Bolham who held it from Edward III. to Charles I. Part of the eſtate was in the Carnabys[k].

Above a mile ſouth eaſt of Halton ſheels, is *Shildon* hill, with a large oval camp[l].

Mr. Horſley[m] places PONS AELII at *Newcaſtle*.

W. Matfen. *W. Matfen* is the ſeat of ſir William Blacket, bart. and in an adjoining field is a circular mount with a cavity at top, and by it a ſtone nine feet high, three feet by one and a half thick, called the *Stob* ſtone. In opening of other tumuli of ſtones have been found two kiſtvaens, or coffins of four ſtones ſet on edge with a bottom and cover, containing the aſhes of the dead appearing in a white duſt[n]. It has ſince been all removed[o].

Hutton. "*Huttun*, a fair caſtle in the midſte of Northum-
"berland as in the bredthe of it. It is three or four
"miles north from *Fenwike* pile, and this is the oldeſt
"houſe of the Swynburnes[p]."

Wallington. "*Wallington* caſtle, two miles eaſt from Hutten.
"It is the chefeſt houſe of the Fenwiks. Sir John
"Fenwike is now lord of it[q]."

Fenwick tower, now in ruins, was the ſeat of the Fenwicks from Henry III. to the Revolution, when ſir John Fenwick, who was attainted and executed for treaſon 1696, ſold it to the Blackets[r]. In pulling it down 1775 the workmen found ſeveral hundred fair gold nobles of Edward III. depoſited in an open ſtone cheſt covered with ſand 12 inches deep, and placed over the arch of a cellar door which ſtood immediately under the flags of the threſhold of the caſtle gate. They were probably concealed on an inroad of David king of Scotland, 1360, as far as Hexham, whence he carried off the two ſons of ſir John Fenwick, then owner of this caſtle, who did not long ſurvive this loſs, and probably then concealed this new ſpecies of coinage[s].

Stamfordham *Stamfordham* is a well-built market town, with a freeſchool and fair, and a croſs-legged figure of one of the Fenwicks in the church[t].

Of BORCOVICUS ſee before at *Houſe-ſteeds*, of VINDOLANA at *Little Cheſters*, and of Rouchester before.

Heddon on the Wall. *Heddon on the Wall* is only a village[u]. The barony of *Bolebec*, or *Kirkland*, belongs now to the Bakers, of which family was the learned antiquary Mr. Thomas Baker of St. John's college, Cambridge, whoſe collections for a hiſtory of that Univerſity are divided between that Univerſity and the Britiſh Muſeum[x]. Of the Bolebecs ſee Dugdale Bar. I. 453.

Blanckland. *Blanckland*, on the edge of Durham, was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Walter de Bolebec, 1165, valued at £. 40.[y] It belonged ſince to the Forſters, till forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Forſter, 1715, and purchaſed by his uncle biſhop Crew, who left it to charitable uſes[z].

Newburn. *Newburn*, an antient borough on the banks of the Tyne, a ſmall village, chiefly inhabited by colliers. In the church are monuments of the Delavals. Here lord Conway, with 2000 foot and 1200 horſe, oppoſed Leſley's paſſage over the Tyne, 1640, for ſome time, but was at laſt forced to give way[a].

Benwell. CONDERCUM At *Benwell* Horſley places CONDERCUM, where the *ala Ia Aſtorum* was quartered[b]. N. VII. Gord. p. 49. Horſley, p. 210, found here is an altar to Jupiter Dolichenus; VIII. a broken altar; IX. in his poſſeſſion; IX[a]. in that of Dr. Woodward, ſince of Mr. Weſt, mentions the company ſtationed here; IX[6,7,8] are in houſes at Benwell[c]. No coins have been found here, but the fine urn in the library at Durham came from hence[d]. Mr. Shaftoe, whoſe ſeat is built on to the old tower, diſcovered a ſudatory and moſaic pavement here[e]. Pl. XXXV. fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

NEW CASTLE. Though *New Caſtle* has few or no Roman remains to ſhew, the wall certainly paſſed through it, and two of its towers are to be ſeen at Pandon gate, and the Wallknowl. It is now ſurrounded by a ſtrong ſtone wall, ditch, and rampart, having 7 gates and many towers[f]. "The waulles of Newcaſtelle were
"began, as I have harde, in kinge Edwarde the
"firſte day, by this occaſion. A great riche man of
"Newcaſtle was taken priſoner by the Scottes owt
"of the town itſelf, as it is reported. Wherupon
"he was ranſomed for a great ſum, and returning
"home he began to make a waulle on the ripe of
"Tyne round from ſande hille to Pandon gate and
"beyound into the town again the Auguſtine frers.
"The reſidew of the marchauntes of the towne ſey-
"ing this towardnes of one man, ſette to their help-
"ing hands, and continued on till the hole town
"was ſtrongely about waullid, and this work was
"finiſhed in Edward the Third's dayes, as I have
"harde. The ſtrength and magnificens of the
"waulling of this town far paſſeth all the waulles
"of the cities of England and of moſte of the townes
"of Europe." Henry III. firſt incorporated it 1251, and Edward I. 1282 made it a borough[g]. Edward VI. intended to ſettle a biſhopric here[h]. The remains of the caſtle are ſquare, ſtrong, and plain, ſerving as a gaol and ſeſſions houſe[i]. Near the town was at the Conqueſt a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 36[k], a priory or hoſpital, founded by Henry I. refounded by James I. and now has a maſter, and three poor men, who have each £. 3. 6*s*. 8*d*. *per annum*[l]. Another hoſpital of the ſame reign, refounded by the ſame, ſtill ſubſiſts, valued at £. 26[m]. A fourth founded in Henry IV. valued at £. 8 *per annum*.[n] A houſe of black friars, founded by Peter Scot the firſt mayor[o]. The chapel, now the hall of the ſmiths' company, as that of the cordwainers, is made out of the ſouth front, and other companies occupy different parts of it, the area being 87 feet ſquare[p]. A houſe of Grey friars[q], Auſtin, White[r], Trinity, and another of friars of the Sac[s]. Here are now, beſides St. Nicholas

[k] Wallis, 136. Hutch. 143. [l] Horſley, 142. [m] P. 104. [n] Wallis, 141. [o] Hutch. 136.
[p] Lel. VII. 78. [q] Ib. [r] Wallis, 157. [s] Mr. Brereton in Archæol. V. 166.
[t] Ib. 159. [u] Wallis, 168. [x] Wallis, 154. See before in Durham.
[y] Lel. VII. 78. Tan. 393. [z] Wallis, 155. [a] Ib. 171. [b] P. 105.
[c] Horſl. 208. 213. and pref. p. xiii. [d] Ib. 213. [e] Wallis, 172. 174.
[f] Ib. 177-9. Lel. V. 103. [g] Wallis, 187. [h] Ib. 191. [i] Ib. 237.
[k] Tan. 391. Wallis, 306. [l] Wallis, 392. [m] Ib. 395. [n] Ib. 212. 218. 398.
[o] Ib. 208. Tan. 396. [p] Groſe. [q] Wallis, 207. Tan. 396. [r] Wallis, 210. Tan. 396.
[s] Ib. 210. Tan. 396.

cholas

cholas church (whoſe ſteeple is built like an imperial crown[t], as at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and elſewhere in Scotland), ſix other churches or chapels, whereof one was rebuilt by the corporation 1682, and endowed with £.60 *per annum*, half for a lecturer, 20 to a ſchoolmaſter, and 10 to an uſher. The town pays £.580 *per annum* to the then vicar and his lecturers and curates[x]. The corporation have an annual revenue of above £.8000[u]. Here is a freeſchool, founded 1525, and 4 parochial ſchools[x]. The town court, rebuilt 1658, had before it an equeſtrian ſtatue of James II. taken down at the Revolution[y], as was that of Charles II. ſince removed from the Magazine gate to the Exchange. The Trinity houſe is a handſome ſquare building, with a chapel, and fourteen chambers. The ſtate houſe of the corporation is another fair ſtructure. Here was an hoſpital founded by Henry I. dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued at £.9. 11*s.* 4*d. per annum*[z]; another of the ſame age, and a third in Henry III. both dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and united in one 9 James I. for a maſter and ſeveral poor perſons, nominated by the corporation[a]. Robert Thornton, merchant, who died 1229, founded a fourth in honour of St. Catherine, for a warden, nine poor men, and four poor women, valued at £.8 *per annum*[b]. "Roger Thorton the greate riche marchaunte of "Newcaſtelle in Edward IV's dayes, by whom the "Lomeleys landes were greatly augmentid, as by "mariage of his daughter and heyre buildid St. "Katerine's chapelle, the towne halle, and a place "for pore almoſe men by Sandhille gate a litle lower "than Newcaſtle bridge, on the very ripe of Tyne "within the town of Newcaſtle. This Roger Thor-"ton was the richeſt marchant that ever was dwel-"ling in Newcaſtle. One John Warde, a riche "marchant of Newcaſtle, made a Maiſun Dieu for "xii poore men and xii poore women by the Auguſ-"tine freres in Newcaſtle. One Chriſtopher Brig-"ham, a merchant of Newcaſtle, made of late a litle "hoſpital by the Gray freres in Newcaſtle[c]." Add to theſe the freemen's hoſpital founded 1681, that for clergymen's widows 1725, that for poor maidens and ſix poor men 1753, the keelmen's hoſpital 1701, the infirmary, and two almſhouſes[d]. Panden hall was the palace of the kings of Northumberland, Lumley hall of the kings of England, the Scotch inn the reſidence of the kings and nobles of Scotland. The earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland had each houſes here. The pilgrims inn accommodated the devout viſitors of the ſhrine of the Virgin Mary in Jeſmont (or Jeſus' mount) village[e], where was a holywell, now a bath. Newcaſtle was beſieged twice by the Scots in the civil wars, and ſtormed 1644. The king lodged here with general Leven, and was inſulted in the ſervice by the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, who had preached before him[f]. The town has two excellent markets, and two noted fairs[g]. The coal trade is ſo conſiderable that the 1*s. per* chaldron granted by the corporation to queen Elizabeth in lieu of an arrear of 2*d. per* chaldron, and granted by Charles II. to the duke of Richmond, amounts to £.14,000 *per annum*, has been lately repurchaſed by government. The coal fleets ſometimes amount to 500 ſail. Their ſtation is at Shields, and at the keys of Jarrow and Willington[h]. The key on the north ſide of the river is remarkably long. The town contains 40,000 inhabitants. There are about twenty-four conſiderable collieries, at different diſtances of eighteen and twenty-four miles from the river[i].

The bridge was of great antiquity, and, from the veſtiges of a military way leading to it from Cheſter le ſtreet, is ſuppoſed to have been originally Roman, and Roman coins were found in its piers on the rebuilding. A ſudden flood in the Tyne, occaſioned by the melting of the ſnow on the hills in the winter of 1771, having carried away ſo much of the bridge with the houſes and families on it, as to make it neceſſary to take it down 1774, there were found in the old foundation of the firſt pier coins of Antoninus Pius, ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. Rev. . . . . GVST S. C. ſeemed a woman holding in her left hand a trident, and of Verus, DIVVS VERVS. Rev. Arogus. CONSECRATIO. S. C. DIVA FAVSTINA. Rev. CERES AVGVSTA. S. C. alſo a vaſe of green glaſs, 14 inches one-eighth high by three quarters diameter. The firſt ſtone of the pier was laid 1775. It had 12 bold arches, ſince reduced to nine. It was lined with ſhops on each ſide. About the middle was a tower uſed as a gaol, and another at the end as a draw-bridge[k].

The channel is good and ſecure almoſt to Tinmouth bar, a ſand lying acroſs the river's mouth, not above ſeven feet deep at low water; but there you meet with a number of very dangerous rocks called the *Black Middins*. Two light-houſes are maintained here by the Trinity houſe of this town, and near them was built 1672 Clifford's fort, which effectually commands all veſſels that enter the river[l].

Newcaſtle gave title of earl to Lodowic Stuart, duke of Lenox and Richmond 1604. In 1627 the title was conferred on William Cavendiſh, viſcount Mansfield, baron Ogle, created 1643 marquis, and next year duke of Newcaſtle. He was ſucceeded 1676 by his ſon Henry Cavendiſh, who died 1691. This title was revived 1694 in the perſon of John Holles, earl of Clare, who married his 3d daughter Margaret[m]. He died without iſſue 1711, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His only daughter Henrietta married Edward ſecond earl of Oxford 1713, and their daughter married William duke of Portland. The title was again revived 1715 in Thomas ſon of Thomas lord Pelham by his youngeſt ſiſter Grace. He died 1768, and with him this title became extinct.

At *Fenham* in Newcaſtle pariſh are ſome coalpits which have been burning ſeveral years, the flame viſible by night, and the track of it might be eaſily followed by the brimſtone that lay on the ſurface of Fenham.

[t] Wallis, 209. 234. [x] Ib. 234. [u] Wallis, 203. [4] G. [y] Ib. 239. [a] Ib. 395. [z] Tan. 392. [b] Ib. 398. [c] Lel. V. 103. [e] Ib. 243. [d] Wallis, 218. 240—242. [f] Ib. 247, 248. [g] Ib. 205. [h] Ib. 203. [i] Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 309. [k] Wallis, 237. [l] G. Wallis. 255. [m] Collins's account of the noble family of Hollis, &c. p. 178.

the

the earth[s]. The manor belonged to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, now to William Ord, eſq. who has here a handſome modern houſe[n].

N. Gesforth. *North Gesforth* was held of the crown by the Surtees[o] and Brandlings, to which laſt it now belongs. The houſe has been rebuilt[p].

Vindobala. Rutcheſter. At *Rutcheſter* Mr. Horſley places VINDOBALA, and gives the inſcriptions Pl. XXXII. fig. 13, 14. with three others. The *firſt cohort* of the *Frixagi* was ſtationed here, not as Mr. Camden the ſecond cohort of the *Thracians*, who were at *Gabroſentum*[q]. A carving of Hercules in rag ſtone was dug up (the head and feet broken off) and removed to London 1761 by the late Mr. Duane[r]. Two ſilver fibulæ were found here, and in 1761 Mr. Wallis had from hence two coins of the lower empire, and a brick inſcribed LEG VI. V. Two labourers, 1766, found an urn full of gold and ſilver coins, almoſt a complete ſeries of the higher empire, and ſeveral others, moſt of them in fine preſervation, alſo a ſtone coffin, 12 feet long, four broad, and two deep, full of bones[s]. Rouchester tower is the ſeat and manor of William Archdeacon, eſq.

Segedvnvm. Couſins' houſe. The wall at the eaſt end manifeſtly terminates in a ſtation near *Couſins's houſe*, the ruins of which ſtation are yet very viſible. This no doubt is the *Wall's end*, though the village which at preſent bears that name is half a mile or more off. Mr. Camden takes it for granted that this is the *Vindobala* of the Notitia, and *Vindomora* of the Itinerary, ſuppoſing theſe two to be one and the ſame place, though they are certainly different[t]. But the antient name of this ſtation was *Segedunum*, the firſt of the ſtations *per lineam valli*, where the fourth cohort of the Largi was quartered[u]. The ramparts and ditch may be diſtinctly traced. There are evident remains of two turrets at the weſt and eaſt entrance, and a third at the ſouth-weſt corner. The weſt entrance has been cloſe to the wall, and the eaſt oppoſite to it. The fort has been 140 yards or ſix chains ſquare, and contained about three half acres. The ſite of the ſtation of the town is called *Well lawes*, quaſi *Wall lawes*, and two diſtinct tumuli remain near the *Beehouſes*, and in the ſouth-weſt corner of the Wall cloſe is a heap of ruins, as of a building or temple[x]. In a wall at Couſins' houſe are ſix inſcriptions, Horſley, i.—vi.

1.
CHoT
⊳ FIAARI

2.
COH II
⊳ VARI
CELERI

3.
COH X
⊳ IVSTINI⊳
SECVNDI

4.
COH X
⊳ SIINSI
PRISCI.

5. Illegible.

6. An altar I. O. M.

with part of an altar and a pedeſtal[y]. Between the ſtation at the end of the wall of St. Nicholas church Newcaſtle are three caſtella viſible; the next is loſt in the town[z]. *Walls end* is a well built village, with a ſchool and two gentlemen's ſeats[a]. Mr. Pennant[b] mentions a broken inſcription lately found here:

HADR.....
MVR. COND...
HOC. MARM...
POS. COS. D...

Tunnocellum. Mr. Horſley[c] carries TUNNOCELLUM, or *Unocellum*, the *Juliocenon* of Ravennas, quite to the oppoſite end of the wall, *Boulneſs* in Weſtmoreland. I muſt beg leave with Mr. Horſley[d] to give Bede's derivation of Tinmouth the preference. He muſt have known this better than Mr. Camden. *Tina* or *Tyna* does not ſeem to have been the antient name of the Tyne. The only river Ptolemy mentions hereabouts is *Vedra*, which we ſhould rather take for the *Tyne* than the *Were*, as being more conſiderable. As for his *Itunæ æſtuarium* it is *Solway frith*[e].

Tinmouth. "*Tynmouth* abbey, ſometime uſed for a caſtel[f]," was founded by king Oſwald or Egfrid in the 8th century, and thrice plundered by the Danes. Edwin king of Deira built here a chapel of wood 627[g]. Toſti, earl of Northumberland, repaired and endowed it before the Conqueſt, and Robert de Mowbray, earl of this county, to whom the Conqueror gave it, placed in it black monks from St. Alban's, to which he made it ſubordinate, as it had before been to Jarrow in Durham, but at the diſſolution it had a ſeparate annual revenue of £.997[h]. Toſti, in conjunction with Harold Harfagar, king of Norway, who had landed here, ravaged the country, till Harold, king of England, gave them a compleat overthrow, in which they fell at Stanford bridge. Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, and his two predeceſſors, built the caſtle within the abbey precincts. The church was a magnificent building. At the eaſt end remains a chapel entire, the roof arched with ſtone, adorned with the figure of Chriſt and 12 Apoſtles in rondeaux with inſcriptions perfectly fair. The gateway with its tower is alſo remaining. Here was buried Malcolm, king of Scotland, and his ſon, ſlain 1094 at Alnwic caſtle. The old church ſerved the pariſh till the civil war, when another was built 1659. Much of the priory was pulled down by Col. Villars, governor here, who built with the materials his own houſe, and a lighthouſe, for which he received contribution from all ſhips anchoring at Shields. The manor belongs to

[s] G. [n] Wallis, 175. [o] Of whom ſee before in Durham, p. 350.
[p] Wallis, 268. Hutch. II. 323. [q] Horſl. 105.
[r] Stuk. Caranſ. I. 187. [s] Wallis, 167, 168. [t] Gale, p. 10. places the laſt at *Doland* near Corbridge.
[u] Horſley, 104. [x] Ib. 136. [y] Ib. 207. 208. [z] Ib. 137. [a] Ib. 254.
[b] Tour, 1772, p. 289. [c] Horſl. 157. 499. 102, 3, 4. [d] Ib. 104. [e] Ib. 103.
[f] Lel. VII. 75. [g] Lel. Coll. III. 24. Groſe. [h] Tan. 390.

the duke of Northumberland. John of Whethamſted, abbot of St Alban's, was prior here; and John of Tynemouth, an eminent writer of lives of Saints in the 14th century, was born here, and vicar of the church. The caſtle was beſieged and taken by the Scots, 1644, and garriſoned for the Parliament, but the governor declared for the king. It was retaken, and the governor ſlain[i]. About two miles north-weſt from Tynmouth is the *monks ſtone*, a rude croſs, broken in half, the baſe or pedeſtal charged with an idle modern inſcription about a pig's head. It was probably a boundary of the abbey liberties[k].

Ogle. All that remains of *Ogle* caſtle is one round tower and the double moat.

Delaval. "*Dalawale* caſtle, four miles from Tinmouth, "and within a mile of the ſhore[l]." This caſtle and barony, called alſo *Seaton*, has been in the Delavals ever ſince the time of Henry I. The houſe was rebuilt on a deſign of Vanbrugh's on the ſite of the caſtle. In the chapel are ſome old monuments[m]. *Hartley* is the port whence the coals on this eſtate are ſhipped. William, ſon of ſir Charles Cavendiſh, was created baron Ogle 18 James I. earl of Ogle, and duke of Newcaſtle, 16 Charles II. 1664, and died 1676. His ſon Henry ſucceeded him in all his titles, and died 1691, his only ſon Henry earl of Ogle dying before him, 1680. His only daughter married John Holles duke of Newcaſtle, and their only daughter married Edward ſecond earl of Oxford, 1713, and their only daughter married William duke of Portland, 1734, by which the barony of Bothall is in the preſent duke of Portland their ſon[n].

In digging up the foundations of Tynemouth caſtle near the ruins of the monaſtery, and north of the old caſtle wall, 1783, was found an altar with the following inſcription engraved, Pl. XXXV. fig. 14.

I. O. M.
AIIRVIVS
PRAII[v] COH
IIII. KINCO
N V M.

Jovi optimo maximo
Aelius Rufus
præfectus cohortis
IIII. Lingo
num.

Pl. XXXV. fig. 15. On one ſide are the preſericulum, ſecuris, ſeceſpita and ox-head, on the other a patera with feſtoons. Here was dug up alſo a ſtone about one foot nine inches by one foot 10, with the following inſcription, the firſt line perfectly indiſtinct, and the ſecond very obſcure:

ΓYPVM CVMBA
ARII. MPLVM
FECIT CIV
MAXIMINVS
LCG VI. V.
EX VOTO.

which has been thus differently read,

Gyrum, Cumbas
et Templum
fecit Caius Julius
Maximinus
Legionis ſextæ victricis
Ex voto

or *Cippum cum baſi*
or *Publicum civium baſilicam.*

The word *Gyrum* on the authority of a paſſage in Du Cange in voc. *Gyrrus* is explained a *circular harbour*, ſuch as that called *Priors haven* adjoining on the ſouth to Timmouth caſtle. The paſſage in queſtion runs thus, "Ad hæc antea ſtabilivimus ſi "habuerint navigia ſive comertia eant & redeant "piſcatores *gyrrum*, ſibi galetum præbeant unam. "Alii autem piſcatores ſingulos cum habuerunt de-"ferant piſces, &c." from a grant or charter recited in Jo. Lucius de regno Dalmat. ann. 1668, fol. lib. ii. p. 101, which ſeems to mean only a right of fiſhery in particular limits, ſome particular iſland off Spalatro, to whoſe abbey this is a grant, or of the *Ghiziri* or white fiſh mentioned by abbè Fortis II. c. 4. Now can Scheffer de milit. navali vet. p. 212. refer *gyrum* to a *harbour* on the authority of Columella, who[o] is only ſpeaking of a wear for ſea fiſh, which he ſays is to be formed of ſtakes thick ſet along the edge, and then a bank before them thrown up in a circular manner, ſo as to form a baſon within the extent of a pool.

The inſcription has been referred to Maximinus, afterwards emperor from, A. D. 235, to, A. D. 238. His full name was Caius Julius *Verus* Maximinus on all the inſcriptions that mention him[p], though Aurelius Victor calls him only C. J. Maximinus without the addition of Verus. His rank is alſo omitted in this inſcription. Julius Capitolinus, who wrote his life, does not indeed mention his being advanced to the command of a legion. He was a particular favourite with the emperor Severus, who, on account of his great bodily ſtrength and activity when a common ſoldier, placed him about his perſon as one of his guards, and intruſted to him the charge of ſeveral military poſts: for ſo Caſaubon underſtands "*locis* etiam militiæ *a Severo adjutus*," which may only mean that he promoted him in different departments. Under his ſon and ſucceſſor Caracalla he was a centurion and commander of ſmall detachments, and held other ranks in the army frequently[q]. Under Heliogabalus he was only promoted to the rank of tribune, and Alexander Severus made him tribune of the new raiſed 4th legion, and at laſt fatally for himſelf appointed him a commander in chief. We may therefore fairly conclude, that the rank he bore in Britain may have been centurion or tribune of the 6th legion; the firſt under Severus or Caracalla, who ſpent much time on this iſland; the latter under Alexander Severus, who, according to his biographer Lampridius[r], not only was in it, but loſt his life in it[s]. Thus the inſcription is to be ſupplied with a centurial mark or the letters TR or TRIB; and the interval in Mr. Horſley

[i] Wallis, 255, 266. Groſe. [k] Groſe. Hutch. II. 340. [l] Lel. VII. 75.
[m] Wallis, 271—277. Hutch. II. 330—333. [n] Wallis, 330—334. Hutch. II. 320.
[o] VIII. c. ult. [p] See Gruter, CLI. 5. CLV. III. 6.
[q] ordines duxit centuriatas, & cæteras militares dignitates ſæpe tractavit. [r] c. 60. [s] Horſley, 67.

ley

ley [t] between the reigns of Alexander Severus and the Gordians may be filled up with more certainty than he has done by an inſcription in Cumb. IX. barely from the letters PETVO, making the name of *Perpetuus* who was conſul, A. D. 237, and thus without confining the date of this inſcription to ſome little time before, A. D. 245, we have 30 years to range it in. If Mr. Horſley is right in his conjecture on two inſcriptions in Scotland (III. and IV.) parts of the wall were built *ex voto*. We cannot therefore be ſurpriſed at ſeeing this phraſe applied to other buildings beſides a temple.

Whatever conſtruction this inſcription may be thought capable of in its imperfect ſtate, it certainly aſcribes to the place where it was diſcovered, or to which it belonged, a degree of conſequence which had not hitherto been acknowledged. Mr. Camden inclined to place TUNNOCELLUM at *Tinemouth*, explaining it *Tunnæ* vel *Tinæ promontorium*. Whereever *Tunnocellum* was, it was the ſtation of a marine corps, *cohors Aelia claſſica* [u]. Mr. Horſley [x] contends that the Roman name of Tine was not *Tunna* but *Vedra*, and that *Tunnocelum*, or as ſome copies of the Notitia read *Unocelum*, and Ravennas *Juliocenum* [y], ſhould be rather *Itunæ* than *Tune ocelum*. This, ſays he, leads us directly to *Foulneſs*, which Dr. Gale [z] truly deſcribes to be *promontorium impendens æſtuario* ſc. *Itunæ*. Having thus transferred *Tunocellum* to the very end of the wall [a], Mr. Horſley ſuppoſes the wall to have terminated eaſtward at a ſtation near *Couſins's houſe*; the ruins of which ſtation were in his time very viſible within half a mile of the preſent village of Wall's End at leaſt five miles from Tinmouth. To this ſtation he appropriates the name of *Segedunum*, which had before been aſſigned to *Sig hill*, from which indeed it is not far diſtant in his map. Without entering into a diſcuſſion of this great antiquary's opinion, which from the opportunity he had of inveſtigating the ſpot itſelf we will for once ſuppoſe right, we need only look into his general map of the whole courſe of the wall to learn that he was ſenſible of the expediency of placing a fort or ſtation at the mouth of the Tine on its ſouth ſhore. This ſtation he there calls *Oſtia Vedræ*, ſtill denying Tinmouth any other name than that of Tunnaceaſtep, which Bede ſays it had from its abbot *Tunna*, and indeed depriving it of the poſſibility of ſerving as a fort being on the oppoſite ſide of the river. This new ſtation then, call it by what name we will (for here moſt unfortunately our inſcription will not help us), is to be ſought for at *South Shields*. Hither Dr. Hunter was conducted 50 years ago by a road which led to it from Bincheſter, and another from it to the weſt called *Wreken dyke*. Mr. Horſley pointed out its direction over Gateſide Fell, where it paſſed the public road a little to the weſt, the Roman way going to the ſouth from Newcaſtle to Cheſter le ſtreet, and afterwards running through Lameſley and Kibblewoth fields, advancing to the ſouth-weſt over Blackburn river and through the townſhip of Hedley: it comes next to *Cauſey*, a village, which gives its name to it, and thence aſcends a high hill, and terminates at a ſquare fortification on the top thereof at *Stanley*, the ſeat of ſir Nicholas Tempeſt, bart. who had ſeveral Roman coins found thereon [b]. He ſays the ſtation cannot but have flouriſhed till the Daniſh invaſion. Leland has it in his Collectanea, IV. 43. "*E regione Tinmuthæ fuit urbs vaſtata a Danis* "Urſa *nomine, ubi natus erat Oſwius rex.*" Higden tells us the *Wreken* or *Reken dyke* paſſed from the weſt of England, and ended at Tinmouth. I dare not, adds the Doctor, fix a Roman name to this ſtation without the authority of inſcriptions. Two elevated pavements in the river Tyne are at the weſt end of S. Shields; the other on the north ſide of the river near the end of the Roman wall, proper for their ſafe landing at different times of the flowing and ebbing of the tide, fully ſhews the neceſſary communication of this word with *Segedunum* the firſt ſtation on the wall. Whether then we adopt the name of *Tunnocelum*, *Urſa*, or any other for this hitherto ſo little noticed ſtation, the diſcovery of theſe two inſcriptions, which were probably conveyed over the river with the reſt of its materials to build the firſt Chriſtian church at Tinmouth, proclaim it a place of no little conſequence, and to have been decorated with a temple and other public buildings, and thoſe erected by the liberality and devotion of Maximinus. Theſe two inſcriptions are now in the poſſeſſion of the Society of Antiquaries of London, with the baſe and top of a very antient croſs, the rays incloſed within a circle, like thoſe in Cornwall and the North.

The *Lingones* mentioned in the Tinmouth altar are well known to have been among the Roman auxiliary troops of infantry: but this is the firſt notice where the *fourth* cohort of them was ſtationed in Britain. The 2d occurs on the inſcription at Moreby in Cumberland [c], and the 1ſt or 2d on one at Lancheſter [d]. On the inſcription at Rome given from Smetius by Gruter CCCCXIII. 1. Priſcus Licinius occurs *præfect* of the 4th cohors Lingonum, and he had been proprætor in Britain. It is remarkable

[t] P. 67.

[u] Horſl. p. 90, 91, 103.

" Gabroſentum [*Gateſhead*] garriſoned by the 2d cohort of the Thracians; Tunnocelum [Tinmouth] garriſoned by the 1ſt cohort called Ælia Claſſica. How the Notitia Imperii if it was compoſed late in the time of Theodoſius the younger (vid. Pancirolli Præf. p. 2.) places theſe troops here, and ſo many in other places *per lineam valli* as well as in ſeveral ſtations throughout the whole iſland, cannot be accounted for, the Romans having withdrawn all their forces from hence under Honorius, unleſs that book tells us where thoſe had formerly been quartered before the iſland was abandoned by them, which was upon *Alaric* the Goth's invaſion of Italy about the year 404, though it is probable a great part of them had been carried off before by Maximus in his rebellion againſt the emperor Gratian, Claudian only mentioning one legion coming from Britain to the aſſiſtance of Stilicho againſt thoſe barbarians:

Venit extremis legio prætenta Britannis,
Quæ Scoto dat frena truci, ferroque notatas
Perlegit exſangues Picto moriente figuras.

De bello Gretico, ver. 418.

As for thoſe forces that went over into Gaul with Conſtantine afterwards, they ſeem rather to be Britans raiſed here by him than old Roman troops, whoſe abſence had given him an opportuniry of raiſing a new rebellion." Eſſay concerning the four great Roman ways in Leland's Itin. vol. VI. p. 132.

[x] 103. [y] Horſl. p. 493. 499. [z] Ant. p. 34. [a] Horſl. 157.

[b] Hunter's letter to R. Gale, Durham 17 May, 1735. See before, p. 372.

[c] See before, p. 429. Horſl. 286. [d] Horſley, Durh. XV. 291. See Pl. XX. 9.

that

that this inſcription is given by Mr. Camden [e] and by Mr. Speed [f], but in a later edition of the latter's hiſtory ſaid to have been found *in the Picts wall*. How it got afterwards to *Rome*, or whether Smetius forgot himſelf when he ſaid it was there, admitting the inſcription to be genuine, we have the ſame proprætor with his names tranſpoſed on an inſcription, Cumb. XLVI. Horſl. p. 270. Perhaps allowance muſt be made for the conjectures of Horſley and Ward, who could find theſe names on ſo very imperfect an inſcription, but the former has juſtified the tranſpoſal of names on the authority of Livy himſelf. In the Tinmouth inſcription we have further a new *prefect* of this 4th cohors Lingonum, who we may obſerve were uniformly employed in the northern parts of Britain. Mr. Horſley ſuppoſes them, on what authority does not appear, to have been mentioned on the firſt as well as on the ſecond inſcription at Ilkeley. They certainly are not in his copies of theſe altars. The firſt is entirely worn out [g], and the like fate has probably attended the other, though removed to Stubham lodge by Mr. Midleton a century and an half ago, and the copy of it which he cauſed to be left in the town inſtead of it has PLINGON inſtead of COH. IILINGON [h]. Theſe *Lingones* inhabited an inland part of Gaul between Gallia Celtica and Gallia Belgica, where now the dioceſe of *Langres* retains their name and its city that of their antient capital. In Cæſar's time they made part of Celtic Gaul. Auguſtus annexed them to Belgic Gaul, and Dioclefian reſtored them to their original arrangement [i]. Otho gave them the privileges of Roman citizens [k], and Pliny [l] calls them *fœderata*.

Mitford *c*. "There be ruins of a caſtel longing to the lord "Borowe at *Mydforde*, on the ſouth ſide of Wanſ- "beke four miles above Morpeth. It was beten "down by the king; for one ſir Gilbert Midleton, "robbed a cardinal coming out of Scotland, and "fled to his caſtle of Midford [m]."

Middleton was afterwards ſeized here for treaſon in Edward II. by Ralph lord Greyſtock, whom his accomplices poiſoned for it [n].

The barony of Mitford was created by Henry I. and forfeited by Roger Bertram in Henry III. It was afterwards given by Edward I. to Audomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke; in Edward III. it belonged to the earl of Atholl, and in Henry VIII. to lord Brough. Queen Mary and afterwards Charles II. gave it to the Mitfords, who ſtill enjoy it. Here is a modern houſe, and the ruins of the caſtle which was burnt by the Scots in Edward II. and near the village was an hoſpital founded by ſir William Bertram in Henry I. [o] In the church is a monument for one of the Bertrams 1622. The *Rutarii* are mentioned by our hiſtorians in the reigns of Henry II. John, and Henry III. They ſeem to have been mercenary German troops. Neubrigienſis, a contemporary writer [p], ſays the king ſent for *ſtipendiarias* Brabantionum *copias quas* Rutas *vocant*. Watts in his gloſſary derives the name from the German *Reuter* a trooper or horſeman. *Rott* in German, whence our word *rout*, is a company of ſoldiers; *Rottenor*, *Rottiren* to muſter and *Rottineiſter* a corporal. *Brabantiones* and *Ruptarii* or *Rutarii* were almoſt ſynonymous [q]. The French call them *Routiers*, and they were probably made up of peaſants, whom they call *Roturiers* [r].

Morpeth. "*Morpet*, a market town, is 12 long miles from "Newcaſtle. Wanſbeke, a pretty river, runneth "through the ſide of the town. On the hethar ſide "of the river is the principal church of the town. "On the ſame ſide is the fair caſtel ſtanding upon a "hill longing with the town to the lord Dacres of "Gilleſland. The town is long and metely well "buylded with low houſes, the ſtreets pavid. It "is a far fairer town than Alenwike [s]. Morpeth "caſtle ſtandeth by Morpeth town. It is ſet on a "high hill, and about the hill is moche wood. The "town and caſtle belongeth to the lord Dacors. It "is well maintained [t]." It is a neat well-built borough town among pleaſant woody hills. After the Conqueſt it was a barony called Morpith or Merlay, divided afterwards between Roger de Merlay's two daughters, who married William lord Greiſtock and Robert de Somerville. The heireſs of the former brought her part to the Dacres of Gilleſland, and their heireſs to William Howard of Naworth, 3d ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, whoſe grandſon Charles was created earl of Morpeth; which title and eſtate is ſtill held by his deſcendants earls of Carliſle. This town firſt ſent members to parliament, 1553. Here are a town-houſe, built by the earl of Carliſle, 1714, a market-houſe by the hon. P. Howard and ſir Henry Bellaſis, 1699, a county gaol, and a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. The church being diſtant from the town, a tower containing a good ring of bells is built near the market place [u]. Here was an antient hoſpital for ſick [x]. Of the caſtle only the gateway remains [y]. At Morpeth was born Dr. William Turner, our firſt botaniſt and ornithologiſt.

New Minſter "A quarter of a mile out of the town, on the "hither ſide of Wantſpeke, was *New Minſter* ab- "bay of white monkes, pleaſant with water and "very fair wood about it [z]," founded by Ranulph de Merlay, 1139, for Ciſtertians from Fountains, valued at £.100 *per ann.* [a]. Only a fragment of the gateway remains [b].

Glannoventa. Some place GLANNOVENTA or *Glannibanta* at *Caervorran* [c], Stukeley at *Caſtle ſteeds* by *Cambeck*. Horſley at *South Shields*, afterwards at *Lancheſter* in Durham [d].

Bothall. *Bothall* was the barony of a younger branch of the Bertrams of Mitford: the caſtle delightfully ſituate on a hill above the river by ſir Robert in Ed-

[e] Introd. Rom. in Brit. 46. ed. 1607. See vol. I. xlviii.
[f] Hiſt. 1611. p. 219.
[g] See before, p. 49.
[h] See before. p. 50.
[i] Cellar. I. 233. Martin, Hiſt. des Gaules, II. 287. Horſley, 277.
[k] Tacit. Hiſt. I. 78.
[l] IV. 77.
[m] Lel. VII. 76.
[n] Wallis, 295.
[o] Wallis, 312—326. Groſe. Hutch. II. 285—289.
[p] II. 27.
[q] Jac. de Vitriaco in hiſt. Occid. c. 7. Juvit. I. 72. 1173. M. Paris, 128.
[r] G. Du Cange v. *rumpere*.
[s] Lel. VII. 75.
[t] Ib. 76.
[u] Hutch. II. 295.
[x] Tan. 393.
[y] Wallis, 285—304. Groſe.
[z] Lel. VII. 75.
[a] Tan. 392.
[b] Wallis, 304—312. Hutch. I. 289.
[c] Gibſon, 1069.
[d] III. 449.

ward

ward III. whoſe heireſs married ſir Robert Ogle of Ogle, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed to the duke of Newcaſtle and duke of Portland. Only the gateway remains ſided by the two towers, the outer wall and the ſhell of the hall. A tower called *Ogle's* was taken down within memory. In the centre of the gate are the arms of England and France quarterly, England in the firſt quarter, between two other ſhields, three lions paſſant guardant and Barry of 6 A. and Az. on a chief 3 torteaux *Gray*. Below in the centre the arms of *Bertram*, O an orle Az. and on each ſide ſix coats of alliances with that family, *Percy*, *Dacre*, *Veſey*, *Darcy*, *Haſtings*, and two lions paſſant guardant in a treſſure. On the right hand tower are four ſhields, one of them *Ogle*[e]. In the church is a tomb with the figure of one of the Ogles lords of this place and his lady, and a general table of the Ogles from the Conqueſt to queen Elizabeth[f]. About three quarters of a mile weſt from hence on the river ſide is a chapel of our lady, built by one of the Ogles, whoſe ſhield reverſed is fixed againſt it[g]. The rectory lies two miles lower on the right of *Shipwaſh*, ſaid to have been the mother church[h].

Camboc. *Camboc*, at the mouth of the Wanſbeck, is a haven with two quays for ſmall coaſting veſſels. In the river is a ſalmon fiſhery, and at the fiſhing town of *Newbiggen* a fine bay[i].

Creſwell *houſe* *Creſwell* houſe here has remains of an old tower[k]. In the Spital quarry was found three feet from the ſurface an urn between four ſtones ſet edgewiſe covered with a fifth.

Cockle park tower. Four miles north from Morpeth is *Cockle park tower* another ſeat of the Bertrams, as a ſecurity againſt the moſs troopers, now a farm-houſe belonging to the duke of Portland[l].

Withering-ton *c.* "*Witherington* caſtle longing to Witheringtons "ſtandeth within half a mile of the ſhore ſomewhat "as touching againſt Coket iſland. By it runnith "a litle broke on the north ſide, and there is a lit-"tle village of the ſame name. The brook runnith "into the ſe by itſelf[m]." This caſtle belonged from the reign of Edward I. to the Widdringtons, of whom ſir William was created baron Widdrington of Blankney, 1643, and ſlain ſoon after at Wigan. His grandſon forfeited his eſtate, 1715, and the caſtle now belongs to ſir George Warner[n].

Billeſdon. *Billeſdon* or *Bittleſdon* is ſtill the ſeat of the Selbies[o].

Herbottle *c.* "Coquet cometh by *Herbotel*, a goodly caſtel, "and thens to Linne brigges, ſometime of ſtone, "now fallen[p]." Harbottle belonged to the Umfravilles and Tailbois, till Edward IV. now to Mr. Clenell. It held out againſt the Scots, 1246, and was the retirement of queen Margaret of Scotland on her ſecond marriage to the earl of Angus, and here was born, 1518, her daughter Margaret, afterwards married to the earl of Lenox[q].

Halyſtone. "Some hold opinion that at *Haliſtene* or in the "river of Coquet thereabout were 3000 chriſtenyd "in one day *in primitiva eccleſia Sax*[r]."

At Halyſtone was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by one of the Humframvilles of Harbotle, valued at £.11 *per ann.*[s]

Old Rothbury. On the hill between Thropton and Rothbury is *Old Rothbury*, a circular entrenchment, double trenched, on a hill. Rothbury is a market town belonging to the duke of Northumberland[t].

Warkworth *c.* "*Werkworth* caſtle ſtandith on the ſouth ſide of "Coquet water. It is well maintained, and is large. "It longed to the earl of Northumberland. It "ſtandeth on a high hill, the which for the more "part is included with the river, and is about a mile "from the ſea. There is a pretty town, and at the "towne end is a ſtone bridge with a tower on it[u]." The caſtle ſtands high at the ſouth end of the town, the keep and gate pretty entire. In the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. it was taken from the Percies and given to Roger Umframville, whoſe conſtable here was John Harding the chronicler. It was reſtored to the Percies by Henry V. and ſeveral times after ſeized and reſtored. It was the favourite reſidence of the earls of Northumberland, and demoliſhed by one of their agents, to whom the materials were given, 1672[x]. The church at the other end of the village has a tall ſpire and a croſs-legged monument of ſir Hugh de Morwic. On the middle of the ſtone bridge of three arches is a pillar with the Percy arms, and at the ſouth end a ſquare tower. The town has a market and three fairs[y]. Warkworth gave title of baron to the Percy family, 1660.

The hermitage, celebrated by the pen of Dr. Percy, 1771, was a cell of two Benedictine monks from Durham, founded by biſhop Fernham about 1256[z]. The outer room 18 feet by ſeven is built up of maſonry againſt the rock, in which are cut the chapel and two other rooms or cells, cut out of the rock, in the Saxon ſtyle, with ornaments; perhaps an antechapel and ſacriſty, or appropriated to ſome other uſes; for the former, which runs parallel both with the chapel and ſmaller room, is thought to have an altar as well as the chapel. Behind that in the chapel is a little niche, and on the north ſide of it a beautiful Gothic window, which let the light from the chapel into the ante-chapel, and alſo a grated aperture near the door of communication between both, over which within the chapel is a ſhield with inſtruments of the paſſion. In a window ſill a recumbent figure of a lady or prieſt with an animal at the feet, and a figure in a kneeling or ſtanding poſture in a niche[a]. This is probably the monument of the founder or firſt hermit as at St. Robert's cell at Knareſborough. Over the porch-door is a ſhield defaced. From the north ſide of the chapel a door led from a kind of cloſet to an open gallery, remembered to have been roofed like a cloiſter. Winding ſtairs led up the rock to the

[e] Hutch. 305—313.
[f] Wallis, 329—336. Groſe.
[g] Wallis, 336. Groſe. Hutch 314.
[h] Wallis, 337. Hutch. 314.
[i] Wallis, 339. Hutch. 315.
[k] Hutch. 316.
[l] Groſe. Hutch. 319.
[m] Lel. VII. 76.
[n] Wallis, 342. Hutch. 317.
[o] Wallis, 519.
[p] Lel. VII. 74.
[q] Wallis, 511, 512. Holinſhed, II. 838. 963.
[r] Lel. VII. 74.
[s] Tan. 394. Wallis, 512.
[t] Wallis, 514, 515.
[u] Lel. VII. 76.
[x] Wallis, 351. Hutch. II. 252—261. Groſe.
[y] Wallis, 355.
[z] Tan. 396.
[a] See the contradictory deſcriptions in Wallis, 355. Hutch. II. 265. and Groſe.

garden. Nearer the river are ruins of a room with a fire place and a room over it.

Brinkburn. "*Brinkborne* priory on Coquet, black canons by "moſt likelihood of the Liſles foundation or the "Feltons before the Liſles[b]."

Brinkburn priory, founded in Henry I. for black canons, valued at £.68[c] ſtands in a romantic ſpot between Rothbury and Warkworth on the Alne, the ſhell of the church ſo entire in form of a croſs that it was not long ago propoſed to fit it up for divine ſervice, and a brief was obtained. The north and ſouth doors are charged with rich Saxon ornaments; the upper windows have round arches; the reſt with the arches of the nave and tower are pointed. The dormitory is fitted up as a cellar[d].

Alne r. Mr. Horſley[e] makes Ptolemy's *Alaunus* the *Tweed*.

In the ſynod at Twiford as Bede calls it *juxta fluvium* Alne *in loco qui dicitur* Ad tui fyrdi [Aettui fyrdi], *quod ſignificat* ad duplex vadum, Cuthbert was elected biſhop of Lindisfarn[f].

Alnwick. "*Alnewic* a market-town and caſtle[g]." The barony was given with the heireſs of Tyſon by William the Conqueror to John de Veſcy and their heireſs by Henry I. to Euſtace Fitz John[h]. Biſhop Bec, by a deed dated 1309, ſigned by ſome of the principal perſons of the time, and confirmed by the king next year, ſold the eſtate to William lord Percy. The two great towers of the inner gate were built by the ſecond lord Percy about 1350, as appears by the many ſhields about it. The caſtle includes about five acres within its outer walls, which are flanked by 15 towers, moſt of them fitted up by the late duke of Northumberland in a ſuperb and coſtly Gothic ſtyle, approaching as nearly to its antient diſpoſition as modern manners admit[i]. The ſpot where Malcolm was ſlain is diſtinguiſhed by a croſs by the firſt mile-ſtone north[k]. The account of his death is differently related[l]. William after his defeat here was brought to Northampton with his legs tied under the horſe's belly, and firſt did homage for his crown to England[m].

Alnwick is a ſmall diſuſed borough with a market and four fairs. It is pleaſantly ſituated on irregular ſlopes within four miles of the ſea, has been walled, and has three towers, and ſome good ſtreets and houſes. The church is long and ſpacious. The public buildings and market-place were erected by the late duke of Northumberland. The abbey was founded for Premonſtratenſes by Euſtace Fitz John 1147, valued at £.139 *per ann.*[n] and belongs now to Mr. Doubleday, whoſe houſe was built out of the ruins. On the gate are the arms of the Percies who probably built it[o]. Here was an hoſpital which had the ſame founders[p].

The freemen of Alnwic on their admiſſion paſs in a white dreſs made on purpoſe through a bourn or ſtream about 20 feet over, which runs croſs a road on the town moor, formerly called the foreſt of *Aidon*; but on ſuch occaſions the ſtream is dammed up and the bottom made full of holes and ſtones by a man who lives near it, and has 5*s*. from each freeman that day; ſo that in ſome places it comes up to the talleſt perſon's chin, and they are a long while getting through it, being allowed no ſtick or other help: after ſhifting their cloaths, they ride the bounds of the moor, attended by the two oldeſt inhabitants as guides: this road, which is about 12 miles, is the furtheſt about and over precipices, which make it very uneven and dangerous[q].

A man employed to cut ſtone at Alnwic caſtle, 1726, found about 20 ſwords, 16 ſpearheads, and 40 celts, and on the face of the rock over them was rudely cut a date, 1155[r]. Several celts were found in ſmall joints and crevices of the ſtone in a quarry near Biſhop's Weremouth[s].

Three miles from Alnwic in *Huln* park is *Huln* abbey, founded for Carmelites by Ralph Freſburn a Northumberland gentleman, 1240, by grant from William Veſci lord of Alnwic. Henry Percy, 4th earl of Northumberland, built here, 1428, a fine tower for the ſecurity of the religious, which has been repaired and fitted up in the Gothic ſtyle by the preſent duke[t]. Huln.

Almouth at the mouth of the river Alne, is a ſmall well-built ſea-port, whence corn is exported from large granaries. A ſhip of 300 tons was built and launched here, 1765[u]. Almouth.

"*Coket* riſith in Rideſdale in a ground bering ling "and ſomewhat fenny, and for a certain ſpace of "miles divideth Cuquet dale from Rideſdale[x]." Coquet r.

Coquet iſland is ſaid by Bede to have been much reſorted to by monks in St. Cuthbert's time, and here were Benedictines a cell to Tinmouth[y]. There are ſome religious ruins on it[z]. It is about a mile from the main land and a mile in circumference. It is a more comfortable retreat than St. Cuthbert's on Farn iſland. Rabbits abound here, and coal was wrought before Leland's time. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. when garriſoned by 200 men with ſeven pieces of ordnance[a]. Coquet iſland

"*Howwike*, a little pile belonging to the [Greys] "a mile from the ſhore[b]," now the ſeat of ſir Henry Grey. Sir Harry, who died 1759, rebuilt the church and ſchool houſe[c]. General ſir Charles Grey, brother of ſir Henry Grey of Howicke, bart. was created baron Grey, June 23, 1803, and viſcount Howick and earl Grey, April 1, 1806. Howick.

"*Dunſtaneborowgh*, two miles beyond Howik, "hard on the ſea ſhore, ſtands on a high ſtone rock. "The caſtle is more than half a mile in compaſs, "and there hath been great building in it[d]." It was built by Thomas earl of Lancaſter 9 Edward II. who was retreating to it when he was taken at Boroughbridge the next year. It was reſtored to his ſucceſſor; but being taken by the Yorkiſts in Edward IV. was diſmantled, and belongs now to the earl Dunſtanburgh.

b Lel. VII. 77. c Tan. 391. d Groſe. Wallis. Hutch. II. 280 282. e P 103. 364.
f Bede, IV. 28. and Smith. g Lel. VII. 75, 76. h Wallis, 359. ex Mon. Aug. II. 592.
i Groſe. Pennant, 1769, 32. Wallis, 359 381. Hutch. II. 193, 194. k Ant. Repert. III. 275.
l See Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, I. p. 24. m Wallis, 379, 380. Dalrymple's Annals, p. 115—119.
n Tan. 393. o Groſe. Wallis, 386—389. Hutch. II. 255. p Tan. 398.
q Something like this cuſtom remains at Athron c. Lancaſter.
r Archæol. V. 113. Mr. Gale's letter to ſir John Clerk and anſwer. Reliq. Gale. 246—250.
s Lawrence on Gardening. t Wallis, 389. 391. Hutch. 247. 252. Groſe, and Survey of it, 1567.
u Wallis, 358. Hutch. 257. x Lel. VII. 74. 79. y Lel. VII. 78. Tan. 390. z Groſe.
a Hutch. II. 278. b Lel. VII. 76. c Wallis, 391, 392. Hutch. II. 192. d Lel. VII. 76.

of

of Tankerville. It covers an eminence of four or five acres ſloping to the ſea, and within its area is ſaid to have produced 240 Wincheſter buſhels of corn, beſides ſeveral loads of hay. A kind of ſpar is found here called Dunſtanburgh diamonds, ſaid to rival that of St. Vincent's rock near Briſtol[e].

Bamborough

"*Bamborow*, ſometyme a huge and great caſtle, "one of the ſtrongeſt in theſe parts[f]," ſtands on an almoſt perpendicular rock cloſe to the ſea, acceſſible only on the ſouth-eaſt. It was the reſidence of the Northumberland kings, and diſtinguiſhed in their hiſtory. Its keep ſeems to have been built about the reign of Henry II. Brithric defended himſelf here againſt the uſurper Edulph 705. Here Oſwald's reliques were kept, and wrought miracles[g]. It was deſtroyed A. D. 993[h]. When Rufus beſieged it 1095, he cauſed Robert earl of Northumberland to be brought before it, and threatened to put out his eyes if his governor Moral did not ſurrender, who accordingly gave it up[i]. Edward I. ſummoned Baliol to meet him here 1296, and on his refuſal invaded Scotland, and took him priſoner. Edward II. ſheltered Gaveſton here 1310. It was taken by the Yorkiſts after the battle of Hexam. In the reign of Elizabeth ſir John Forſter, warden of the Marches, was governor of it, and made a knight banneret after the battle of Muſſelborough; and his grandfather John obtained a grant of both caſtle and manor from James I. His deſcendant Thomas forfeited it in 1715, but his maternal uncle Nathaniel Crew, biſhop of Durham, purchaſed and bequeathed them to charitable uſes[k]. The keep, whoſe walls are from nine to 12 feet thick, has been fitted up under the direction of archdeacon Sharpe, one of the biſhop's truſtees, for the relief of diſtreſſed objects by ſea or land. The upper rooms are granaries, whence corn is ſold at 4*s.* per buſhel in times of ſcarcity. Signals from the top point out the preciſe ſpot where a diſtreſſed veſſel lies to the mariners of Holy iſland, who can put off their boats, when none from the main land can get over the breakers. In every great ſtorm two men on horſeback patrole the coaſt from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe, and give immediate notice of ſhipwrecks, and premiums are alſo paid for the earlieſt information. The ſhip-wrecked are lodged here a week or more, as circumſtances may require, and their goods depoſited in ſafe ſtorehouſes. Engines are kept for weighing up goods or veſſels, and the dead are decently buried. The hall and other apartments are frequented by the Doctor, who reſides here many months in the year to ſee that his noble plan is properly executed. The chapel was cleared of the ſand 1773, and the chancel found to be circular, the altar not cloſe to the eaſt end, the font alſo, richly carved, was found. Three Roman denarii (one of Veſpaſian) and ſome later coins, with a bundle of 50 arrow heads ſeven inches and an half long, ruſted into one maſs, were found in the ruins[l]. The town, now without a market[m], gives name to a large tract of country, and in Edward I. ſent members to parliament. Here was a cell to Noſtel abbey c. York, valued at £. 116 *per ann.* granted at the diſſolution to John Forſter[n], a houſe of friars preachers, founded by Henry III. "a fayre college a little without the town, now clean down[o]," and an hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen[p]. In the church are monuments of the Forſters[q]. To the three ſons of my friend Edward Forster, eſq. merchant of London, and governor of the Ruſſia company, a branch of this family, I am indebted for the botanical improvements of this edition.

The diſtrict round this place had the name of *Bamboroughſhire*.

On *Spinelſton* hill near *Budle* is a Daniſh entrenchment nearly round, with three deep ditches and ramparts to the north and ſouth, two at the weſt, and a ſlope to the eaſt, the entrance very wide, two exploratory mounts to the ſouth, and one to the north. A little weſt of this is another in form of a creſcent, triple trenched to the weſt and ſouth-weſt, the inner ramparts compoſed of uncemented ſtones. Oppoſite to the laſt is a ſquare lamp called *Ulcheſter*[r].

Etherſtone, a ſeat of the Foſters, who intermarried with thoſe of Bamborough, and became extinct 1763[s]. Etherſtone.

Belford is a neat town with a very good inn. The bells here hang, as frequently in Scotland, in a frame on the outſide of the gabel. A mile to the ſouth-weſt is a camp nearly ſquare, double trenched, with a wide ditch, the entrance from the north-eaſt[t]. Belford.

John Duns was born at Emildune, or, as Gaſcoigne in his Dictionary, at *Dun*, eight miles out of England. He quitted Oxford, and was choſen regent of the ſchools at Paris, and died ſuddenly at Cologne 1308. His works are publiſhed by Wadding in 12 vols. fol. with various notes. Lugd. 1639, beſides ſeparate pieces, and his life by Wadding. Mons, 1644, 8vo.[u] *John Duns.*

"Twede riſeth in Twydedale in Scotland, at a "town (as I hear ſay) called Pybbell, and ſo cometh "through the foreſt of Eterik in Scotland, and goeth "through Tynedale in Scotland, the people whereof "robb ſore and continually in Glyndale and Bam-"borowſhire, and at a litle broke called *Ryden Burne*, "the which partith England and Scotland by eaſt and "weſt, and cometh into Twede. The great ſtream of "Twede toucheth on Engliſh ground, as a limes be-"tween Scotland and it. So to *Carham*, a good mile "of, a litle village, where is a cell of two canons of "Kirkham in Yorkſhire[x]. At this Carham[y] is a litle "tower of defence againſt the Scots. So to Werke "a mile of and more, a meatly ſtrong fortreſs to "Cornehil a litle pile two miles of, againſt the "which on the farther ripe in Scotland is Cauld "Streme, a place of nunes. So to Norham caſtle, "which is alſo a meatly good towne about a three "mile of. So to Berwike a ſix miles ſtanding on "the north ſide of the Twede a little. Theſe by "at the bridge on the ſouth ſyde of the water is "*Twemowthe* as a ſuburb to the town[z]." Twede r. Carham.

[e] G. Groſe. Wallis, 393. Hutch. 187—192.
[f] Lel. VII. 77. [g] Sax. Chron. 31.
[h] Ibid. 127. [i] Ib. 202, 203. [k] See a Survey of it 1574. Hutch. II. 168. Groſe.
[l] Groſe. Wallis, 398—404. Hutch. 174—179. Pennant. [m] Lel. VII. 75. [a] Ib. 78. Tan. 392. Wallis, 405.
[o] Lel. VIII. 113. Tan. 396. Wallis, II. 405. [p] Tan. 397. Wallis. [q] Ib.
[r] Wallis, 412. Hutch. 153. [s] Wallis, 414. [t] Ib. 415, 416.
[u] Tan. Bibl. Brit. 238. [x] Tan. 396. Wallis, 468.
[y] This, or Cornhill adjoining, may be Ptolemy's Καρια or Κουρια. Gale, MS. n. [z] Lel. VII. 80.

At

At *Carham* was fought a bloody battle between Egbert and the Danes[a]; and another between the Scots and Engliſh 1018, in which the Scots were victorious, and almoſt all the fighting men between Tees and Tweed were cut off[b]. The abbey was burnt by the Scots under Wallace 24 Edward I. Sir John Lilburn was defeated and taken by the Scots 1370[c].

Cornhill. At *Cornhill*, "a litle pile[d]," is the ſeat of the Collingwoods. Cuthbert Collingwood, vice-admiral of the red, ſecond in command of the fleet under lord viſcount Nelſon in the glorious victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, was created baron Collingwood, of Hetpoole and Caldburne, Nov. 20, 1805. The new bridge of ſix arches over the Tweed here was built 1763. A quarter of a mile weſt from hence is an encampment, the moſt remarkable of any north of the wall for variety and extent of works[e].

Cornhill is noted for ſome valuable ſpas near it. The caſtle of Cornhill was probably the moted tower near the bridge oppoſite *Linnel houſe* called the *Caſtle-ſtone-niche*. It was taken by the Scots 1549. In pulling down Cornhill chapel 1751, they found about three feet below the old foundation a ſtone coffin, about eight feet long, containing two urns of coarſe pottery, and a large ſcull and ſhank bone[f].

South eaſt of Cornhill is a large camp, fortified in ſo irregular a manner that the outworks have been miſtaken for tumuli[g]. Many remains of bodies have been dug up on *Blackridge* oppoſite the medicinal ſpring.

Wark c. "*Werke* caſtle, on the ſouth ſide of Twede, a "pretty town there, with a meatly ſtrong fortreſs[h]." The caſtle ſtands on a round hill at the weſt end of the village, only a few foundations and a fragment remaining. *Maiden walk* below is a fine terrace overhanging the Tweed. The *kemb* or outworks is an entrenchment half a mile long, with a rampart and deep ditch, and two ſmall mounts at the middle and extremity, with a trench through their tops, and a third mount nearer the river. Near the firſt are foundations of a chapel and grave-ſtones. On the ſouth ſide of the caſtle is *Battle place*, and oppoſite to it *Gallows hill*. The Scots beſieged it 1137 and 1138, before the battle of the Standard, after which they took it. Henry II. ſtrengthened the fortifications. John burnt it 1215. Edward I. ſpent Eaſter here 1296. The Scots took it 1318, and burnt it 1383: the Engliſh recovered it: the Scots retook it 1419; the Engliſh ſoon after. The Scots demoliſhed it 1460, and were repulſed before it 1523[i]. It gave title of baron 21 James I. to ſir William Grey, who died 1674, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Ford, who was created viſcount Glendale, and earl of Tankerville 1695, which titles expired with him 1701, and the barony with his brother Ralph 1706, but the earldom was revived in his neice's huſband Charles Bennet baron Oſſulſton 1714, who died 1722, and his ſon Charles 1753. His grandſon Charles died 1767, and his great grandſon Charles is preſent owner[k].

Brigham. At *Brigham* near Wark was held the great convention for ſettlement of the tenths for the Holy war demanded by Henry II. 1188 by Hugh, biſhop of Durham, when William II. of Scotland with his biſhops and barons met him, and rejected the demand with the utmoſt contempt[l].

Brankſton. *Brankſton* has a large pillar, ſix feet and an half high, and 13 feet diameter below, in memory of the battle of Floddon, fought in its pariſh 1513. King James fell near Brankſton, and was found there next day[m].

Etall c. "*Etel* caſtle ſtanding on plain ground hard on the "eaſt ſide of Tylle longing to the earl of Rutland[n]." It was built 1 Edward I. by ſir Robert Manners, lord Ros of Etal, whoſe arms are upon one of the two towers that now remain. James IV. before the battle of Floddon, took and ruined it. The ſeat of the late ſir William Carr, bart. is a modern elegant ſtructure[o]. Four miles eaſt from hence is *Watchlaw*, an exploratory hill of extenſive proſpect[p]. Near a ſquare entrenchment called the *Holy Cheſters* is a ſtone croſs, but what event it commemorates is unknown[q].

Ayton c. "*Eyton* caſtle longing to ſir Edward Grey, two "miles lower on Tyle than Etel, ſtands on the weſt "ſide of Tylle. The Scots at Flodden field bet it "ſore[r]." It now belongs to lord Tankerville[s].

Ford c. "*Foord* caſtle in Glyndale, on the eaſt ſide of "Tille: meatly ſtrong, but in decay[t]." It was built by ſir William Heron 1237, rebuilt by ſir John Delaval, and now belongs to the Delavals[u]. It was demoliſhed by the Scots 1155, taken by James IV. before the battle of Floddon, which he is ſuppoſed to have loſt by his delay here. It was burnt by the Scots 1549[x].

Palinſburn. At *Palinſburn*, the eſtate of Mr. Aſkew, elder brother of the learned Dr. Aſkew, were found ſeveral ſmall veſſels or urns of a triangular ſhape[y].

Brampton. At *Brampton* Dr. Gale fixed BREMENIUM, of which ſee before at Rocheſter. Four miles weſt from it on little Cheviot is a large cairn[z].

Copeland c. *Copeland* caſtle was the ſeat of the Wallaces, now of the Ogles[a].

Rodham. *Rodham* has been the ſeat of a family of its name from Henry III. to the preſent time[b].

Percy croſs. On *Hedgeley* moor hereabouts is *Percy croſs*, a ſtone pillar erected to the memory of ſir Ralph Percy, ſlain in an engagement with lord Montacute 1463 before the battle of Hexham. The Percy and Lucy arms are cut on it[c].

Edlingham c. *Edlingham* caſtle was the ſeat of ſir Roger Haſtings, in Henry VIII. now of the Swinburns[d].

Eſlington. *Eſlington* belonged to the Collingwoods, ſince to the late lord Ravenſworth, to whom it gave title of baron, and who had a handſome modern houſe here[e].

[a] Lel. Coll. I. 520. [b] Ib. 330. [c] Wallis, 468. Hutch. II. 10, 11. [d] Lel. VII. 80.
[e] Wallis, 459. 461. [f] Lel. VII. 77. 80. [g] Hutch. 11. [h] Ib. 11, 12. Wallis, 461.
[i] Wallis, 466. Hutch. II. 3. [k] Wallis, 463.
[l] Bened. Ab. 514. Dalrymple's An. I. 131. [m] Wallis, 470, 471. Hutch. 12.
[n] Lel. VII. 77. [o] Wallis, 473. Hutch. 21. [p] Wallis, 475. Hutch. 22.
[q] Hutch. ib. [r] Lel. VII. 77. [s] Hutch. 22. Wallis. [t] Lel. VII. 77.
[u] Wallis, 477. Hutch. 333. [x] Hutch. 19, 20. [y] Ib. 21. [z] Wallis, 492.
[a] Ib. 480. Hutch. I. 200. [b] Wallis, 491. [c] Ib. 492. Hutch. I. 235. Antiq. Repert. III. p. 130.
[d] Wallis, 498. Hutch. I. 232. [e] Wallis, 499. Hutch. ib.

Of

Eglingham. Of a mineral water at *Eglingham* ſee Mr. Cay in Phil. Tranſ. N° 245. p. 363.

Callaley. *Callaley*, the ſeat of the Claverings, built on to an old tower to the ſouth-eaſt on Caſtle-hill, is a circular entrenchment, with veſtiges of buildings[f].

Glanton. At *Glanton* have been found ſtone cheſts, with urns, human bones, and a celt[g].

On *Roſedon edge*, near *Ilderton*, is a large ſquare camp. Another in ſight on *Bewick* hill, ſemicircular, double trenched. By *Harupburn*, half a mile to eaſt, a ſmaller ſemicircular[h].

A little to the north of Hedgethorpe, near the three mile burn, is a druidical monument, now conſiſting of ten large ſtones, three larger than the reſt, in a circle 38 yards diameter[i]. On a hill a mile weſt of Alnham a ſemicircular camp, double trenched, with a deep ditch and inner circle of uncemented ſtones about 100 yards diameter, ſhewing many remains of buildings[k].

Lilburn. *Lilburn*, the ſeat of the Lilburns, now of Mr. Collingwood[l]. By the ſide of the high road in this pariſh was a heap of ſtones commonly called the *Apron full of ſtones*, and aſcribed to the Devil. On removing them to mend the road they were found to cover the baſe and fragments of a croſs.

Chillingham c. "*Chillingham* caſtle, longing to ſir Edward Grey, "whoſe wife was married to ſir Robert Heldercar[m]." It ſtands ſix miles from the Cheviot hills, and now belongs to the earl of Tankerville. In one of the ground rooms is a marble chimney-piece, in ſawing which was found a live toad, the nidus in which he lay has been ſince plaſtered over. The other part, with the ſame mark, makes a chimney-piece at Horton. In the church is a monument of one of the Greys[n]. In the park are ſtill preſerved a breed of wild cattle.

Roſcaſtle. *Roſcaſtle*, at the head of the park, is a circular double entrenchment: another at *Hebburn wood*, a mile ſouth. At *Newtown*, a mile weſt, a ſtone croſs, 12 feet high, called the *Hurle ſtone*[o].

Horton c. *Horton* caſtle, the eſtate of the Greys of Howick, formerly of a younger branch of the Greys of Heton[p].

Glyne r. "*Glyne* riſeth in Chiviet hilles and ſo into Glyn-"dale, on to *Newton* village, where is a tower[q]."

Wooller. *Wooller* is a ſmall market town, of ſeveral ſtreets, with an excellent inn. On a round hill are ruins of a tower, and here was an hoſpital[r]. In its neighbourhood are ſeveral entrenchments and cairns, one at a place called *Cottlewell* has the name of *Maiden caſtle*; another very conſiderable at *Trodden Gares*[s].

By *Humbledown burn* is *Green caſtle* camp, and on *Humbledown Hugh* a mile north-weſt of Wooller, a circular entrenchment with a large cairn on the ſide of the hill, cut in terraces. In the plain below called *Redrigs* is a ſtone pillar pointing out the ſpot where 10,000 Scots under earl Douglas were defeated 1402 by Henry lord Percy and George earl of March.

At *Broomridge*, a mile ſouth from Ford, is the camp of king Athelſtan, who defeated Conſtantine king of Scotland, and Anlaf the Dane, A. D. 928[t]. Broomridge.

At *Haltwel ſweire*, near Fenton, ſir Henry Percy, half brother to Thomas, 6th earl of Northumberland, was defeated by the Scots 1558[u].

Milfield, a ſmall village, the Saxon kings of Bernicia after Edwin reſided, and here ſir William Bulmer defeated a large party of Scots by the Durham forces before the battle of Floddon[x]. A ſecond defeat of the Scots here 1415 by ſir Robert Umfranvill, governor of Roxburgh caſtle, and earl of Weſtmorland, lord warden of the Marches, is commemorated by a ſtone pillar 14 feet high[y]. Milfield.

Yevering is ſuppoſed by Dr. Gale GLANOVENTA[z]. Yevering.

Yevering bell is a lofty mountain, one of the north-weſt Cheviots, of a conic oblong form, upwards of 2000 perpendicular feet above the plain. Its top is level, ſurrounded with a wall of large flat looſe ſtones, incloſing an area of 1000 paces or 16 acres and an half in circumference, entered on the ſouth ſide. Proceeding by this wall almoſt due eaſt appears a ſtraight broad way three paces wide as if paved, aſcending about 30 yards to the ſummit of the hill, which is ſurrounded by a ſlighter wall, circular, 1000 paces in circumference; the ditch within. Near the centre of this is a cairn of ſtones, about 10 paces high, the centre hollow ſix paces from brim to brim; the ſtones under it calcined by fire. On many parts of the ſides of the hill are ſcattered the remains of circular buildings totally ruined. Mr. Hutchinſon conceives this a place of religious worſhip, and has given a good plan of it[a]. At a little diſtance from the Bell ſouth is a large cairn of ſtones called Tom Tallon's grave[b]; and three more are near[c].

The Scots were encamped on Floddon hill, and drawn out of their entrenchments to fight by the earl of Surrey cutting off their retreat. Among the ſlain was the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's and two biſhops, four abbots, twelve earls, ſeventeen lords, innumerable knights and gentlemen, and 8 or 12000 common men. King James fell near Brankſton, and was found next day by lord Dacre. On the higheſt part of the hill is a natural rock called *the King's Chair*, whence he had a good view of the two armies and the country. The ſtandards and ordnance were carried next day to Etal[d]. Lord Howard and his ſon lodged at Bannore wood next night[e]. James's corpſe was embalmed at Berwick, and brought into England, and buried at Sheene, where at the diſſolution it was tumbled into a lumber-room. His ſword and dagger were given to the Herald's college, where they now are[f]. *Battle of* Floddon.

"*Norham* on the ſouth ſide of Twede[g]." The church was built by Egfrid biſhop of Lindisfarn, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Cuthbert, and St. Coelwulph, who was the firſt of our princes that retired to a monaſtery, and after his death wrought Norham.

[f] Wallis, 501—510. Hutch. I. 231. [g] Wallis, 494. [h] Ib. 490-1. Hutch. 235. [i] Hutch. I. 236.
[k] Ib. 237. [l] Wallis, 489. Hutch. 237. [m] Lel. VII. 77. [n] G. Wallis, 487. Hutch. I. 238.
[o] Wallis, 48, 89. Hutch. ib. [p] Hutch. I. 240. [q] Lel. VII. 79.
[r] Wallis, 485. Tan. 398. Hutch. 242. [s] Hutch. I. 242. [t] Wallis, 279.
[u] Wallis, 479. [x] Ib. Holinſh. II. 84. [y] Hutch. I. 244. [z] P. 116.
[a] I. 246—256. Mr. Wallis, p. 482, is very ſhort in his account. [b] Hutch. 257. Wallis. [c] Wallis.
[d] Ib. 470, 471. [e] Ib. 476. Hutch. II. 12—19. [f] Lambe's Battle of Floddon, p. 101.
[g] Lel. VII. 77.

miracles here[j]. Only the middle aile is now ſtanding. The caſtle was erected by Ranulph Flambard biſhop of Durham 22 Henry I. 1121. David king of Scotland took and deſtroyed it 1138[h]. Biſhop Pudſey of Durham rebuilt it 1174, particularly the great tower ſtill ſtanding. John and William had a conference here about a caſtle, which the former wanted to build at Tweedmouth, which the latter repeatedly demoliſhed. The diſpute was adjuſted here 1209. Alexander II. was repulſed before it 1216. Edward I. reſided in it, and met the nobility and clergy of Scotland here, and afterwards called a parliament 1291 on a green at *Upſitlington* before it on the oppoſite ſide of the Tweed, to conſider of his claim to Scotland, and here John Baliol ſwore fealty to Edward. The Scots beſieged it twice in the following reign 1318, 1322[i], and at laſt took it; but it was retaken 1322, and again aſſumed 1326, and ſtormed 1327. James IV. was forced to raiſe the ſiege 1497. They damaged it juſt before the battle of Floddon. It was taken in the reign of Henry VIII. and recovered by Franklin archdeacon of Durham. Biſhop Tunſtal repaired it; but it is now in ruins, and belongs with the manor to ſir Carnaby Haggerſton, bart. Biſhop Barnes ſeparated it from his ſee by grant to Elizabeth, who gave it the earl of Monmouth, who ſold it[k]. On the road from hence to Tillmouth are two croſſes, one on a ſtep on a barrow[l].

Mr. Camden's friend Dr. Carleton was educated by Bernard Gilpin, whoſe life he wrote, admitted of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, 1576, made biſhop of Landaff 1618, and Chicheſter 1619, where he was buried 1628[m]. A letter of his to Mr. Camden about the Cimmerians is publiſhed by Dr. Smith among Camden's Epiſtles, N° 80.

Twizell *c.* *Twizell* caſtle repaired and augmented is the ſeat of Sir Francis Blake[n], bart.

Tyle *r.* "*Tyle* riſith in the hills of Chivet, and ſo cometh "into Glindale unto a caſtle called *Chillingham* "caſtle, ſix miles from Chyvet hilles, ſo to *Forde* "caſtle, eight miles of to *Ethell* caſtle on the bridge "of ſtone down on the eſt ſide a mile an half of, ſo "to *Twiſtlebridge* of ſtone, one bow, but great and "ſtrong, where is a townlet and a towre two miles Hornclene. "of, ſo to *Horneclene*, a little village on the eſt ſide, "not half a mile of, and there into Twede. Horne-"clene is half a mile above Norham[o].

Twiſſel bridge is nearly ſemicircular, 90 feet and an half in ſpan and 46 high from the battlement, and was built by a lady of the Selby family, lords here in the 16th century[p].

Grindon. At *Grindon* the Percies defeated the Scots 1558, and four upright ſtones remain in memory of the chieftains then ſlain[q].

St. Cuthbert's *ſtone boat.* On the weſt ſide of Tilmouth ruined chapel, on the banks of the Tweed, is a ſtone boat, of as fine a ſhape as a boat of wood, in which St. Cuthbert is reported to have ſailed down the Tweed from Melros chapel hither. It is 10 feet long within, three feet and an half diameter, 18 inches deep, and four inches and an half thick[r]. Mr. Hutchinſon[s] deſcribes it as a ſtone coffin, but broken. Tradition ſays it conveyed St. Cuthbert's body down the Tweed from Mailroſs to Tilmouth.

"At Kiley *primis annis Henrici VIII.* not far from Kiley. "Norham in the lordſhip of the biſhop of Durham, "was found betwixt two ſtones, bokels of an arming "girdle, typpe and barres of the ſame of pure gold, "a pornel and a croſſe for a ſword of gold, bokels "and typps of gold for ſpurs. D. Ruthall had ſome "of them[t]." Mr. Wallis[u] places this diſcovery at Kyloe on the oppoſite coaſt near Belford.

"*Berwike*, a market town on the north ſide Berwick. "Twede[x]." Matthew Paris[y] ſays, William king of Scotland gave up Rokeſburg and Berwick caſtles to Henry *in perpetuum poſſidenda*. Richard I. reſtored them both. Edward I. having reduced it and Scotland 1296, received the homage and fealty of its nobility here 1297. The Engliſh held it for twenty years after till Spalding was bribed to ſurrender it 1318. Edward III. won it after the battle of Halidon hill 1333. The Scots regained the town 1355, but the king recovered it next year. The caſtle was ſurpriſed by the Scots 1377, 1 Richard II. but recovered by the earl of Northumberland. They took it again 1378, and the earl again retook it. Henry VI. gave it up after the battle of Towton 1461. Edward IV. recovered it 1482, and it has continued in the hands of the Engliſh ever ſince[z]. 22 Edward IV. a ſtatute was enacted for enlarging its privileges in point of trade[a]. The lord warden of the Eaſt Marches was governor of the town for the time being. It firſt ſent members to parliament in Henry VIII. when it was incorporated, and it is governed by a mayor[a]. Here was an houſe of Carmelites, founded by ſir John Grey 1270[b], one of Trinitarians, removed to Newcaſtle[c], and one of Grey friars and two hoſpitals[d]. Queen Elizabeth founded a freeſchool. In the church (ſince rebuilt), Joan, ſiſter of Edward III. was married to David, ſon of king Robert Bruce 1328. The town was well fortified by the parliament againſt Charles I.[e] James II. conferred the title of duke of Berwick 1686, on his natural ſon James Fitz James.

The ſtone bridge of ſixteen arches was built in the reign of Elizabeth; a wooden one was carried away by floods in that of John, and reſtored by William king of Scotland[f]. The caſtle at the north-weſt of the town is a heap of ruins. The fortifications were begun 1560, and the old lines greatly reduced. Here are now excellent barracks. The church was rebuilt by Cromwell, and has no ſteeple. The mercers company of London founded a lecture-ſhip here as at Hexham. The town ſtands on a point of land expoſed to the ſea on the eaſt and north-eaſt, and a ſtrong current of air from the weſt following the courſe of the river, ſo that the ſituation is very cold. It is a very ancient burgh,

[j] G. [h] J. Haguſtald. 326. [i] Lel. Coll. I. 788, 789.
[k] Holinſh. I. 222. II. 332. Wallis, 446—450. Hutch. II. 38—39. Groſe. [l] Wallis, 450.
[m] Ath. Ox. I. 517. [n] Wallis, 452. Hutch. I. 23. [o] Lel. VII. 79, 80. [p] Groſe.
[q] Wallis, 453. Hutch. II. 24. [r] Wallis, 459. [s] II. 23.
[t] Lel. VII. 71. [u] P. 416. [x] Lel. VII. 75. 77. [y] P. 131.
[z] Wallis, 431—437. [a] G. [a] Wallis, 438. 440. [b] Tan. 396. Wallis 442.
[c] Tan. 398. Wallis, 443. [d] Tan. 397. Wallis, Ib. [e] Wallis, 444-5. [f] Lel. Coll. I. 539.

being

being one of the four original Scotch burghs[g]. The ſalmon fiſhery here is very conſiderable[h].

The Fifburgings mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 942, 1013, and 1015, appear to be the inhabitants of the five towns of Leiceſter, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby, whom king Edmund A. D 942 reſcued from the Danes[i]. To theſe were afterwards added York and Cheſter, which made the Seovenburgs[k].

Earls of Morthumberland.

Northumberland while a kingdom was divided into two parts, *Deira* between the Humber and Tees, and *Bernicia* between the Tees and Tweed, but when governed by earls the juriſdiction was reſtrained chiefly to the preſent boundary of the county[l]. Dugdale's ſucceſſion of earls is as follows:

Oſulf	Morkar
Oſlac	Copſi
Waltheof ſen.	Robert Corwyn
Uchtred	Goſpatric
Eadulf Cudel	Waltheof
Aldred	Walcher, bp. of Durham
Eadulf	Alberic
Siward	Geoffrey, bp. of Conſtance
Toſti	Robert Mowbray.

Percy *family.*

The Percy family derive their deſcent from Manfred Percy, who came out of Denmark into Normandy before Rollo: and William and Serlo, 5th in deſcent from him, came into England with the Conqueror. The male line failed in Henry II. but Agnes marrying Joſceline de Louvain, Henry, the 5th of their deſcendants (who had aſſumed the name of Percy) was created earl of Northumberland 51 Edward III.

Henry Percy, 9th earl, was not reſtored to his honours till 4 Charles I having been impriſoned in the Tower moſt of the reign of James I. for miſpriſion of treaſon concerning the powder plot. He died and was buried at Petworth 1632. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Algernon, buried at the ſame place 1668. His ſucceſſor was his ſon Joſceline, buried there 1670[m]. Dying without iſſue male the barony devolved on his only daughter Elizabeth, married to Henry Cavendiſh earl of Ogle (only ſon and heir of Henry duke of Newcaſtle), who took the name and arms of Percy, and died and was buried at Petworth 1680. Algernon her ſon by her ſecond huſband Charles Seymour duke of Somerſet, was the 12th earl of Northumberland by creation 1749 23 George II. being at the ſame time duke of Somerſet. He died $17\frac{4\,9}{5\,0}$, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His only ſon George dying before him 1744, the title devolved to his only ſiſter Elizabeth, married 1740 to ſir Hugh Smithſon, bart. who ſucceeded in the title of earl 1750 on the death of the duke of Somerſet, and 1766 was created duke of Northumberland He died June 4, 1786, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake Hugh, 14th duke of Northumberland. His brother Algernon, in conſequence of his father having been created lord Louvaine, baron of Alnwick, is now a peer of Great Britain by theſe titles. The titles of earl and duke of Northumberland had before been conferred by Charles II. 1683, on his natural ſon George Fitzroy, with whom they both expired[n].

[g] Hutch. II. 41—98. [h] Pennant, Brit. Zool. III. 98. [i] Sax. Chron. 114. [k] Ib. 146.
[l] Dugd. Bar. I. 4. [m] Ib. 284. [n] Dugd. II. 487. and Le Neve MS. note.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Northumberland.

Adoxa *moſchatellina*. Tuberous Moſchatel, or Muſk-wood Crowfoot; on a bank near *St. Mungo's* well at *Hall Barns*, near *Simonburn* church, and by the road from *Simonburn* to *Tecket*.

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Female Pimpernel; in corn fields about *Alnwick*.

Apium *graveolens*. Smallage; in ſhady places near waters.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Common Columbines; in *Willington den*, and in *Dilſton* park near *Hexham*.

Arbutus *Uva urſi*. Trailing Arbutus, or Bear-berry; in woods near *Hexham*, and at *Little Waney-houſe crag*.

Artemiſia *maritima*. Engliſh Sea Wormwood; on *Rumble Churn*, a rock near *Howick*, and in *Holy Iſland*.

Aſperula *odorata*. Woodroof; in woods and under damp hedges frequent.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Black Maidenhair; at the roots of trees, in mountainous woods, and on moiſt rocks frequent.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maidenhair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort; on the bridge over the *Tyne* at *Corbridge*, and on *St. Peter's* in *Bywell* and *Simonburn* churches.

———. *Trichomanes*. Engliſh black Maidenhair; on mountainous rocks frequent.

After *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; on the ſtrand at the mouth of *Warn rivulet* near *Budle*, and on the banks of *Willington-burn*, near *Tynemouth road*.

Aſtragalus *Glyciphyllos*. Liquorice Vetch, or Wild Liquorice; on *Cockle* hill at *Learmouth* near *Cornhill*, and elſewhere.

Athamanta *Meum*. Common Spignel, Meu, or Bald-Money; on a hill near *Throckington*, where it is called *Hook-á* and the hill *Hook á-hill*, from the frequent hooking or digging up of it.

Blaſia *puſilla*. Dwarf Blaſia; on a rock near *Tecket*.

Campanula *glomerata*. Leſſer Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; in meadows about *Bywell*, and elſewhere.

——— *Trachelium*. Great Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; in hedges, and on the borders of woods frequent.

Cardamine *bellidifolia*. Daiſie leaved Ladies-ſmock; in *Crag cloſe* near *Barwesford*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures, and on dry banks.

——— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle; in hedges under the hill by the church at *Wall's End* near *Newcaſtle*.

——— *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; in moiſt mountainous woods and meadows.

——— *marianus*. Milk Thiſtle; in a lane leading to *Tynemouth* church plentifully, and under a hedge on the banks of the *Tyne* near *Howden Pans*.

Carduus *nutans*. Muſk Thiſtle; in paſtures, the ſoil being limeſtone: about *Newcaſtle* between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dent's hole*.

Caucalis *nodoſa*. Knotted Parſley; on the Ropery between *Sandgate*, and the Glaſs-houſes near *Newcaſtle*.

Centaurea *Calcitrapa*. Star Thiſtle; in barren meadows, and by wayſides: about *Newcaſtle* between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dent's-hole*.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Corn Mouſe-ear Chickweed; in ſandy corn fields, meadows, and ſandy places: between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dent's-hole*, near *Newcaſtle*.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; at the weſt end of *Willington quay* near *Howden Pans* plentifully.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in dry hilly paſtures near *Honeyclugh-crag* near *Cheſterwood*, and *Whinetly* on *South Tyne*.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Sampire; on ſea rocks near *Alnmouth*, plentifully.

Chryſoſplenium *alternifolium*. Alternate leaved Golden Saxifrage; under trees by *St. Mungo's well* at *Hall barns* near *Simonburn*.

——— *oppoſitifolium*. Oppoſite-leaved Golden Saxifrage; near ſhady ſprings and water-courſes very frequent.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; on the banks of *North Tyne*, at *Low Park End* near *Nunwick*.

Circæa *lutetiana*. Enchanter's Nightſhade; in *Simonburn* rectory-den, and by *Goſtonburn* near *Wark* in *Tynedale*.

Clavaria *coralloides*. Yellow Clavaria; in *Simonburn* rectory wood.

Clinopodium *vulgare*. Great Wild Baſil; among buſhes in the *Roman* foſs near *Shilden-wall-houſes* by the military road plentifully.

Cochlearia *Armoracia*. Horſe Radiſh; in ditches and by waterſides about *Alnwick*, and elſewhere, plentifully.

——— *officinalis*. Common Scurvy-graſs; on *Dunſton-brough* caſtle-wall, and among the ſea-rocks plentifully, and on a bank near *Howick*.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; in ditches and bogs on the waſtes.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lily Convally, or May Lily; among buſhes above the *Scar* by the mill at *Nether-warden* near *Hexham*.

Cornus *herbacea*. Dwarf Honeyſuckle; on the *Cheviot hills*.

Dianthus *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; on a furze bank in

in *Embleton* rectory-glebe, in a dry paſture at *Wooler-haugh-head* near *Cheviot*, on *Chapel hill* at *Belford*, and on a dry bank at *Swinburn caſtle*.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sundew or Roſafolis; in marſhy places in woods and bogs, frequent.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sundew, or Roſafolis; in a wood near *Hexham*.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black-berried Heath, Crow or Crake-berries; on *Callely hill*, plentifully.

Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſebay Willowherb; among rocks and buſhes under the *Roman* wall near *Shewing-ſheels*, and by *Crag lake*, and on the banks of *South Tyne* by *Staggiford* in *Knareſdale*, plentifully.

——— *alpinum*. Mountain Willow-herb; near ſprings and rivulets on *Cheviot hills*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Naked Horſetail, or Shave-graſs; on the banks of *North Tyne*, near *Nunwick* and *Chipchace*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; on *Friar Gooſe* ſhore, near *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*.

Euonymus *Europæus*. Spindle-tree; in *Simonburn* rectory wood, at *Capons-clugh*, and in the *Buſh-wood*, near *Allerwaſh*.

Fucus *ceranoides*. Buck's-horn Fucus;
——— *plicatus*. Matted Fucus;
} on the ſhore near *Dunſtanbrough* caſtle.

——— *eſculentus*. Eſculent Fucus, called here *Dulſe*; on the ſhores of *Creſſwell*, *Dunſtanbrough*, and *Berwick*.

——— *muſcoides*. Thorny Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks.

——— *natans*. Flote Fucus, or Gulfweed; on ſea ſhores.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; about a rock near *Tecket waterfall*, and at *Little Waney-houſe-crag*.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. Fair-flowered Nettlehemp; in the corn fields between *Halyſtone* and *Harebottle* caſtle, and on the banks of *North Tyne*, near *Smale's mouth*.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort; in *Crag-cloſe* near *Burwesford*, plentifully.

——— *campeſtris*. Vernal dwarf Gentian; in an opening of the wood in *Simonburn* rectory-den.

Geranium *Cicutarium* β. A variety of Hemlock leaved Cranes-bill; between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dent's-hole, Newcaſtle*.

——— *lucidum*. Shining Dovesfoot Crane's-bill; on walls and houſes and in ſhady ſandy places; near *Walwick*.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill; under the ſhady rocks at *Low Park End* near *Nunwick*, and in a hilly paſture near *Walwick*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; on the banks and ſtrands of alpine brooks, and on the borders of woods, plentifully.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's-foot; at *Temple-green* near *Wark*, in *Tynedale*, and on a dry bank near *Throckrington*, by the road to *Watling-ſtreet*, and on *Etall moor*.

Helvella *mitra*. Curled Helvella; under beach-trees at *Nunwick*.

Hydnum *imbricatum*. Common Hydnum;
——— *repandum*. Smooth Hydnum;
} on a bank oppoſite *Simonburn* rectory-den.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan; under trees in damp woods, plentifully.

Hypnum *undulatum*. Waved Hypnum; among the rocks under the *Roman* wall by *Crag-lake*, and *Little-Waney-houſe-crag*.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on the banks of the *Tyne* near *Ryding*, below *Hexham*.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Great Toothwort; in the wood bottom, the weſt end of *Simonburn* rectory den.

Lathyrus *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; between the *Glaſs houſes* and *Dent's-hole* near *Newcaſtle*.

Lichen *aphtoſus*. Thruſh Lichen; on rocks under the *Roman* wall near *Crag-lake*.

——— *ericetorum*. Heath Liverwort; on mountainous moſſes, and on rocks in a moiſt turf ſoil.

——— *fragilis*. Brittle Liverwort; in the *Bier*, a remarkable fiſſure on the top of *Waney-houſe-crag*, and on a rock near *Tecket* waterfall.

——— *fragilis* β globoſus. Round-headed Liverwort; on rocks at *Long Crag*, by *Watling-ſtreet*, and on rocks near *Tecket* waterfall, plentifully.

——— *geographicus*. Map Lichen; on the Whinſtone rocks by *Crag lake*, plentifully.

——— *jubatus*. Fennel Liverwort or Tree Moſs; on *Great Waneyhouſe crag*, and on *Raven's hugh crag* near *Simonburn*, and near *Crag-lake*.

——— *jubatus* β chalybeiformis. Wing Liverwort; on a rock near *Tecket* waterfall, plentifully.

——— *lanatus*. Woolly Liverwort; on a rock near *Tecket* waterfall, and at *Long Crag* by *Watling-ſtreet* near *Swinburn* caſtle.

——— *omphalodes*. Purple Liverwort; on rocks under the *Roman* wall near *Crag lake*, and at *Raven's hugh crag*.

——— *paſchalis*. Woody Liverwort; on rocks near *Shewing-ſheels* and *Crag lake*, plentifully.

——— *plicatus*. Common Hairy Liverwort, or Tree Moſs; on ſteep precipices at *Great Waneyhouſe-crag*, plentifully.

——— *pulmonarius*. Tree Lungwort, or Oak Lungs; on trees in thick woods.

——— *uncialis* α & β. Short Liverwort, and a variety; on moiſt heaths.

Littorella *lacuſtris*. Graſs-leaved Plaintain; about *Hoſeley Lough*.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball; on a ditch bank by the military road near the *Peel*, a remarkable precipice in the *Roman* wall.

——— *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball; on *Chapel hill* at *Belford*, and on *Broad pool* common between *Con-ſheels* and *Blakelaw* near *Simonburn*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Mountain Club-moſs, Creeping Cypreſs-moſs, or Heath-moſs; on *Cheviot*, frequent.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; on mountainous heaths and ſhady rocks.

——— *Selago*. Firr Club-moſs; among the moiſt rocks under the *Roman* wall near *Shewing-ſheels*, and near *Crag lake*.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods; in *Chipchaſe*, plentifully.

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; in marſhy places, and about bogs.

Marchantia *hemiſpherica*. Marſh Marchantia; on *Tecket rocks*.

Marrubium *album*. White Horehound; on the ſea banks by the road near *Bamborough caſtle*.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; on rubbiſh and cultivated places: at *Newcaſtle*.

Monotropa *Hypopithys*. Bird's Neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots; in woods near *Wark* in *Tynedale*, and in *Ramſhow* wood near the mill, and under buſhes near the mouth of *Wark's burn*.

Myrica *Gale*. Gale Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; on the heath between *Halyſtone* and *Harebottle* caſtle, plentifully, and on the banks of *Kimmer lake* near *Eglingham*.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; in a marſhy paſture under the rocks by the *Roman* wall near *Shewing Sheels*, and in the bogs at *Hord lee* near *Bellingham*, plentifully.

Nymphæa *alba*. Great white Water Lily or Water Roſe; in the lakes under the *Roman* wall near *Shewing ſheels*, plentifully, and in *Grinden lake*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; in a marſhy place by a ſpring in *St. John-lee* bank near *Hexham*.

Ophioglooſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; on the borders of a wood below *Honeyclugh-crag* near *Cheſter* wood, plentifully.

Ophrys *cordata*. Leaſt Tway-blade; on alpine bogs not uncommon.

——— *Monorchis*. Yellow or Muſk Orchis; in *Cray cloſe* near *Barwesford*.

——— *Nidus Avis*. Bird's-neſt; in woods and in banks under hedges, frequent.

——— *ovata*. Common Tway-blade; under buſhes in moiſt woods, frequent.

Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; in mountainous meadows, frequent.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late flowering Orchis; in a meadow near *Crag lake* under the *Roman* wall.

——— *uſtulata*. Little purple flowered Orchis; in *Crag-cloſe* near *Barwesford*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in the wood bottom at the weſt end of the rectory den at *Simonburn*, plentifully.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Flowering Stone-Fern; among the rocks under the Roman wall near *Shewing-ſheels*, and by *Crag lake*, plentifully.

——— *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on both ſides of the *Roman* wall at *Tower-tay* near *Walwick*, and in a paſture near the high *Wood-houſe* or *Weſtwood* near *Hexham*.

——— *Spicant*. Rough Spleenwort; about *Tecket* rocks, plentifully.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb-paris, True-love, or One-berry; in *Cottingwood* near *Morpeth*, and in the rectory wood at *Simonburn*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; on the ſea banks called the *Links* between *Druridge* and *Creſſwell*, and on the ſtrand at the eaſt end of *Bromley* lake, plentifully.

Peziza *cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza; in a wood oppoſite *Simonburn* rectory-den.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel; under trees in a flood ſoil, near waters.

——— *impudicus*. Stinking Morel or Stinkhorns; in a plantation near the road from *Simonburn* to *Hall barns*.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; under hedges at *Fair-ſhow* and *Long Rigge* near *Nunwick*, and on a bank near *Barwesford* bridge.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on the dripping banks of brooks on the mountains, and about bogs, plentifully.

Plantago *maritima*. Sea Plantain; on the ſea ſhores between *Newcaſtle* and *Morpeth*.

Polygonum *aviculare* ε maritimum. Sea Knot-graſs: on ſea ſhores, by *Cullercoats* near *Tinmouth*.

——— *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; in the *King's* meadow an iſland in the *Tyne* near *Newburn*, and in a meadow near *Alnwick* caſtle.

Polypodium *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody; on damp rocks near *Tecket*, and under trees on the banks of *North Tyne* near *Warkſburn*.

——— *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; in woods.

——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody; on large rocks by the brook below *Tecket* and near the cataracts at *Honey Clugh* near *Cheſterwood*.

——— *fontanum*. Rock Polypody; on a large rock in the brook oppoſite *Tecket*.

——— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; on rocks at *Tecket*, and at *Little Waney-houſe crag* near *Swethope* lake.

——— *Lonchitis*. Great Polypody or Spleenwort; on ſhady banks of *North Tyne* near *Warkſburn*.

——— *rhœticum*. Stone Polypody; in the clifts of alpine rocks, frequent.

——— *Thelypteris*. Oak Fern; in the fiſſures of moiſt rocks, frequent.

Polytrichum *alpinum*. Alpine Polytrichum; on *Broadpool* common, by *Ravens-hugh-crag*, frequent.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Burnet; in a paſture by the road ſide at *Long Rigge* near *Nunwick*.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Oxlip; in woods and under buſhes near water, frequent.

Prunus *Padus*. Bird Cherry or wild Cluſter Cherry; in woods near waters, plentifully.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on the ſea beach at *Scammerſton* mill between the ſalt pans and *Berwick*.

Pyrola *minor*. Leſſer Winter-green; in *Tecket* wood near *Simonburn*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Winter-green; on the moor by *Dilligate* hall near *Hexham*, and elſewhere.

Ranunculus *Lingua*. Great Spearwort; in a pond at the end of *Wide-haugh* near *Hexham*, plentifully.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar or Eglantine; on the edge of the military road near the twelve mile-ſtone, and on a bank on the north ſide of the *Coquet* at *Warkworth*.

Rubus *cæſius* (flore pleno). Dewberry-buſh (with a double flower); in a ſtoney place in *Tecket* wood by the path leading from *Simonburn* rectory-den to the brook, plentifully.

Rubus

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Cloudberry, Knotberry, or Knoutberry; on *Cheviot*, plentifully.

——— *idæus*. Raſpberry, Framboiſe, or Hindberry; in hedges and woods in ſtoney places, plentifully.

——— *ſaxatillis*. Herbaceous Stone Bramble; amongſt gravel below the remains of *Whinetly* mill at *Weſt Dibden* in *Hexhamſhire*.

Salix *pentandria*. Sweet Willow; in the *Roman* foſs between *Shewing-ſheels* and at *Carrow*, and elſewhere near the *Roman* wall, plentifully.

Salvia *verbenacea*. Common Engliſh wild Clary; on the ropery between *Sandgate* and the glaſshouſes near *Newcaſtle*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wallwort or Danewort; near *Chatton* church-yard by the river *Till*, and at *Purloy-green* near *Shillington-hall* in *Tynedale*, and in a farm-yard at *Tecket*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Great Burnet; about hedges, on the borders of woods and near waters, frequent.

Satyrium *albidum*. White Satyrion; } in *Crag cloſe*
——— *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis; } near *Barwesford*.

Scutellaria *galericulata*. Hooded Willow-herb; on ditch banks and moiſt ſhady places about *Hexham*.

Sedum *acre* β. Inſipid Stonecrop; among rocks on the brink of *Crag lake*.

——— *reflexum* β. A variety of yellow Stonecrop; on an old wall at *Lipwood* near *Hayden bridge*, and on the rocks by *Tecket* water-fall.

——— *rupeſtre*. St. Vincent's Rock Stone crop; on precipices by *Irthing* rivulet near *Wardrew Spa*.

——— *Telephium*. Orpine or Livelong; in a field between *Simonburn* and *Nunwick* plentifully and in hedges at *Rodham*.

Serapias *latifolia*. Broad leaved Mountain Hellebore; in the plantation at *Nunwick* by the road to *Park-End*.

——— *latifolia* γ paluſtris. Long leaved Marſh Hellebore; in a bog by the brook at *Slaterfield* near the path to *Simonburn*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on a gravelly bank by *Willington burn* near *Howden pans*, and on ſea rocks at *Tynemouth* caſtle.

Sonchus *alpinus*. Alpine Sow-thiſtle; on the borders of cornfields about *Willington* and *Howden pans*.

Sorbus *aucuparia*. Mountain Aſh or Quicken-tree; in woods and about rocks by waters.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; on the ſtrand the eaſt end of *Bromley lake*, plentifully.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort; in *Crag-cloſe* near *Barwesford*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; on the ſea banks at *Dunſtonbrough* caſtle.

Tanacetum *vulgare*. Tanſy; on the banks of the *Till* and the *Tweed*.

Trientalis *Europæa*. Globe Flower or Locker-Gowlons; in moiſt mountainous meadows and woods, plentifully.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on an old wall near *Colwell* by the *Chollerton* road to *Wallington*.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle-berries or Bilberries; in moiſt woods and about ſhady rocks, plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cranberries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries; in mountainous moſſes.

——— *Vitis Idæa*. Red Whorts or Whortleberries; on rocks at *Long Crag* near *Watling-ſtreet*, and on the moor by *Dilligate hall* near *Hexham*, plentifully.

——— *uliginoſum*. Great Bilbery-buſh; in *Eaſt common* wood near *Hexham*.

Verbena *officinalis*. Vervain: on way ſides and about houſes; at *Bywell*, plentifully.

Viburnum *Opulus*. Water or Marſh Elder; in moiſt woods, plentifully.

Vicia *lathyroides*. Strangle Tare or wild Vetch; on *Blunt's-quay* near *Newcaſtle*.

——— *ſylvatica*. Tufted Wood Vetch; in woods in *Simonburn*.

INDEX TO THE THIRD VOLUME.

A Without a croſs, uſed in antient inſcriptions, 400.
Aaron, a Britiſh martyr, 118, 119.
Abatican, Llyn and Pont, 210.
Abacot, a cap, 509.
Aballaba, 400, 410, 484.
Abberbury caſtle, 5.
Abbots hall, 404, 415.
Abel, John, architect, 85.
Aber Avon, 123, 132.
Aberaynon, 157.
Aberconway, 180.
Aber dau Gledhau, 143.
Aber Daron, 184, 185.
—— Dyvy, 150.
Aberford, 239, 287.
Aber Fraw, 198, 203.
Abergavenny, 107, 114.—caſtle, held by homage ward and marriage—lords of, 107.—title diſputed, ib.
Aber Gellew, 223.
—— Gevenny, 107.
—— Glyn fall, 187.
—— Gwain, 145.
—— Gwilly, 97, 139.
—— Hedon, 93.
—— Hodnei, 97.
—— Hondhy, 99.
—— Kynwy, 191.
—— Lleveni, 103.
—— Lienoc caſtle, 197.
—— Meneu, 150.
Abermawr, 173.
Aber-Nantbychan, 160.
—— Ogwen, 187.
—— Sannan, 141.
—— Tawi, 123.
—— Tivy, 155.
—— Yſtwith, 155, 159.
Abren river, 162.
Abus Æſtuarium, 246, 311.
Acaſter Malbyſſi, 308.—Nether, ib.
Acclea, where, 361.
Acehorn, 320.
Ackham, 242.
Ackworth, quaker ſeminary, at, 287.—hall, 286.
Acley, 380.
Aconbury hill and camp, 74.
Acton Burnell, 4, 21, 56.
Acton, 217.
Adaman grove, 291.
Adamnan, abbot, 291.
Ad latus, 126.
Adam, ſir Thomas, 13.
Adheredus, duke of Mercia, drove the Danes into Buttington in Montgomeryſhire, where they wintered, 102.
Ad lineam Valli, 407, 408.
— Murum, 494.
Adamſon, Robert, 352.
Addingham, 444, 445.
Addiſon, Lancelot, and ſons, 415.
Addle, 283.
—— mill, ib.
Ad gebrim, 497.
Adlington, 390.
Adulph, earl of Northumberland, 500.
Adw yr Beddau, 217.
Adwick in the ſtreet, 272.
Ægira in Achaia, 248.
Aelia cohors, whence ſo called, 429.
—— claſſica, were in pay for ſea-ſervice, and whence ſo called, 467.
Aelwy Brys, 209.
Ælius Hadrianus, 467.
Ælfwold, 380.
Æmilius Paulus Papiricenus, a famous lawyer, 242, 443.
Æneus Silvius, nuncio in Scotland from pope Eugenius, 499.
Æſica, 428, 481, 503.
Aglionby, John, 437, 440.—Thomas, 427.—family, 446.
Agincourt, battle of, 315.
Agmonderneſs, 379.
Agna in Achaia, 248.
Agnes, ſiſter of Ranulph earl of Cheſter, and wife of William de Ferrars earl of Derby, 46.
—— wife of Walter de Falconberg, only daughter and heir of the Percies, 500.
Agraria Stationes, 467.
Agricola Julius, in Angleſea, 197.
——- George, 349.
Agrigentum, its bituminous ſpring, 5.
Ague, cured by application of barbarous characters, 443.
Aidan, St. 201.—a Scottiſh biſhop, firſt inſtructed king Oſwald and the Northumbrians in the Chriſtian faith, 492.
Aidon, 493, 494.
—— what in Britain, 494.
—— caſtle, 494.
Aimilianus Toviſog, 210.
Aimund, king of Sicily, 381.—his coin, ib.
Ainſtable, 444.
Ainſty, 244, 307.—liberty, ib.
Aire river, 281.—made navigable, 284.—Air head, 281.
Aiſlabie family, 297.
Aiton, 323.
Ala, Auguſta, where quartered, 394, 424, 439.
—— Petriana, 425.
—— J. Herculea, 439.
—— Sabiniana, whence, 467.
—— Gordiana, 439.
Alacon river, 495.
Alaina, Yorkſhire, inſcription, 265.
Alan river, 149.
—— ſon of Waldivus, 465.
—— earl of Bretague, 242.—William the Conqueror's grant to him, 256.
Alaunus river, 496.
Albenies, 253.
Alberbury, 22.
Albemarle, 249.—earls and dukes in Holderneſs, 249, 321.—Baldwin, earl of, received Headon in free burgage, 248.
Albini, Nigel de, bow-bearer to William Rufus, 253.
——— Roger, compelled by Henry I. to take the name of Mowbray, 253.
——— Hugh de, earl of Arundel, 312.
Alborough, 298, 319.—grange, 335.
Albrighton, 6, 30.
Alcock, biſhop of Worceſter, where born, 310.
Alcuin, erected an univerſity at Paris, 242.—tutor to Charlemagne, 282.—where died and was buried, ib.
Aldburgh, 241, 258, 337.—family, 240.
Aldby, 311.
Aldford, 49.
Aldgitha, daughter of Aldred earl of Northumberland, 352.
Aldingham, 380, 396.
Aldred, earl of Northumberland, 552.
Alen river, 208, 222, 229.
Aleth, Hugh and Iſecomot, 212.
Alexander Severus and Mammea, inſcription to, 444.
Alphelm, prince, ſlain as he was hunting by Edric Streon, 6.
Alfred made St. Cuthbert's church a ſanctuary, 349.—obliged to come to terms with the Danes, and aſſigns them Northumberland, 500.—his monument at Driffield, 247.—ſearch for his body there, 314.
Algar, an Engliſhman, 67.
Alh, 323.
Alhſtan, his ring, 192.
Alice, daughter of Guy of Towes, 259.—of Robert de Rumeney, 466.—of Reginald de Lacy, ib.
Alione, 460, 487.
Allan, Mr. George, 361.
Allerdale, 426.
Allerton, 240, 285.—North, 254, 325.—ſhire, 254.
——— Mauleverer, 301.
Almondbury, 237.—camp, 276.
Almouth, 518.
Alne river, 327, 496, 517.
Alne or Alaunus, 430.
Alnham camp, 520.
Alnwick, 496, 517.—caſtle held by the tenure of 12 knights, 518.—croſs, ib. freemen, ib.
Alone, 430.
Alone river, 491.
Alparc, 375.
Alpes Penninæ, 377.
Alps, Britiſh, 179.
Alred, earl of Northumberland, 500.
Alric, a Saxon, 335.
Alſton moor, 490.
Alt river, 377.
Altars, Roman, 239, 272, 274, 289, 338, 339, 351, 363, 365, 371, 378, 385, 404, 412, 423, 429, 440, 444, 502, 503, 504, 506, 514.
——— of Hercules, 509.—raiſed out of flattery to emperors, 444—crowned with garlands and anointed, 423.
Alterynnis, 66, 70.
Altmouth, 377.
Alvertenſhire, 254.
Alum, 324.
——— works, 252, 324, 325.
——— ſtone, 324.
Alumpot, 282.
Alunum, 507.
Alured de Marleberg, 66.
Amber, large maſſes of, 320.
Amblefide, 399, 407, 408.
Amboglana, 399, 441.
——— ad lineam valli, 407, 483.
Ambry camp, 84.
Amcoates,
Amethyſt ſet in gold found, 283.
Amicia, daughter of Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, 58.
——— daughter of the laſt of the Marmions, 367.
Amlevch, 202.
Ammon, 240.—whence derived, ib,
Ammonitæ, 324.
Amphibalus, St. the Britiſh proto-martyr, who, 108, 118.
Amunderneſs, 379, 393.
Anarawd, prince of North Wales, 191.—gave lands to the Stratcluyd Britans to drive away the Saxons, ib.—gave the Saxons a complete overthrow, ib.—gave lands to the church out of thankfulneſs to God, ib.
Anchell, 331.
Anchor hill, 392.
Anchoritage, 52.
Ancoats, 386.
Andates, or Andraſte, 236.
Anderneſs, 379, 380.
Anderton and family, 392.
Andrews St, Thorpe, 245.
Angel, Juſtinian erects a lighthouſe, 318.
Angles, 248.
Angleſey, 197, 199.—earls, 205.—plants, 206.
Angloen, in Denmark, 248.
Anguinum ovum, 203.
Anlaby, 317, 318.

I N D E X.

Anlaf defeated by Athelſtan, 497, 498.
Ann family, 301.
Anne, ſiſter of Edward Mortimer, 254.
——— daughter of Edward lord Haſtings, 377.
——'s, St. 147.
Anneſley family, 205.
Anſtoſſen, what, 244.
Anſtruther, E. and W.
Antoninus Pius took away part of the territory of the Brigantes, 233.
Antros iſland in Gaul, 236.
Apley, 19, 29.
Appenines, Engliſh, 349.
Appleby, Thomas, biſhop of Carliſle, 435.
———, 400, 410.
——— ſcire, 410.
Applethwaite, 397.
Appleton Nunn, 307.
——— in the Street, 328.
Appiatorum, 454.
Apron full of Stones, 521.
Aqueduct of Pontcyſulte, 215.
——— at Kilwick, 282.
Ara, what in Britiſh, 237.
Ara coemhaim, 213.
Aran Benllyn, 172.
Araris river in Gaul, 237.
Arbeia, 423, 438.
Arcadia, 190.
Archaule, 31.
Archbiſhops of Canterbury primates of all England, 244.—and alſo of Wales, 239, 240.
——— of York, 305.—formerly primates over Scotland, 243.—diſputed precedency with Canterbury, 244—ſubjected by pope Alexander to Canterbury, ib.—precedency entirely loſt, 306, 307.—ſtyled primates of England by their accommodation, ib.
Archers painted in a window, 387.
Arches de, family, 169.
Archiepiſcopal ſee of Caer Lheion in Wales, tranſlated to Menevia, and thence to Dole in Britanny, which ended that dignity in Wales, 144.
Arcol, 6, 31.—baron, ib.
Arcubus, William de, 350.
Arden, 58, 327.
——— caſtle, 444.
Ardern family, 49.
Ardudwy, 169, 173.
Ardulph, petty prince of Northumberland, 251.—defeated Wada a Saxon duke, 377.
Arc river, 237.
Arcane exploratores, 470.
Aren Voudhwy, 171.
—— Benlhyn, 171.
Arennig, 171.
Arfeddaged y gorvres, 185.
Ariconium, 66 72, 73.
Arkſey, 268, 272.
Arkwright, ſir Richard, his cotton manufactories, 383.
Arlech, what, 169.
——— caſtle, 169.
Arm of the marquis of Montroſe preſerved, 310.
Armaturæ, what, 428, 429.
Armanthwayte, 426, 445.
Arms of Ferrers, 29.
——— St. Paul's, 52.
——— D'Alpetons, 78.
——— Chaucumbs, ib.
——— Segrave, 66, 78.
——— Delabere, 87.
——— Charlton, 163.
——— Muſard, 66.
——— Granville, 132.
——— Kolhwyn, 173.
——— Tagno, 173.
——— Down. 59.
——— Harald, 6.
——— Bohun, 68.
——— Spence, 73.
——— in Chelſton chapel, 73.
——— on White Croſs, 74.
——— Lenthall, 85.
——— in Abergavenny church, 114, 115.
——— Winderley, 87.
——— Say, 78.
——— Henbury, 88.
——— Mortimer, 80.
——— Grandiſon, 81, 86.
——— Garway, 85.
——— at Driffield, 313.
——— Montall, 22.
——— Mawly, 251.
——— Veſci, 253.
——— on Shireburn church, 287.
——— Ryther, ib.
——— at Melton, 301.
Arms of Walworth, 360.
——— Roſs, ib.
——— Latimer, ib.
——— Lowther, ib.
——— Gaſcoigne, 290.
——— Mowbray, ib.
——— Pickering, ib.
——— Sutton, Aldburgh, Thweng, Baliol, Bordeſley, Granncester, Conſtable, Roſs, Vipont, Totheby, Fortibus earl of Albeny, Aldburgh, lord Liſle, Fitz-William, Bellewe, Redman, and Strickland, 290.
——— at Stillingfleet, 308.
——— at Aſk, 309.
——— on Kirkham priory gate, 311.
Arms at Howden, 312.—at Great Driffield, 313.—Fitz Hugh, 334.—Marmion, 335.—St. Quintin, ib.—at Egleſton abbey, 341.—Lumley and Thweng, 352.—Holland, 377.—Veteripont, 401.—on Sockburn Falchion, 360.—biſhop Langley, 367.—Tiptoft, 370.—Vaux, 430.—Curwen, 437.—Muſchamp, 497.—Dacre, 442.—Vipont and Fletcher, ib.—biſhop Kite, 447.—Brabant, 500.—Dacre, 508.—Gray, 515.—Betram, Percy, 422, 423.—Dacre, Veſey, Darcy, Haſtings, and Ogle, 517.—Wharton, 409.—Molton, 422.
Armſtrong, Archy, Charles the Firſt's jeſter, 442.
Armyn, Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot, her charities, 279.
——— ſir William, ib.
Armytage, ſir George, 277.
Arnſide tower, 406.
Arrow, 70.
Arthington, 308.
Arthur, king, footſtep of his hound where to be ſeen, 97.—his chair, 172.—gave audience to the Roman ambaſſadors at Caer Lheion, 108.—his round table, 201, 415.—defeats the Saxons, 390.
———'s hill, 72, 99.
——— ſtone, 133.
——— quort, 202.
——— prince, his heart, 12.
Arthuret, 442.
Artois, Blanche of, 380.
Artur family, 271.
Arvonia, 179.
Aſaph, St. 221, 223.
Aſbeſter, 202.
Aſhton-under-line, 386.
——— family, ib.
Aſk, 336.
Aſke, a Saxon, 285.
——— family, 257.
——— ſir Robert, ib.
——— arms, ib.
——— monuments, ib.
Aſkerton, 429.
Aſpebury, 61.
Aſperton, 88.
Aſphalites, a lake in Judea, 5.
Aſtbury, 43.
Aſton, 268, 376.—Thomas, 9.
——— family, 376.
Aſtines at Cheſter-le-ſtreet, 353.
——— Eſica, 428.
At-court, Francis, lord of Pembroke, 146.
Atcham and bridge, 27.
Athanaſius the firſt that introduced monkery into the weſtern churches, 40.
Athelſtan, king, made the princes of Wales tributary, 65.
Athelſtan took York from the Danes, 243.—painting of, 315.—John de Beverley, his tutelar ſaint, 247.—went barefoot from Garmondſey to St. Cuthbert's tomb, 349.—took Conſtantine king of Scotland, and Eugenius king of Cumberland, and their kingdoms under his protection, 415.—defeated three times Brumford, 498.—drove the Danes out of Northumberland, 521.
Atherſton and family, 376.
Atis croſs, 228.
Atkinſon's chamber, 282.
Aton, 246.
Attingham, 27.
Atton, 253.
——— family, ib.
——— Gilbert, ib.
Attſcare, 257.
Auckland Weſt, 364.
——— biſhops, ib.
——— baron, ib.
——— ſhire, ib.
Audley family, 57.
——— Katharine, 81.
Avenglas what, 421.—ceſter, 84.
Avemeſtre camp, 84.
Aughton, 310.
Auckland Weſt, 351.
——— Helens, ib.
——— Biſhops, ib.
——— repaired by biſhop Bec, ib.
——— ſhire, ib.
Auldby, 246.
Aulus Plautius triumphed over Caractacus, 234.
Aurelius Ambroſius defeated the Saxons at Maiſtelly, 234.—ſlain, ib.
Auſtwick, 282.
Awſe's hole, 275.
Axellodunum, 485, 493.
Aydon caſtle, 000.
Aylmeſtre, 82.
Ayſgaith foſſe, 334.
Ayton caſtle, 520.

B.

BABTHORPE, 246, 311.—family, 246.
Bachwen, 186.
Back berond, what, 276.
Baddeley, 43, 55.
Bagby, 327.
Baidon hill, 131.
Bail river, 387.
Bainbridge, Chriſtopher, archbiſhop of York, 412.
Bainbrig, Reginald, 400, 410.—his care of Roman inſcriptions, 400, 410.
Bainbrig cottages, 256.
Baint river, 256.
Baker, Thomas, account of, 370, 511.
Bala, 170, 176, 223.
Balby, 269.
Baldwin, earl of Albemarle and Holderneſs, 248.
——— biſhop, 53.
Balineum, for Balneum, 258.
Baliol, Bernard, 350.
——— Hugh, baron, 493.
——— John, king of Scotland, 350.
Ballum, what, 426.
Balun Hamelin, lord of Abergavenny, 107.
Bamborough, 496.
——— caſtle, 519.
——— ſhire, ib.
Bambridge, 331.
Bampton, 414.
Bamſhead, 433.
Ban Breckeniauc, 99.
Banbridge, cardinal, 412.
Banchor, 40, 180.
Bangerſton, 148.
Bangor in Cheſhire, 40, 48.—called Iſcoed to diſtinguiſh it from a town of that name in Wales, 48.—monks maſſacred, 40, 48.
——— in Wales, 180, 187, 188.
Bank Top, 279.
Banks, ſir John, 434.
Bannic hills, 102.
Banningham, 340.
Bara cyrch, 181.
Barbolt, 67.
Barden tower, 239.
Bardſay hall, 396.
Bardſey iſland, 185.
Barguest, what, 285.
Barhouſe family, 423.
Barlow, biſhop of Lincoln, zealous againſt popery, where born, 407.—bred at Appleby, 410.
——— hall, 386.
Barmouth, 173.
Barmſtone, 320.
Barnborough, 301.
Barnard caſtle, 357.
Barnby on Dun, 271.
Barnold's wick, 283.
Barnſby field, 312.
Barnſley, 265.
Barons and barony conjugates, 4.
——— and baronies, many in Northumberland, 491.
Baron hill, 201.
Barow, 61.
Barran's ring, 407.
Barrington, ſir John, 317.
Barrow hill, 481.
Barrows, 60, 152, 176.
Barry and family, 122.
Barton, 415.
——— on the Street, 328.
Baruch, St. 122.
Barwick, Dr. John, 405.
Bas relief, Roman, 273.

I N D E X.

Baſedale, 325.
Baſilicæ, what, 353.
Balſingwerk, 221, 226.
Baſkerville family, 67.
Baſſet of Draiton, Ralph, 259.
Batavi, where ſtationed, 494.
Bateable ground, 428.
Bath, Roman, 328, 329.
Batherton, 43.
Bath y wr, 176.
Battle place, 404, 520.
—— bridge, 246, 311.
—— croſs, 442.
—— burgh, 411.
—— flats, 311.
—— field, 7, 34.
—— between the Engliſh and Danes at ſea off Harwich, 70.
—— of Drayton, 30.
—— of Shrewſbury, 7, 33.
—— of Mortimer's croſs, 82.
—— of Buttington, 162, 166.
—— of Carno, 165.
—— of Mynyd, ib.
—— of Crag y Kay, 176.
—— of Newburn, 510.
—— Carham, 520.
—— Dugleſs river, 377.
—— Cliſton moor, 415.
—— Maiſbelly, 235.
—— Conniſborough, ib.
—— Hatfield, 272.
—— Winwidfield, 238.
—— Trenchbrey, ib.
—— Towton, 239, 288.
—— York between the Danes and the king of Northumberland, 244.
—— Nevils croſs, 352, 368.
—— Stokefield, 370.
—— Caſtleford, 284.
—— Ferrybridge, 288.
—— of the Standard, 254, 329.
—— Billangho, 377.
—— Durham, 381.
—— Otterburne, 491, 506.
—— of Alnwic, 496.
—— Braham or Bramham moor, 283.
—— Floddon, 498.
—— Solom moſs, 428, 442.
—— Solway frith, 425.
Bauder river, 357.
Beacon, 281.—hill, 267, 442.
Beads Druid, 393.
Bean field, 238.
Bear park, 368.
Beatrix, daughter of Ivo Veſcy the Norman, 253.
—— daughter of king Henry III. 259.
Beaucaſile, 429, 454
Beauchamp, earl of Albemarle, 321.
—— —— family, 107.
Beavers, what, 155.
—— where plentiful formerly, 155.
Beaufort, Edmund duke of Somerſet, 502.
Beaumont family, 237, 277.
—— Mr. George, his charities, 279.
Beaumaris, 198, 201.
Beaurepair, 368.
Bean park, ib.
Bebba, queen, 496.
Bec, Anthony, biſhop of Durham, 354.—truſtee for Veſcy's natural ſon, alienated the inheritance to his own uſe, 253, 496.—refuſed to refer a diſpute with the prior to king Edward I. 349.—loſt Durham caſtle, 350.—occaſioned the loſs of the privileges and eſtates of the ſee, 425.
—— patriarch of Jeruſalem, a great builder, 354.
Becket, Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, his chair, 74.
Beckwith, 295.
—— family, 267, 293, 295, 324.
—— Shaw, 295.
Bedal, 258, 337.
Bede kirk, 358.
Bede Venerable, where born, 353, 370.—his chair, 371.—dedicated his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory to king Ceorwulph.
Bed Owyr, 200.
Bed Gwyzthryn, 185.
Bedſtead, inſcription on, 509.
Bedwes, 119.
Bedh, Morgan Morganwg, 132.
—— Porws, 175, 176.
Bedhowing, N. 252.
Bedw. Ardudwy, 176.
Bee's St. 421, 433, head, ib.
Beeſton caſtle, 42, 54.
Bega, a religious Iriſh woman and ſaint, 421, 433.
Bekeroul, Roger, 121.
Bekinſgill, 180, 396.
Belatucader, a local deity, 236.
—— the ſame as Mars, 419.
—— worſhipped in Cumberland, 236.
Beleſme, earl of Shrewſbury, his cruelty to his ſons, 3, 8, 9, 32.
—— Roger, earl of Shrewſbury, 8.
Belford, 519.
Beliſama, 377, 378.
Bell, a prize, 310.—to bear the bell, 306.
—— on the outſide of a church, 519.
Bellaſize family, 253, 327.
—— ſir Henry, 437.
Belleu, John de, 252.
Belliſter caſtle, 490, 502.
Bellona's temple at York, 242.
Belſey, 495.
Benbow, admiral, where born, 33.
Benedict, St. 350.
Benedictus, biſhop, 353.
Benglog, 184.
Bennline, 197.
Benſon, Robert, 283.
Bentley, 268.
Benwell, 511.
—— hill, 474.
Bercaria, 247.
Bercovicus, 494, 495.
Bere park, 352, 353.
—— caſtle, 172.
Berengarius, an imaginary duke, 497.
Bernaldſwick, 283.
Bernard caſtle, 350.
Bernes or Britius,
Bernicia,
Bernicians, 500.
Berrenknowl, 507.
Berthelin, a hermit,
Berthram, William, 495.
Bertram, de, 515.—baron, ib.
Berwick, in Elmet, 239.
Berwick on Twede, 498, 522.
Berwyn mountains, 178, 211.
Berwicus and Berwica, 498
Betha river, 399, 405.—its falls, 399, 405.
Betham, 405.
—— Dr. Edward, 406.
—— hall, ib.
—— family, 405, 406.
Bethkelert, 185.
Bethmeſley, 239.
Bethun, Baldwin de, 249.
Bettesfield, 330.
Bettus Wyrcon, Iddon, 167, 192.
—— Garnon, 192.
Beverley, 247, 314.
—— beck, ib.
—— ſpa, ib.
—— foreſt, 247.—croſs for ſanctuary, 247.
—— John de, his ſhrine and coffin, 247, 508.
Bexwick hill camp, 521.
Biggin what, 377.
Bignell park, 338.
Biland, 253.
Bildewas, 28.
Bilham houſe, 301.
Billangho, 377.—battle of, ib.
Billeſdan, 496, 517.
Billingſley, 19.
Bilton, 308.
Bincheſter, 351, 364.—pennies, 351.
Bingley, 282.—lord, 283.
Binovicum, 351.
Birch Hall, 386.
Birches, the, 28.
Birchwood, 266.
Birdenbury camp, 82.
Birkbeck, 408.
Birkenhead, ſir John, 57.
—— 60.
Birthen river, 107.
Biſcopius Benedictus, 353.
Biſhop's hill, 301.—caſtle, 3, 13, 77.—mote, 13.
—— and his clerks, 150.
Biſhops of Durham ſit in their own court on judgment of blood, 349, 355.—four eminent of Durham, 533.
Biſhop's dale, 331.
Biſhop's town, 100.
Biſhop's of Man, by antient cuſtom choſen out of the monks of Furneſs abbey, 381.
Biſhop's Thorp, 245, 308.—vill, 245.
Bitch and her whelps rocks, 151.
Bituminous well, 5, 22.
Biwell caſtle and tenure, 493.
Black Berats Hall, 70.
Blackburn, 379, 387, 388.
—— ſhire, 379.
Blackburne, Mr. his botanic garden, 388.
Blacket family, 511,
—— ſir Walter, 504.
Black dykes, 502.
Black lowes, 356.
Black hall, 165.
Black lead, 422.
Blackmore, 37, 252.
Black Middins, dangerous rocks, 512.
—— Mountains, 101.
—— Lheverry caſtle, 98, 103.
Blacket family, 327.
Blackridge, 520.
Blackſide cave, 282.
Blain hondy, 99.—Llenveni, 103.
Blakemore, a diviſion of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, 250.
Blakenhead, 53
Blackſtone edge, 275.
Blanche, daughter of Henry duke of Lancaſter, 380.
—— of Artois, ib.
Blancminſter, 37.
Blanchland, 510, 511.
Bland family, 384.—ſir John, 288.
Blankland, 511.
Blatum Bulgrum, 425, 440, 505.
Blean Leveny, 98.
Bledhyn ap Maenyrch, lord of Brecknock, defeated and ſlain by Bernard Newmarch, 103.
Blencarn river, 401.
Blencow Great and Little, 446.
—— family, ib.
Blenkenſop, 490, 302.
Bleſtium, 65.
Blith river, 495.
Blomberg family, 327.
Blond, what, 4.
Bloomſmithy vent, 395.
Blore heath battle, 30.
Bloxenny, 114.
Blount family, 78.
—— Thomas, 78.
Blundel, William, 390.
Blunt family, 4.
Boddedern, 204.
Boddrudan, 199.
Bodowyr, 199.
Bodnan hill, 185.
Bodſcallan, 191.
Bodvari, 221, 223.
Bod Rhyddan, 224.
Boetia, 248.
Boeth, what, 259.
—— dean ſpa, 275.
Bog trotters in Northumberland, 491.
—— in Wales, 179.
Bohun Humphrey ſlain in paſſing a bridge, 68, 241.
—— conſtables of England, 68.
—— earls of Hereford, 68.
—— lords of Brecknock, 98.
Bold family, 376.
Bolebec, baron Walter de, 494, 511.
—— Hugh de, 494.
—— Iſabel, counteſs of Oxford, 494.
—— family, 512.
Bollen, marchioneſs of Pembroke, 146.
Bollin river, 44.
Bolthy, Nicholas de, 490, 493.
Bolton, 239, 257.
—— abby, 239.
—— le Moors, 387.
—— priory, 288.
—— hall, 289.
—— caſtle, 33, 334.
—— duke of, 334.
Bolyl river, 60.
Bone well, 67.
Bones and teeth of oxen found, 509, 510.
Bongate, or Bourngate, 411.
Bon leff. Hir, 173.
Bonium, 40, 48, 54, 128, 162.
Bonover, 198.
Booth, 44, 61.
—— family and title, 44, 54.
—— ſir George, 60.
—— Henry, baron Delamere and earl of Warrington, 54, 60, 388.
—— Henry, archbiſhop, 241.
Bootham bar, 304.
Borcovicus, 480, 494, 511.
Border ſervice, who charged with, 453.
Borders, ſtate of, 453.
Borderers, 499. —warlike by reaſon of frequent ſkirmiſhes, 499.
—— manners of, 499.
—— peaceable ſince the Union, 404.
Borough bridge, 298.—hill, 141.

I N D E X.

Borrodale, 422, 435.
Borwick, 494.
Borth, 150.
Boſberic, 77.
Boſcobel, 30.
Boſherton,
Boſtock, 51.—ſir Adam de, 44.
Boſton, 386.
Boſville, James, king of the Gipſies, 268.
Boſville, Nicholas, 267.
Boteler family, 30.
Bothal caſtle, 496.
—— baron, 516.
—— Bertram de, 495.
Bough church, 258.
Boulneſs, 440, 486.
Boundary of England and Scotland, 259.
———— of the Roman province in Britain, 467.
Boverton, 122.
Bovicum, 122, 128, 129.
Boulmer, Bertram de, 253.
Bourchier, William, earl of Ewe in Normandy, 68.
Bourdeaux, Richard de, made prince of Wales by his grandfather, 32.—Edward III. deprived of the crown by Henry IV. 231, 232.
Bowes, 258, 338.
———— inſcription and coins, 258.
———— ſir Ralph, his tomb, 341.
———— family, 259, 350, 358.
Bowers, Tho. 503.
Bowet, Henry, archbiſhop of York, 296.
Bowland Foreſt, 378.
Boyle, Henry, baron of Carleton, 282.
—— Robert, 288.
—— Richard, baron Clifford and earl of Burlington, 320.
Boynton family, 320.
Brabantiones, 515.
Brabonicum, 292.
Bracchium, 256, 331.
Bracewell, 282.
Brackenbury family, 350.
Brackmere, 435.
Bradbury, 366.
Bradford, 284.
Bradley hall, 364.
Bradnor mountain, 87.
Bradſhaw family, 390.
Bradwardin caſtle, 66, 72.
———— Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 66, 72.—for his knowledge in abſtruſe learning, ſtyled doctor Profundus, 66, 72.
Brah, what, 331.
Braich y Dinas, 188.
Brainſcroft, 21.
Braithwaite, Thomas, 410.
Braithwell, 271.
Brakenback, 254.
Bramham Moor, 283.
———— park, 283.
———— biggin, 293.
Bramhope, 289.
Bramiſh, 497.
Brampton, 78, 456, 458, 497, 520.
———— Brian caſtle, 67, 78.
———— de, family, 67, 78.
Bramſcroft, 21.
Bramwith South, 271.
———— Kirk, ib.
Bramton, 497.
Bran brook, 218.
Brancroft, 41.
Branchypalt point, 185.
Brandon, a Roman camp ſo called, 13, 78.
Brandreth ſtone, 408.
Brangonium, 91.
Brankſton pillar in memory of the battle of Flodden, 520.
Branſil caſtle, 82.—beck, 282.
Branſpeth caſtle, 351, 365.
Braſs, 337.
—— diſh, 300.
—— weapons found, 185.
Bravonium, 15, 20.
Brearcliff, John, 328, 329.
Brearly, 274.
Brechanias, a Britiſh prince, gave a name to Brecknockſhire, 97.
Brechiniauc, 97.
Brecknock, 97, 101.
———— mere, 97.
———— lords of, 98, 104.
———— ſhire, 97.
———— lords of, 98.
———— earls of, 98.
———— plants, 104.
Breerwood, 30.
Bremenium, 505.
Bremetonacum, 282, 379, 393.
Bremeturacum, 379, 429, 443, 458, 487.
Brendwood, 406.
Brennick river, 99.
Brent, Falcaſius de, 240, 495.
Breos, William de, 98, 187.
Brereton, ſir William, 58.
———— family, 44, 58.
———— town, 44, 58.
Breſſe, a valiant Norman, fought for the houſe of Lancaſter, 497.
Bretuil, Emma and Roger de, 68.
Brexarum, what, 319.
Bre y Tinas, 188.
Brian caſtle, 67, 78.
Briceaumere, 98.
Brick buildings, 316.
—— Roman, 113, 114, 190.
—— inſcribed, 113, 236.
—— coffins, 304.
Bride ſtones, 275.
Bridge iron, 28, 371.
———— Bangor, 48.
———— Atcham, 49.
———— Tadcaſter, 240.
———— Llanvwſt,
———— Plont y Parr, 192.
———— Puſe, 304, 305.
———— Cornhill, 519.
———— iron at Sunderland, 371.
Bridgend, 129.
Bridgenorth, 4, 17.
Bridges, James, earl of Caernarvon and duke of Chandos, 187.
Bridgewater, duke of, his canals, 384, 389.
Bridges, Mr. founds a ſchool at Gigglefwick, 280.
Bridhope craggs, 506.
———— camps, ib.
Bridkirk, 422, 437.
Bridlington, 248, 320.
———— John de, a monkiſh poet, 248.
Brierley, 272, 273.
Briga, Brigæ, Brigand } 233.
Brigantes, 233.
———— ſettled in the iſland before the Romans, 233.
———— firſt ſubdued by Claudius, 233.
Brigantia, 233.
Brigantine, what, 233.
Brigantium, 241.
Brigg, Dr. Henry, 276.
Brigham, 520.
———— convention held there, ib.
Brindfells, 433.
Brindhim river, 108.
Brinkburn, 517.
Britannia, inſcription to, 292.
Britannicus, a name given to commodus, 256.
Britans, driven into the mountains of Caer Carador by Oſtorius, 3.—Northern of Stratcluyd and Cumberland, 191, 192.—forced to quit their country to eſcape the fury of the Danes and Saxons, 190, 191.—received the land from Cheſter to the river Conway to ſettle in, ib.—engaged and drove the Saxons quite out of Mercia, ib.—afterwards enjoyed the lands given them peaceably, 192 —defeated by the Saxons at Coniſborough, 235.
Britiſh diamonds, 517.
—— poſts, 230.
—— towns, 241, 242.
—— pearls, 189.
—— Alps, 179.
—— plants, 182.
Brith rivil, 184.
Briton ferry, 132.
Brivelle, 494.
Broad Are, 284.
Broad water, 284.
Broad way, 359.
Brocards caſtle, 5.
Brocavum, 401, 413.
Brodſworth, 301.
Broken bridge, 285.
Bromfield, 14, 208, 216.
Bromflet, Henry, 253, 319.
Brome hall, 60.
Bromley, Thomas, lord chancellor, 7.
Eron cort,
—— vawr, 214.
Bronidum, 497.
Bromridge, 521.
Brook family, 45, 279.
Broſeley, 21.
Brotherton, 238, 285.
———— birth place of a ſon of Edward III. and tenure of a houſe, 238, 285.
Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and marſhal of England, 238.
———— Thomas, eſq. his improvements on the culture of trees, 387, 388.
Brough, 410.
Brough, upper and Lower, 409.
———— market, 409, 412.
———— fair hill, 412.
Brougham caſtle, 401, 413.
———— altars at, 413.
Broughton, 129, 283, 327, 396.
———— ſir Thomas, 396.
———— hall, 385.
Brovoniacum, 400.
Brovoniacæ, 411, 413.
Browcaſtle, 31.
Brown Cle, 17.
Broynlles, 101.
Bruce family, 325, 326.
—— monuments, 326.
—— barons, 251.
—— Robert, ib.
—— Robert, baron Skelton, viſcount Ampthill and earl of Aylesbury, 325.—earl of Elgin, ib.—earl of Carrick, ib.
—— Peter, baron Skelton, 399.
Brudenell, baron Stoughton and earl of Cardigan, 160.
———— baron, 160.
———— ſir Robert, 279.
Bruerer, Drogo de, a Fleming, firſt lord of Holderneſs, married the Conqueror's niece, and poiſoned her, 249.
Brugh, Little, 19.
Brunſwick, dukes of, 254.
Brus, Robert, 252.
Bryn y Vryan, 215.
Brwyeren, in Britiſh, what, 15.
Bryniau, 192.
Brynlhyſk, 177.
Bryn, what, 208.
—— celli ddu, 302.
—— gunnan, 132.
—— y Bala, 177.
—— y Saethan, 226.
—— y Bedhen, 211.
—— y Cloddian, 230.
—— y Caſtelh, 191, 227, 230.
—— Dychwelwch, 230.
—— y Pin, 230.
—— Shenkin, 199.
Bryn gwyn, 167, 199.
—— cornyn jau, 173.
Brynbyga, 108.
Bryn y Caſtleran, 184.
—— y Bedhyn, 211.
—— y Caſtelh, 190.
—— y Voel, 173.
Brynn Llanginmeth, 102.
Brynlhyſk, 175.
Buarth, Arthur, 142.
Buck, Walter, 495.
—— John, ib.
—— ſir George, ib.
Budle, 519.
Buelht, 100.
Bueno, St. the ſon of a Britiſh prince, raiſed St. Winifred to life, 225, 227.
Bueth, 97.
—— caſtle, 425, 429.
Bugmere, 44.
Builly, Robert, 235.
—— Roger de, 272.
Bulæum Silurum, 73, 97, 100, 126.
Bwlch, in Britiſh, what, 425.
Buldewas, 5.
Buley caſtle, 400, 411.
Bulkeley, 43, 55.
———— family and title, 55, 201.
Bulmer family, 252, 351.
Bulneſs, 425.
Bunbury, 42, 54.
———— college, 54.
Burd, Arthur, 201.
Burdet family, 279.
Burdop, 356, 362.
Burdoſwald, 429, 460, 483.
Burenbegi, 3.
Burford, 4, 17.
———— barons, 17.
Burgage, free, 354.
Burg gate, 411.
Burgh, 6, 256, 319, 400, 485.
———— hill, 14, 87.
———— hall, 438.
———— wallis, 301.
———— gate, 411.
———— under Stanmore, 400.
———— upon Sands, 425, 441.
———— barony, 425.
Burghale, 258.
Burghmorſe, 4.

I N D E X.

Burlington, 320.
——— bay, 320.
——— earl, ib.
Burn, Dr. Richard, where born, 408.
Burnell family, 21.
Burnholm Nun, 314.
Burn hop, 351.
Burnley, 391.
Burnſall, 239. 288
Burrell, lord Gwedir, 210.
Burrium, 107, 115.
Burrough bridge, 241.
——— walls, 438.
Burroughs, ib.
Burrow, 392.
Burry river, 129.
Burſcough, 390.
Burſtall garth, 318.
Burthwaite, 279.
Burton, 53, 248, 412.
——— in Kendal, 405.
——— Grange, 279.
——— Burwens, 411.
——— Black, 281.
——— Agnes, 320.
——— Conſtable, 248, 319.
——— Dr. his Yorkſhire collections, 319.
Bury, 359, 375, 383.—ditches, 14.
Buſy gap, 490, 505.
Butler, John, 103, 104.—Ralph, 5.
——— earl of Pembroke and duke of Ormond, 103.
——— Almaris, 376.
——— earl of Brecknockſhire, 104.
Butterby, 351.
Butterworth, 383.
Buttington, 162, 166.
Bwlch yr Eſkirhir, 159.
——— y Gzoes, 171.
——— y Maeſcwen, 181.
——— cwm brwynog, 181.
——— craigwen, 185.
——— croes Jorwerth, 167.
——— Agricle, 219.
Bwrd Arthur, 201.
Byland abbey. 253 327.
Byrdhyn river, 115
Byrkes, Robert, his epitaph, 270.
Bywell and barony, 510.
Byrom, 288.
Byron, ſir John, for his great valour and loyalty to king Charles I. created baron of Rochdale, 383.

C.

CABLES, what, 406.
Cader Arthur, 97.
—— Idris, 171, 172.
—— Bromvyn Formyn, 178.
Caducan, biſhop, 162.
Cadvan, St. a Britiſh king, 172.
——— ſtone, 172.
Cadwallo, or Caſwallo, 492.
Caer Arvon Sir, 179.
—— Bont, 178.
—— Boias Cas, 149.
—— Caradoc, 3, 13.
—— Colwyn, 173.
—— Colun, 169.
—— Conan, 235.
—— Coſteneth, 180.
—— Crwyne, 176.
—— David, 187, 188.
—— Darithou, 23.
—— Daun, 235.
—— Den, 217.
—— Dhynod, 219, 220.
—— Diff, 122.
—— Dreovyn, 152, 177.
—— Dronoc, 421.
—— Ebrauc, 241.
—— Eſtyn, 228, 230.
—— Effroc, 241.
—— Eu, 127.
—— Fach, 164.
—— Forwyn, 219.
—— Fuſe, 162, 165.
—— Gurle, 222.
—— Gac, 169, 177.
—— Gawr Lle, 228.
—— Gwent, 112.
—— Gwortigern, 91.
—— Gurly, 228.
—— Gybi, 198, 204.
—— Gwrle, 230.
—— Houſe, 272.
—— Hyn, 189.
—— Jerienrodem, 186.
—— Leb, 199.
—— Legion, 41.
Caer Leon, 108, 117, 189.
—— Vawr, 41.
—— ar Dufyr Dwy, 41.
—— Lloi, 171.
—— Llewelyn, 189.
—— Lualid, 427.
—— Luel, 421.
Caermarthen, 138.
——— marquis of, 138.
——— ſhire, 135, 137.—plants, 142.
Caer Meguid, 167.
—— Merden, 162.
—— Metgod, 167.
Caernarvon, 180, 186.
——— title, 187.
——— Edward II. born there, 186.
——— chancery and exchequer of North Wales there, 187.
——— earls, 187.
Caernarvonſhire, 179, 181.—plants, 193.
Caer cwm y Glo, 184.
—— carreg y fran, 184.
—— hean, 180.
—— Philli, 121, 125.
—— Then, 217.
—— Twr, 204.
—— Vechan, 164.
—— Verden, 162.
—— Uſk, 115.
—— Voran, 341, 400, 490, 500.
—— Vorwyn, 341.
—— Vruach, 5.
—— Werid, 379.
—— Went, 106.
—— Wys, 222.
—— Wyſk, 221.
Cæſar's tower, 409.
Caiagcennin caſtle, 138.
Cairboias caſtle, 149.
Cairreg Hwvacac, 166.
Cairns, 152.
Caldecot, 106, 114.
Caldron braſs, 164.
Calaly, 521.
Calc, what, 240.
Calcaceſter, 240.
Calcaria, 240, 291.
Calcarieuſes, 240.
Calder river, 237.—made navigable from Caſtleford to Wakefield, 278.
——— abbey, 434.
Caldey iſland, 147.
Caldron ſnout, 357.
——— braſs, 164.
Caldwell, 258.
Calphwrnius Agricola ſent againſt the Britans by Antoninus Philoſophus, 490.
Calveley, 43, 54, 57.
Cam mountain, 282.
Camalodunum, 188.
Cambeck river, 429.—fort, 484.
Camboc, 517.
Cambodunum, 237, 274.
Camodunum, 276.
Campbell, lord Cawdor, 149.
Camps, 78.
——— Almonbury, 236, 275.
——— Brandon, 78.
——— Bryn Gwyn, 167.
——— Birdenbury, 82.
——— Burgh hill, 14.
——— Caer Eſtyn, 228.
——— Caerfach, 164.
——— Caer Vechan, 164.
——— Caradoc, 88, 89.
——— Conna's He, 228.
——— Coxall, 78.
——— Credon hill, 88, 89.
——— Dinas y prif, 186, 187.
——— Ethelbert's, 88.
——— Fownhope, ib.
——— Gaer, 166.
——— Gateſhill, 295.
——— Geercop, 88
——— Gwerndu, 167.
——— Gwyn vynydh, 164.
——— Ivington, 87.
——— Kenol, 17.
——— Kevn Karnedh, 164.
——— Kirklees, 277.
——— Knareſborough, 240.
——— Letton, 87.
——— Llan Boydy, 140.
——— near Llanvyllan, 165, 166.
——— Moel y gaer, 223, 230.
——— Maidenhold, 411.
——— Montgomery, 165.
——— Maviod, 167
——— Pen y crug, 102.
——— Pen y Parc, 230.
——— Pen y Gaer, 167, 219.
Camp Pickering, 326.
——— Porth y llyn, 186.
——— Rhos dhiaberd, 164.
——— Stanhope, 350, 363.
——— Stank, 290
——— Tumman's hill, 228.
——— Walls, 19.
——— Warrelocks, 88.
——— Wall hills, 81.
——— near Welſh port, 162, 165.
——— Rotts, 220.
——— Wobury, 88.
——— y foel, 178.
Camps, Roman, ſee Roman camps.
Campodunum, 276.
Campſall, 287.
Camulodunum, 287.
Canarch Mawr, 153.
Canganum promontory, 179, 185.
Canganus, a fiſh, 204.
Can river, 399.
Canal, navigable, 53, 247, 281, 282, 284, 383, 389, 395.
Canan, 491.
Cancefield, 380.
Candale, 399
Cangi, 45.
Canoes found, 390.
Canon pion, 87.
Canon office, 168.
Canons, 281
Cantred Bychan, 136.
——— Mawr, 136, 139.
——— Devi, 144.
Canute went barefooted to St. Cuthbert's tomb, 349.—gave poſſeſſions to the church at Durham, 350.
Capel, earl of Eſſex, 85.
Capel Yverack, 186.
——— Guerah, 185.
——— Coelbryn, 100.
——— Cervieg, 184, 189.
——— Stinan, 150, 151.
——— Gelli, 225.
Caractacan meeting, 13.
Caractacus, 155.—betrayed to the Romans by Cartiſmandua, 3.
Caradoc, 3, 88.
——— of Lancarvon, 130, 131.
Caraigcennin caſtle, 138.
Carbani vallis, 130.
Cardigan and lords of, 155, 159.—earls of, 160.
Cardiff, 127, 128.—baron, ib.
Cardiganſhire, 155, 157.—plants, 160.
Careg caſtle, 136.
Carew caſtle, 143, 148.—family, 148.
Carham, 519.—battle, 520.
Cardoc, 13.
Carhouſe, 272.
Carliſle, 427, 447.—burnt, 448, ſee 448, 449.—earl, 448.
——— Old, 439.
Carig yr arch jagon, 205.
Carlton, 282.—baron, ib.
Carman's ſpital, 321.
Carmel mount, 496, 497.
Carmelites firſt in England, ib.
Carnaby, 494.
Carn Boduican, 188.
—— madryn, 185, 186, 188.
—— Dafydd and Llewellyn, 187.
Carneddau tewion, what, 5.
——— y bach, 103, 104.
Carnedh, 165, 173, 189.
Carneg Hun caſtle, 166.
Carn y Bach, 102.
Carno mountains and battle, 164, 165.
——— church, ib.
Carnaby family, 493, 494, 510, 511.
Carr, 497.
—— family, 498.
—— houſe, 267.
Carraughbrough, 478, 505.
Carraw, 479, 491.
Carreg y Dinas, 173, 186.
——— y Llech, 229.
——— Hwva caſtle, 166.
——— y Commenod, 173.
Carroccio, 254.
Carrvoran, 482.
Cartiſmundua betrayed Caractaun, deſerted her huſband, and appled for aid to the Romans, 3, 234.
Cartmel, 380, 395, 439.
Caſcade at Dyſert, 223, 17.
——— of Glyn, 172.
Caſtel how, 404.
——— nook, 409.
Caſtelh, 168, 199.
——— Careg, 136.
——— Caerencon, 167.
——— y Craig, 225.

INDEX.

Caſtelh Dolforwyn, 167.
——— Yollo, 230.
——— Aber Lleinag, 201.
——— Dolbadern, 184.
——— Colwen, 91.
——— Craig y Dinas, 173.
——— of Comfort hills, 83.
Caſtle Dinas, 98, 167.
——— Bran, 208.
——— Dinas-Cortin, 173.
——— on the Rock, 54.
——— Carey, 239.
——— Carrock, 459.
——— Coch, 162, 166.
——— Behan, 119.
——— Gwrghan, 185.
——— Corndorhen, 177.
——— Trogy, 117.
——— Creg, 127.
——— Caer Lleion, 189.
——— Maud, 91.
——— Mawr, 202.
——— Pryſor, 177.
——— Rous, 6.
——— Payne, 91.
——— Goch, 127.
——— Gwent, 106.
——— Hean, 66.
——— Howard, 328.
——— hill, 275, 276, 292, 406, 412.
——— ford, 238, 285.
——— battle of, 238, 285.
——— Thomas de, 285.
——— garth, 285.
——— ſteeds, 336, 405, 415, 429, 456, 469, 494, 510.
——— ſhaw hill, 266.
——— bury, 359.
——— head, 405, 406.
——— crofts, 383.
——— nock, 460.
——— bank, 406, 502.
——— folds, 408.
——— how, ib.
——— cary, 292.
——— ſtone niche, 520.
——— rig, 435.
——— crag, 459.
——— banks, 501.
Caſtles in England in the reign of Henry II. 498.
——— from Newcaſtle to the Picts Wall, 498.
Caſtleton, 383.
Caſtra Legiones, 216.
——— Exploratorum, 424.
Cataputta heads, 456.
Cataract falls 23 yards in the Tees, 357.
Cataractonium, 257, 340.
Catarick bridges, 257, 258, 336.
Catgwaloph, 137.
Catknot hole, 282.
Cathedrales, what, 103.
Cathedral of York, 245.—burnt in the reign of Stephen, ib.—its dimenſions, 305, 306.
Catharine's, St. well, 270.
Cathknoth hold, 282.
Cattvellauni, on an inſcription, 457.
Cattaracton, 257.
Cattarrick, 257, 258.—bridge, 258.
Cattle large, 393.
——— wild, 521.
Catton, 310.
Caturactoricum, 257.
Cava Deira, 248, 318.
——— regio, 248.
Caude river, 426.
Caudebec, 427.
Caudewelle, 337.
Cavendiſh, viſcount Mansfield, baron Ogle, and duke of Newcaſtle, 512.
——— baron of Hardwick, 238.
——— ſir Charles, 495.
Caverns, 139, 204, 281, 282.
Caug yr arch jagon, 99.
Caunant Mawr, 181.
Cauſe caſtle, 5, 31.
Cauſey, 372.
Cawdwell, 337. 338.
Cawdor, baron, 149.
Cawood, 245, 308.
——— caſtle, 308.
Caylus on Roman coinage, 25, 26, 27.
Ceadwalla makes war on Edwin and ſlays him, 273.
Ceangi, 45.
Cecil family, 66, 257.
Cecily, daughter of William de Egremont, 466.
Cedwall, 493.
Cefn Cwm Gafer, 184.
——— Ogo, 223.
Cefn y Bedd, 228.
Cefni river, 205.
Cegedoc, 223.
Celts, 283, 518.
——— braſs, 103, 192, 275.
——— recipients, 370.
Ceolfrid, abbot, 353.
Ceolwolph, the firſt of our princes that renounced the world for religion, 497.—great devotion paid him by the monks, ib.—when buried, ib.
Ceremonies at the creation of the duke of York, 255.
——— at meeting a biſhop of Durham on his firſt coming, 360.
Cerngy borth, 205.
Cereticus, a Britiſh king, conquered by Edwin, ſon of Ella, 238.
Cerrig y druidion, 207.
Ceval, 515.
Chain, gold, 164.
Chair, Bede's, 372.
——— Arthur's, 172.
Chalcides, 250.
Chalcis, 240.
Chaldeans, whence named, 233.
Chalice, 376.
Chaloner, ſir Thomas, tutor to prince Henry, inventor of alum works, 252, 324.
——— family, ib.
Chamber in the foreſt, 42, 54.
Chamæmorus, 390, 391.
Chandos, Robert, 66.—family, 86, 114.
Chapel, Saxon, 76, 77.
——— in the dale, 281.
——— on a bridge, 277.
——— Flaſk, 442.
——— hill, 504.
——— over a ſpring, 226.
——— flat, 446.
Chapels, built on high places, when eſteemed great devotion, 433.
Chapter houſe at Margan, 123, 131.
Charleſton, 386.
Charlton caſtle, 6, 29.
——— family, 6.
——— lord of Powis, 163.
Charr fiſh, its varieties, 183, 397, 406.
Charter houſe in Hull, 248, 317, 318.
Chatmos, 376, 388.
Chaytor family, 340.
Chellington, 207.
Chelſton chapel, 73.
Chepſtow, 106, 112.—baron, ib.
Cheriton, 29.
Cheſhire 39, 47.—cheeſe excellent, 39.—dimenſions, extent, ſoil, 47.—plants, 63.—no knights fees in the county, 47.
Cheſnut trees, 265, 266.
Cheſter, 41, 49.—trade, 50, 53.—Domeſday and laws, 50, ſee 52.—principality, 52.—earls, 45, 61, 222.—canal, 53.
Cheſter-le-Street, 353, 369.
——— in the Street, 490.
——— Eaſt, 477.
——— Little, 477, 480, 504.
——— Great, 477, 481, 503.
——— in the wall, 469.
——— in the wood, 503.
Cheſts, tin, 38.—ſtone, 209.
Cheſters, 469, 510.
Cheſterton, 19.
Cheſwarden, 7.
Chevin, 240.
Chillingham, 497, 521.
Childer's family, 270.
Chipchaſe, 492, 507.
Chirbury, 12.
Chirk and caſtle, 208, 217.
——— land, 208, 217.
Cholmondeley, or Cholmley family, 43, 54, 323.
——— Hugh, earl, 54.
——— George, baron Newburgh, 202.
Chorle and river, 392.
Chorlton hall, 386.
Chriſt-church in Wales, 112.
Chriſtianity, when firſt in Northumberland, 492.
Churchyard, Thomas, 33.
Cib Owen, 230.
Cilurnum, 477, 492, 508.
Circles of ſtones, 133, 142, 165, 173, 415, 444.
Cities turned into little villages, 407.
——— ſunk into lakes, 97.
Civil wars between York and Lancaſter, by whom begun, and their fatal conſequences, 254.
Clapham, 282.
——— family, 239.
Clare, earls of Strigull and Pembroke, 145—lords of Glamorgan, 124, 133.—lords of Cardiganſhire, 156.
——— Gilbert de, St. 4.
Clarevaulx family, 348.
Claudh Offa, 91, 93, 218.
Clarelles hall, 272.
Clavering family, 351, 496.
Claudius firſt attempted the Brigantes, 233.
Claxton, 350, 362.
——— family, ib.
——— John, ib.
Clayton hall, 386.
Cleaſby, 325.
Clebury, 17.
——— Mortimers, 17.
Cled fryn yn Ros, 207.
Clee, Brown, 16, 17.
——— Cadertons, ib.
——— St. Margaret's, ib.
——— Siderton, ib.
——— hill, 4, 17.
Clenenny, 185.
Clere, St. 139.
Cleriho, 101.
Clerk, ſir John, on Netherby inſcription, 451.
——— le Odardus, 465.
Cleve, 27.
Cleveland, 250, 251, 325.
——— duke and earl of, 325.
Cleybury, 4.
Clifford, Robert, 237, 280.—Walter de, 4.
——— Henry, earl of Cumberland, 431.
——— Anne, counteſs of Pembroke, Dorſet, and Montgomery, 281, 283, 407.—picture of, ib.
——— earls of Cumberland, 431, 461.
——— family, 66, 71, 280.—picture, ib.
——— tower, 304, 359.
——— caſtle, 66.
——— fort, 512.
Cliffs, the, 383.
Clifton, 44, 58, 269, 334.—moor, 415.
——— hall, 386.
Clint, 293.
Clithero, 377, 387.
Clive, lord, 11.
Clocaenog, 207, 211.
Clopham family, 239, 240.
Cloſe, archdeacon, 445.
Cloudſberry, 377, 391.
Clun river and caſtle, 3, 13.
——— hoſpital, 13.
Cluſuræ, what, 467.
Clwyd river and vale, 207, 219, 221.
Clynnog vawr, 186.
Cnoutſburry, 391.
Coal, 17, 20, 281, 433.
——— known to the Britans, 225.
——— canal or kennel, 349, 390.
Coble ſtones, 247.
Cob's croſs, 88.
Coccium, 375, 378, 383.
Cock river, 239.
Cockermouth and title, 436.
Cockerſand abbey, 393.
Cockle park and tower, 517.
Cockley, 375.
Coddington family, 40.
Coed Eicto, 230.
——— Fraeth, 150.
——— y Clawdh, 164.
Coedmore, 187.
Ceolwulph, king of Northumberland, 498.
Coenobia, 40.
Coffins, ſtone, 119, 201, 304, 328.
——— brick, 304.
——— Roman, ib.
Cogniers, J. 252.
——— barons Hornby, 350.
——— barons of the palatinate of Durham, and lords of Sockburne, before the Conqueſt, 350.
——— ſir John, ib.
Cohera, 369.
Cohors I. Ælia Dacorum, 441.
Cohorts in a Yorkſhire inſcription, 263, 264, 265.
——— Hiſpanica, 265.
——— Gordiana, 456.
——— quarta Bretonum, 274.
Coinage among the Romans, 19, 24, 25.
Coins, Greek, 113.
——— Flemiſh, 127.
——— Elizabeth and Charles I. 138.
——— Roman, 6 23, 24, 74, 102, 111, 113, 122, 140, 160, 167, 171, 177, 187, 202, 223, 228, 238, 240, 241, 242, 258, 267, 269, 273, 274, 282, 283, 285, 289, 291, 299, 304, 328, 335, 338, 351, 359, 391, 394, 399, 436, 437, 503, 513.
——— of William the Conqueror, 304.

INDEX.

Coins, moulds for, 23, 279, 284.
——— gold of Nero, 338, 439.
——————— Veſpaſian, 100.
——— Saxon, 304, 390.
——— antient, 122.
Coitmaur, 186, 187.
Coity caſtle, 131.
Coit y Artur, 151.
Cok river, 239, 288.
Cokar river, 239, 422.
Coken, 369.
Coker, 379, 393.
——— river, 379.
Cokerham, 393.
Cokermouth, 422.
Cokerſand, 379.
Cole, a brook, 170.
Colebrook Dale, 28.
——————— bridge, 28.
Colecester, 493, 510.
Colewent, 91.
Coleſhull, 222.
Colhow, 130.
Collections of, Dr. Burton, 319.
Collerford, 492.
Collieries, 225, 433, 434, 513.
——————— fixed, 369.
Collinſon family, 407.
——————— Peter, ib.
Collingwood family, 496, 497, 520.
Coln, 391.—what, 3, 30.
Collyhurſt, Hall, 385.
Colonia, what, 242.
Colun river, 3.
Colunwry river, 3.
Colwall camp, 78.
Colwen, 93.
Colyhurſt, 376.
Combehire, 95.
Comdon well, 165.
Comfort caſtle, 83.
Comites Meſſegetenſes, 91.
Commodus, ſtatue of, 256.
Commot Mouthwy, 169.
Comus, maſk of, performed, 12.
Comyn family, 491.
——— William ſeized the ſee of Durham, and built North Allerton caſtle, 254.—ſlain, 500
Conan, earl of Britanny and Richmond, 259.
——— founded Eggleſton abbey, 350.
Concangios, 399.
Conceaſter, 353.
Concen, inſcription to, 216.
Condate, 43, 57, 359.
Condercum, 353, 358, 365, 369, 474, 511.
Condover, 4.
Coneygarth, 275.
Congangios, 404.
Congani, 45.
Congavata, 427, 446, 449, 484.
Congel, ſettled monkery in Britain and Ireland, 40.
Congleton, 43, 5.
Coninſby family, 85.—baron, 85.
Conningſton, 396.
——————— fells, ib.
——————— water, ib.
Coning ſtreet, 301, 302.
Coniſborough, 267.
——————— caſtle, 267.
——————— tombſtone, 267.
——————— croſs, 255.
——————— Richard Plantaganet born at, ib.
Coniſhed, 396.
Conkburn, 369.
Conna's, the camp, 228.
Conny Hill, 317.
Conovium, 180, 190.
Conſtable, Burton, 248, 319, 340.
——————— ſir Marmaduke, his monument, 319.
——————— family, 106, 249, 302.
——————— of England, 109.
——————— their zeal for antiquity, 318.
——————— Robert, though old, accompanied Richard to the Holy Land, 248.
Conſtance, daughter of Conan, earl of Brittany, 259.
——————— daughter of Peter, king of Caſtile, 381.
Conſtantine, king of Scotland defeated by Athelſtan, 415, 496
——————— the Great at York, 242
———————'s cell's, 446.
Conſtantius Chloaus died at York, 242.—and was deified, 242.—his tomb in Wale's, ib.
Conway, 190.
Conway family, 191.
——————— family, 180, 189.
——————— river, 180, 189.
——————— title, 191.
——————— muſcles and pearls, 189, 190.
Conyer's family, 337.
Cook family, 270, 272.
——— Brian, 272
——— ſir George, 272.
Cookridge, 283.
Copa'r'leni, 226.
Cop yr Gdlenni, 230.
Copeland, 421, 432, 520.
——————— lords of, ib.
——————— caſtle, 520.
Copgrave, 295.
Copley family, 235, 268,
——————— ſir Lionel, 268.
——————— ſir Godfrey, his medal, 268.
Coppa yr wylfa, 223.
Copperas works, 434.
Copper mines, 202, 422, 426, 434.
——————— Roman, 190.
——————— pans, 202.
Copſi, earl of Northumberland, ſlain by Auſculph, 500.
Coqued or Coquet river, 518.
——————— iſland, 518.
Coracte, 35, 111.
Corbet family, 5, 6, 31.
——— Peter, 5.
Corbow, 510.
Corbridge, 493, 509.
Corby, 426, 445.
Corſe, 21.
Coriſton, 21.
Corham, 257.
Coria Otadinorum, 508.
Cornage, 403, 470.
Cornavii, 3.—firſt cohort of,
Corne Credine, 213.
Cornhill, 250.
——————— ſpa, 520.
——————— bridge, ib.
Corn burnt found, 226.
Comdon hill, 162, 165.
Cornelian ring, 365.
Cornwall family, 4.
Cornwallis family, 257.
Coronet gold found, 77
Corps found in a bog, 273.
Cors y gedol, 173.
Corſtopitum, 493, 509.
Cortham, 21, 31.
Corve river, 3.
Corveſdale, 4.
Corveſham caſtle, 4.
Corwen, 177.
Cofins, John, biſhop of Durham, 364.—367.—his ſcholarſhips at Petertown, Cambridge, 330.
Cotgrave, 40.
Cottingham, 247.
——————— abbey, 316.
——————— ſeal, ib.
Cotton, ſir Robert, 258, 423, 89.
Cover river, 333.
Coverdale, 257, 333.
Coverham, 257, 333.
Coucy family, 240.
——— Ingelram de, 381.
Council in the North, when eſtabliſhed, 245.—aboliſhed, 307.
——————— at Finchale, 308.
Counde, 22.
Counteſs pillar, 413.
Counties palatine, 375, 383.
Coupland, John, made a banneret for taking David king of Scotland, 380.
Couſin's houſe, 472, 513.
Cowbridge, 122, 128.
Cowick, 273.
Cowthorp oats, 291.
Cowpland beg trig, 412.
Cowton moor, 329.
Coxall, 14, 78.
Coxwell, 77, 78.
Coytmere, 187.
Coyſi, a heathen prieſt converted, 247.
Czabno, 53.
Czackenthorp hall, 411.
——————— moor, 412.
Cradle of the Neville family, 366.
Cradoc, a lord of North Wales, put St. Winifred to death, becauſe ſhe would not yield to his ſolicitations, 226.
Crage, what, 237.
Crag y kay, 176,
Craig Everi, 179.
——— Artur, 215.
——— y Gaerkig, 146.
——— Cay, 172.
——— y Deryn, 172.
Craig y Denin, 172.
——— y Dinas, 173.
——— Crugas, 176.
Craven, 237, 280.
——————— hills, 239, 240.
——————— bank, 282.
——————— ſir William, alderman of London, founds a freeſchool, 239.—his benefactions, 288.
——————— William, earl, 280.
Crawendale, 413.
Crawundale waith, 400.
Crayfiſh, 257.
Creag caſtle, 253, 349.
Creak, 253, 327.
——— caſtle, 253.
Creden river, 87.
——————— hill, 74, 87.
Cregen, 179.
Creſwell houſe, 517.
Crew, 43, 57.
Crib y diſtil, 182.
——— Coch, 182.
Crick howel, 103.
Crida, founder of the Mercian kingdom, 46.
Crikaeth, 185.
Crimleſworth, 275.
Criſpinian houſe, 235.
Croes Aty, 228.
Croes Eineon, 225.
——— y ſtreet, 228.
Croft, 84, 362.—family, 67, 84.
——————— ſpa, 362.
——————— bridge, 340.
——————— caſtle, 67.
Crogen and battle, 217, 218.
Croke river, 44.
Crom, what, 151.
Cromlech, 103, 133, 151, 159, 160, 173, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 275.
Cromcruach, 151.
Crooks, 502.
Crookhill, 271.
Cropton caſtle, 326.
Croſby, Great and Little, 389, 390.
——————— barony, 226.
——————— ſchool, 389.
——————— Ravenſworth, 415.
Croſſes, 58, 177, 225, 282.
Croſs Derwen, 216.
——— Dyſert, 224.
——— Croes Einion, 225.
——— Maen achwynfan, ib.
——— Cob's, 88.
——— Pile, 131.
——— Corwen, 177.
——— on Stanmore, 341.
——— Coniſborough, 255.
——— Dalſton, 447.
——— Doncaſter, 270.
——— Ilkley, 289.
——— Braithwell, 271.
——— Oſgoots, 286.
——— Olkeley, 239.
——— Selby, 308.
——— Ripon, 296.
——— Maſham, 334.
——— Wenſley, 334.
——— Neville's, 366.
——— St. Cuthbert's, ib.
——— Penrith, 443.
——— Aldborough, 298.
Croſs fells, 357, 433.
Croſsthwaite, 436.
Croſs legged figures, 493.
Croſton, 392.
Croxdale, 365.
Crux Oſwald, 35, 492.
Crowth, 203.
Cryd Judno, 192.
Cubi, who, 302.
Culchit's family, 376.
Culms, 282.
Culwen family, 423.
Cumbehiro, 95.
Cumberland, 421, 432—kings of, 430.—earls, 431, 461.—haraſſed by the Scots and Picts, 430—kept its original inhabitants longeſt of any county, ib.—diviſion by the Conqueror, 465.—plants, 462.
Cumbermere, 43, 55.
Cumbrorum terra, 421.
Cumrew, 459.
Cumlyor, 95.
Cumnor abbey, 171.
Cumrew, 459.
Cuna, what, 51.
Cunueus armaturarum, 429.
Cunſcliffe, 359.
Cunning's gar, 148.
Curcy or Courcy family, 240.

I N D E X.

Curia Pentucarum, 51.
—— Ottadinorum, 493, 509.
Curiales, who, 423.
Curwen family, 437.
Currer, John, 282.
Curraughs, 417.
Curſon, ſir Roger, 19.
Cuſworth hall, 268.
Cuſtomary tenures, 77.
Cuſtom of Wales, 120.
Cuthbert, St. biſhop of Lindisfarn, 356.—his patrimony, 349, 355.—his pence found, 448.—his body held immoveable at Warden law till ordered to be brought to Durham, 351, 362, 498.—his ſtone boat, 522.
Cutler, 279.
Cyder, various kinds, 69.
Cynfig caſtle, 131.
Cyfrwy, 172.
Cyff, St. Beino, 186.
Cyntis, 131.
Cynwyd, 177.
Cwm Brwynog, 181.
—— Idwal, 184.
—— 100.

D.

DACI, fiſt cohort of, 430.
Dacre barons, 426, 441.
Dacre monuments, 459.
—— family of Lanercoſt, 429, 460.
—— Ranulph, 425.
—— Leonard, baron, ſeized Naworth, and was defeated, 429.
—— lord, his tomb, 288.
—— caſtle, 425, 441.
—— river, 425.
—— paſture, 293.
Dade, Mr. his hiſtory of Holderneſs, 320.
Dalaley caſtle, 5.
Dalden, 362.
Dalmatian's firſt cohort of, 423.
—— ſecond cohort of, 491.
Dalſton family, 278, 412.
Dalton, 396.
—— family, 340.
—— South, 314.
—— traverſe, 336.
—— hall, 405.
—— croſs, 447.
Dan, what, 235.
—— river, 43, 235.
Danby and family, 252, 325, 334.—earl, 325.
Dane river, 57.
——'s bank, 266.
—— road, 274.
—— field, 318.
Danes defeated and ſlew two Northumbrian kings at York, and took York, 243.
—— ravaged Yorkſhire, 309.
—— hole, 366.
—— deſtroyed Cataric, 258.
—— landed at Dunſby bay, 324.
—— obliged Alfred to give them Northumberland, but were driven out of it, 500.
—— winter at Buttington, 162.
Daniel, founder of Blackfriars, Hereford, 76, 77.
Dannegſchow river, 43.
Danvers, Henry, baron Dantſey and earl of Danby, 323.
—— family, 257.
Danum, 235.
Darcy family, 269.
—— earl of Holderneſs, 269, 318.
—— Norman, 495.
—— Conyers, earl of Holderneſs, 350.
Darell family, 254.
Darlington, 350, 361.
—— eſtate, 360.
—— John de, 360.
—— earl of, 360, 361.
Darnhill Grane, 57.
Darton, 279.
Darwen, 387.
Darwent made navigable, 326.
Daubeny barons, 251.
David Haul, 327.
David, ap Jenkin ap Enion, fided with Lancaſter houſe againſt Edward IV. 169.
—— brother of prince Llewelin ruined himſelf and country, 221, 222.
—— king of Scotland, waſted Northallerton, and was defeated, 254.
—— II. taken at the battle of Durham, 352.
—— St. biſhop of Menevia, brought the Britans from Pelagianiſm by a miracle, 158.
Davies, Mary, horned, 53, 54.
Davenport, 43, 57.
—— family, 43.
—— promontory or land, 144.
—— town, 149.
—— head, 150.
Dawn family, hereditary foreſters of Delamere foreſt, 42.
Dawney family, 254.
—— ſir John Viſcount Downe, 273.
Day mark, when erected, 317.
Days, where longeſt, 44.
De Arcubus, 350.
De Inſula family, 507.
De la Bere family, 67.
De la Hay, 358.
De la Pole, 247, 316.
—— ſir William, 247.
—— Michael, earl of Suffolk, 247.
—— earl of Pembroke, 146.
—— Bal, 495, 496.—barony, ib.
—— caſtle,
Delaval, 514.
Delaware, 514.
Delacres abbey, 46.
Delamain held in cernage of the manor of the manor of Greyſtolk, 441.
De Malo lacu, 247, 251.
De Maneriis, 498.
De Mount Begon, 379, 380.
De Nova Villa, 437, 438.
De Ripariis or Rivus, 240.
De Karilefo, 352.
De Sacro Boſco, 236.
Dea Syria, inſcription to, 491.
Deæ Nimphæ, 339, 502.
—— Matres, 351, 365, 371, 378, 413.
—— Fortunæ, 258.
Debateable ground, 454.
Decimation, military, 244.
Decuriones, 423.
Dedwick, John, 80.
Dee river, 39, 177.—ſource of, 169.
Deemſters,
Deer field, 79.
Defenſorum numerus, 400.
Deffrin Riſca, 119.
Dehew heath, 135.
Dehewbarth, 135.
Deir land, 233.
—— monaſtery, 247.
Deirwald, 247, 311, 314, 318.
Deiva, 234.
—— kingdom of, 234, 310.
Deirwent river, 318.
Delaley, 491.
Delamaine, 442.
Delamere foreſt, 43, 54.
Delgovitia, 247, 311.
Delgwe or Ddelw, what, 241.
Demetia, 135.
Denbigh, 207, 211.
—— barons, 211.
—— earls, 211.
Denbighſhire, 207, 209.
—— plants, 220.
Denniſon judge, his epitaph, 289.
Dent, 282.—dale, 393.
Denton family, 350.—hall, 386.
Denwall, 53.
Depenbachi, 40.
Depeng, Robert, abbot, 309.
Dercham, 438.—inſcription at, ib.
Derlington, 350.
Derventienſis numerus, 246.
Derventio, 246, 311.
Derw, in Welch, what, 209.
Derwen, what, 2.
—— croſs, 216.
—— river, 379.
—— coubren yr Ellyl, 172.
Derwent river, 246, 371, 422.
—— made navigable to the Ouſe, 349.
—— fells, 422.
Derwentwater family, 434, 509.
—— title, 509.
—— earl, 509.
—— Thomas, lord, 422.
Derwydhon, what, 209.
De Saint Pierre, 40.
Deſpenſer, Le, baron, 107.
Deva, 41, 157, 216.
Devereux family, 67.
—— Walter, viſcount Hereford, 68, 89.
—— Robert, earl of Eſſex, 89.
—— ſir Edward, 89.
—— ſir George, 89.
—— Price, 89.
Devils arrows, 298.
Devils bolts, 241.
—— burn,
—— grandmother's portion, 157.
—— fell, 433.
—— town, ib.
—— ſtone, 86.
Devy river, 157.
Deunana, 41.
Deuſborough, 237.
Dewley lane, 474.
Dewſbury, 237, 277.
Dial on a rock, 282.
—— Rodvi, 191.
Diana's temple, 405.
Dichemarche, 236.
Dictis, 407.
Dictum, 180, 192.
Dido, her treaſures ſought for by Nero, 493.
Diffring Divr, 70.
—— Serowy, 119.
Diganwy, 180, 191, 192.
Digby, ſir Kenelm's library, 230.
Dilſton, 433, 493, 509.
Dimetæ, 65, 135.
Dimetia, 135.
Dinan, 15.—Fulk de, 4.
Dinas, 192.
Dinas Melin y craig, 219.
—— wyg, 219.
—— caſtle, 103.
Dinas Bran, 218.
—— Embry, 184.
—— y Pryf, 186.
Dinas Dinoethwy, 186.
Dinas Mwthy, 171.
—— Dinorwig, 184.
—— Emris, 184.
—— Dinlle, 186.
Dinder and camp, 74.
Din Drivel, 200.
Dineley family, 289.
—— Robert, ib.
Dinemore, 87, 88.
Dinevor caſtle, 135, 137.
Dingle, what, 125.
Dunorwig, 184.
Dinoth's, St. caſtle, 130.
Directorium numerus, 400.
Dirthpeth, 357.
Diſart caſtle, 221, 224.
Diſh, antient braſs, 299.
Diſtinton family, 422.
—— caſtle, 422, 434.
Diu, 274.
Divinity attributed to rivers, 40.
Diviſion of Cumberland, 465.
Diw, 236.
Dobham, 252.
Docklow, 82.
Doddington, 43, 57.
—— family, 43.
Dodſworth, Roger, 307.
Dodworth, 279.
Dogmaels, St. monaſtery, 145, 152.
Doir river, 70.
Dolbatern caſtle and lake, 184.
Dolben, archbiſhop, conſecrates Rawdon chapel, 282.
—— maen, 185.
Dolfinus, ſon of Abnoaldus, 465.
Dôl Gelhew, 168, 171.
Dolgelly, 171.
Dolgethle, 169.
Dolymaes mwr, 176.
Dolbaenmaen, 185.
Dol y Melynllyn, 173.
Dolywethelan, 192.
Domus Æternalis,
Don river, 235.—made navigable, 261.
Donafield, a royal villa, 284.
Donat's, St. caſtle, 122, 130.
Doncaſter, 269, 270, 171.
—— earl of, 272.
Done river, 235.—family, 58.
Donnington, 34.
Dore and river, 66.
Dormer, Robert and Charles, earls of Caernarvon, 188
Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, 377.
Dorſton, 70.
Dothill, 34.
Dotterell, 408.
Dowgill ſcar, 282.
Dowr abbey, 70.
Dovy river, 169.
Dow river, 253.
Doward, Great and Little, 72.
Down family, 59, 60.
Downes, Robert, 261.
Downing, 225.
Downton, 82.

I N D E X.

Drawdikes, 449.
Drayton in Shropſhire, 60.
——— battle fought there between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, 30
Drax abbey, 245, 309.
Drengage, 403.
Dreux, John de, earl and duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, 259.
——— Peter de, 259.
——— family, ib.
Driffield, 247, 313, 311.
——— Alfred buried, 313.
——— Great and Little, 313.
Drighlington, 279.—ſchool, ib.
Dripool, 320.
Drogo, firſt earl of Holderneſs, 248.
Dropping well, 240, 294.
Druid,
——— beads, 393.
——— monuments, 130, 133, 159.
——— temple, 151.
Druidion, 209.
Druids, 197, 199.
——— who, and what nations had them, 209.
——— ſtones, 207, 415, 432.
Drumburgh, 441, 486.
——— caſtle, 425.
Drw's Ardudwy, 173.
Dryſlan caſtle, 138.
Dubritius, archbiſhop of Caerleion, tranſlated the ſee to St. David's, 158.—reſigned and retired with ſeveral of his clergy to a monaſtery, 158.
——— biſhop of Llandaff 122, 128.
Dudden river and ſand, 380, 421.
Dudley, Robert, baron of Denbigh, 207.
——— John, duke of Northumberland, 501.
Duel croſs, 299.
Dugleſs river, 377, 390.—battle at, 377.
Duglevi, lordſhip, 149.
Dui or Diw, 237.
Dukes of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh related to the Engliſh kings of Norman deſcent, and bear the ſame arms, 254.
Dules river, 100, 202, 212.
Dun, what, 351.
——— river made navigable, 261.
Duncombe, Charles Slingſby, 326.
——— park, 326.
——— Thomas, ib.
Dundas, baron, 336.
Dunelmenſis, 351.
Dunelmus, 351.
Duneſley, 250.
Dunham, 44.
——— Maſſey, 44, 60.
Dunholm, 351.
Dunmal Wray's ſtones, 408.
Dunnur, what, 493.
Dunraven houſe, 130.
Dunſettan, who, 109.
Duneſley, 250 323.
Dun Scotus, 497.—when born, 519.
Dunſtanburgh caſtle, 496, 518.
——— ſpar, 519.
——— great produce within its circuit, 518, 519.
——— diamonds, 519.
Dunum, what 323.
Dunus ſinus, 250.
Dunwalloght caſtle, 459.
Duplares Armaturæ, 428.
Durham county of, 349, 355.—a county palatine from the Conqueſt, 349.—has liberties, privileges, and right of palatinate, 349, 355.—has royal juriſdiction, and its own officers of juſtice, 349, 355.—the kings writs did not formerly run there, 349, 355.—biſhops ſit in chief in all their courts, and in judgment of blood, 349, 355.—tenures, 349, 355.—plants.
——— city, 351, 366.—cathedral, abbey, library, palace, univerſity, 351, 356, 366, 367.
——— Old, 365.
Durlpit chapel, 356.
Duro, 70.
Dutton family, 44, 58.
——— one of it reſcued the earl of Cheſter from the Welſh with a crew of fiddlers and pipers, from whence they have a peculiar authority over the Cheſhire fiddlers, 44, 58.
Dux Brittanniorum, 91.
Duxbury, 390.
Dwarf mulberry, 390.
Dwarfes money, 73.
Dwr Teivi, 155.
Dwy, what, 169.
——— Gyvylcheu, 188.
Dyffrin Ardudwy, 176.
——— Hondy, 99.
——— Dwr, 66.
Dyffynn river, 172.
——— Clwyd, 207.
Dyffyr Dwy, 39.
Dykes, Oſwald, 424.
——— T. ib.
Dyleu Gwydhelew, 210.
Dyndus, what, 23.
Dynmore, 87.
Dyſynni river, 172.
Dyved, 135.
Dyvrod, a Britiſh proper name, 135.
Dyvy river, 155.
Dywarchin Llyn, 182.

E.

EADESBURGH, 42, 54.
Eadwin, his life attempted, 246.
Eagles rocks, 181.
——— tower, 186.
Ealdburgh, 241.
— caſter, 292.
Ealdred, king, drove the Danes out of Northumberland, 500.
Eamotun, 415.
Eanric burnt Cattaric, and ravaged Northumberland, 258.—was burnt himſelf, ib.
Eardulph, king of Northumberland, fled to Charlemagne, 234.
Earl's dike, 248.
Earth moves at the Birches, 28.
Eaſeby, 336.
Eaſington, 362.
Eaſterling, William, a companion of Fitz-Hamon, the conqueror of Glamorganſhire, 121.—his poſterity called Stradlings, ib.
Eaſtneſs, 329.
— row, 323.
Eaſter, celebration after the Roman manner oppoſed, 251.
Eaſton Grange, 298.
Eathred, king of Northumberland, 380.
Eaton, 41. 49, 84.—wall camp, 74.
Ebb's, St. 353.
Ebcheſter, 353, 371.
Eblana, 241.
Ebouith, 119.
Eboracum, 241, 302.
Eboracenſis for Ebroenſis, 235.
Eboraſcire, 235.
Eborius not biſhop of York, 306, 307.
Ebraucus, king, 241.
Eburones, 241.
Eburovices, 241.
Eccles, 386.
Ecclesfield, 272.
Eccleſiaſtical benefices inheritable, 6.
Eccleſton, 53.
Eccleſwall caſtle, 88.
Echo, remarkable, 407.
Eccleſton, 53, 392.
Eclipſes in Aries fatal to ſome places, 8.
Edelfleda, 54.
Edelingham, 497.
Eden river, 173, 399, 402, 408, 425.
——— family, 364.—baron Auckland, 364.
Edeſbury hall, 54.
Edgar rowed up the Dee in triumph by three kings and all the princes of Wales, 41, 50.
——— his palace, 50.
——— impoſed a tribute of 300 wolves ſkins yearly on Ludwal prince of Wales, 169.
Edgecroft, 392.
Edilfred, king of Northumberland, ſlew 1200 monks for praying for the Britiſh Chriſtians againſt the Saxon infidels, 40.
Edlingham and caſtle, 520.
Edlington, 269—271.
Edmund, king, ſpoiled Cumberland, and gave it to Malcolm king of Scotland, and put out the eyes of two ſons of the king of Cumberland, 430.
——— de Langley, 254.
——— Crouchback, earl of Leiceſter, 249.
———'s, St. hoſpital, 268.
Edmunds, Henry, his beneſaction, 279.
——— Francis, ib.
Ednyfed Vychan, 202.
Edred Streon murdered two eminent miniſters of the Sevenburgenſis, 500.
Edric Streon, a Mercian duke, waylaid prince Alphelm, and killed him as he was hunting, 6.
Edulph, earl of Northumberland, 500.
Edward, ſen. rebuilds Mancheſter, 376, 382.
Edward I. attempted to build a bridge from Bangor to Angleſea for his army, 180.—took lands from Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham, 425.—killed 200 bucks in a day in Englewood foreſt, 443.—died, 441.—pillar erected on the ſpot, 441.—founded Kingſton on Hull, 247.
Edward II. born at Caernarvon, and firſt prince of Wales of Engliſh extraction, 180.
Edward, the ſon of king Edward II. made earl palatine of Cheſter and Flint, and ſummoned to parliament when a child, 62.
——— III. granted pleas and ſeſſions to Lancaſter, 379.
——— IV. built a chapel on Wakefield bridge, 278.—attainted Henry VI. and annexed the duchy of Lancaſter to the crown, 382.
——— ſon of Henry III. earl palatine of Cheſter, 62.
——— ſon of Owen Gwynedd, ſlain, and his tomb, 165.
——— earl of March, obtained the crown, was depoſed, and reinſtated, 255.
Edwin, a Saxon potentate, gave Ledbury to the church of Hereford, thinking he was cured of a palſy at the interceſſion of St. Ethelbert, 67.
——— king of the Deira, 513.
——— earl of Richmond, 256.
——— earl of Northumberland, 500.
——— conquered Ceretic, a Britiſh king, and ſubdued Elmet, 238.
——— baptized by Paulinus, 243.
——— ſaved by his ſervant, 246.
——— ſlain at Hatfield, 272.
Efroſcire, 235.
Egbert, archbiſhop of York, founded a library there, 242.
Egelred, king of Northumberland, Alcuin's letter to, 244, 316.
Egelric, biſhop of Durham, found ſo much treaſure that he quitted his ſee, 353.—his works, ib.
Egerton family, 37, 40, 54.
——— Thomas, lord-chancellor, and baron Elleſmere, and viſcount Brackley, and duke of Bridgewater, 87.
Egfrid, king of Northumberland, demoliſhed Cheſter, 39.—gave Creac, Carliſle, and revenues in York, to St. Cuthbert, 253, 349, 427.—and Cartmel and all the Britans in it, 379, 380.—and Carliſle with 15 miles round it, 427.—held a ſynod, and choſe Cuthbert biſhop, 516.
——— biſhop of Durham, 497.
Egglesfield, 437.
——— Robert, ib.
Eggleſtone abbey, 340, 341, 350.
——— marble quarry, 350.
Eglingham, 521.
Egglins Tider uab Hohel, 119.
Eglwys Abernon, 153
——— Aſaph and Kyndem, 223.
Egremont, John, headed a company who refuſed to pay ſubſidies, and was puniſhed, 254.
——— William de, 466.
——— earl, 433.
——— caſtle, 421, 432, 433.
Eiden river, 425.
Eifl mountains, 185.
Eilric the Dane made king of Northumberland, but expelled by Ealred, 500.
Eimot river, 425.
Eim Albelen pih, 175.
Ekard, 437.
Eifl mountain, 184.
Eiſtedfode, what, 189.
Elam grange, 289.
Eland, 236.
Elauna nympha, 339.
Eldeſt ſons of the kings of England earls of Cheſter and Flint, 46.
——— Scots governors of Cumberland, 429.
Eldred, king, 258.
Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Holland earl of Kent, 163.
——— daughter of Richard baron Poynings, 501.
Elen river, 423.
Elenborough, 423, 438.
Elfwold, king of Northumberland, 380.
——— ſlain by Sigga, 492.
Eligug, 153.
Elizabeth, queen, built a freeſchool at Halifax, 275.

I N D E X.

Elizabeth ſued by a biſhop of Durham, 349.
——— fortified Berwick, 499.
——— counteſs of Burlington, founds an almſhouſe at Lendoſbnigh, 313.
——— wife of baron Fitz-Hugh, 257.
——— daughter of William baron Monteagle, 379, 380.
——— daughter of Eden Mortimer, earl of March, 501.
Eliſeg, 000.
Ella, king of Northumberland, 238.
—— ſlain by the Danes, 243.
Ellerker family, 316.
Ellerton, 311, 335.
Elleſmere, 8, 37.—barons, ib.—canal, 215.
——— aqueduct, 215.
Ellingham caſtle, 86.
Ellis, ſir Thomas, five times mayor of Doncaſter, 269.
Elmeley, William de, 495.
Elmeſly, 253.
——— caſtle, ib.
Elmet, 238.
Elmete wood, 284.
Elne river, 439.
—— hoſpital, ib.
Elſdon, 507.
Elſebienſis, Alexander, 109.
Elwell, High and Low, 93.
Elwy river, 221.
Embridge cauſeway, 383.
Emildon, 497.
Emlin and baron, 141.
Emot river, 415.
Emſey, 280
Engain Rad, 465.
England, Little, beyond Wales, 144.
Engelrea, 197.
Englewood foreſt, 443.
Engliſh invaded and reduced Angleſey in the time of Edward I. 195.
Engliſh Maelor, 222.
Eniawn in Welſh, what, 92.
Entwiſſell, 375.
Eoferwic, 241.
Eorae, 241, 302.
Epiacum, 371.
Equites ſingulares, 326.
——— cataphractarii, 421.
Ercad and title, 24.
Erdoſley family, 67.
Ereinuc, 65.
Ereri, 181.
Eriacum, 508.
Ermengerd, daughter of viſcount Beaumont, 275.
Ermine Street, 337
Erneſt Auguſtus, brother to George I. knight of the garter, and duke of York, 330.
Erthig, 217.
Erw'r Porth, what, 167.
Eſcrick, 310.
——— Howard, baron of, ib.
Eſholt, 308.
Eſkerbrook, 102.
Eſkithrog, 103.
Eſk river, 421, 428, 452.
Eſkdale chapel, 324.
Eſſington, 496, 520.
Eſpec, Walter, founded a college of canons at Kirkham, 246.—and a Cluniac priory at Rydale, 253.
Eſtfield, William, his monument, 272.
Eſtoteville family, 247, 253.
——— barons, 247.
——— Robert, ib.
Eſtrange family, 7, 8, 35.
Eſtrighill, 106.
Etal, 520.
Ethelbury hill, 256.
Ethelbert murdered by Quendrida, 66.
Ethelfleda built a caſtle at Cherbury, 12.
——— built Bridgenorth, 4.
——— built Eadeſburgh, 54.
——— built Knuckhom, 45.
——— governed 8 years after her huſband's death in very troubleſome times, ib.—took Bricenemaure and the wife of a Britiſh king in it, 98.—repaired Cheſter, 41.
——— daughter of king Oſwin, 251.
Ethelred ſailed round Angleſea and waſted it, 197.
——— king, his well, 75.
——— ſolemnized his marriage with Offa's daughter at Cataric, 258.
Ethered murdered by conſpirators, 251.
Etherſtone, 519.
Ethreda, 465.
Eveling, king, 421.
Everingham, 313.
Everingham family, 279, 313.
Evers, lord, 496.
Everſwood, 364.
Eugenius, king of Cumberland, defeated by Athelſtan at Bunnford, 497.—puts himſelf and his kingdom under his protection, 425.
Evionydh, 173.
Eulo, 280.
Ευλιμιενον Gabrantovicum, 248.
Eumer attempts to murder king Edwin, 246.
Eure family, 252, 325.—famous in the wars of Scotland, 364.
—— ſir William and Ralph, barons, 325, 364.
Eureux, in Normandy, 241.
Euripus, 400.
Euſtachius, ſon of John Monoculus, 253.
Ewe, earl of, 235, 236.
Ewenny, 130.
Ewias, 105.—family, 69, 311.
——— Robert, earl of 311.
——— caſtle, 66, 69, 70, 105.
——— Harold, 69.
Eure, baron, 351.
Exton, ſir Piers of, 287.
Epepp r ine, 235.
Eymot, 401.
Eyton, 34.
Eywood, 78.

F.

FACE of John the Baptiſt, 275.
Fairfax family, 253.—whence named, 253.
——— of Steeton, 292.
——— William and Thomas, 325.
——— lord, 307.—his library, ib.—houſe, ib
Fairfield, 386.
Fairtook, 392.
Fairweather ſyke, 281.
Fairy's hole, 275.
Falcons, where bred, 145.
Falconberg, lord, 252.
——— earls, 326, 327.
Falkingham, Richard, 284.
Falneck, 283.
Falls of Leven and Betham, 399, 405.
Fane, ſir Thomas, 416.
—— Vere, earl of Weſtmoreland, 416.
Fanhope, baron, 17.
Farndon, 53.
Farrar, Dr. Robert, 275.
——— family, 301.
Fatfield, 369.
Father and ſon very old witneſſes, 282.
Fauconberg, lord, 248.
——— Walter de, 251.
Fauſtus, the ſon of king Vortigern, 121.
Fawkes, Francis, 301.
Fawley, 88, 89.
Fax, 236.
Faxed ſtars, 253.
Felix kirk, 327.
Fells, what, 402.
Fenham, 512.
Fenwick family, 511.
——— ſir John, ib.
——— hall, 494.
——— caſtle, 511.
Fermor, earl of Pomfret, 83.
Fernby, 317.
Ferneby, 377.
Fernham, Nicholas, biſhop of Durham, 352.
Fernleg, 6.
Ferra, a fiſh ſo called, 175.
Ferrers, earl of Derby. 380.
——— lord Wern, 30.
Ferriby North, 318.
Ferrybridge, 288.
——— battle of, 288.
Feſtiniog, 169, 176.
Fetherſtone family, 445, 490.
——— haugh family, 445, 490, 502.
——— caſtle, 502.
Fetherſtones, 445.
Feudal tenures, their origin, 467.
Ffynnon Aſa, 224, 228.
Ffynnon las, 182.
Fibula, 228.
——— ſilver, 513.
Fiends or Brinds Fell, 433.
Fiennes, baron Dacre, 257, 496.
Fiery meteor coming from the ſea, that burnt 16 ricks of hay and two barns, poiſoned the graſs, and killed the cattle, preceded by ſwarms of locuſts, extinguiſhed by firing guns, 174, 175.
Fifburgingi, 500.
File, what, 249, 379.
Filey, 249.
—— brigg, 319.
Finanus baptized kings Sigebert and Peada and their attendants, 494.
Finbarrow, 42.
Finborough, ib.
Finchale, 352, 368.
Finchett family, 31.
Fir apples and ſtocks ſubterraneous, 376, 387.
—— trees not in Britain, Julius Cæſar's time, 376.
——— ſubterraneous, 10.
Fire, prodigious, 174, 175.
Firn, what, 182.
Fiſgard, 145, 151.
Fiſh plentiful, 402.
—— feeding on ſhells, 175.
—— monocular, 182, 183.
—— foſſil, 377.
Fiſhburgings, 500.
Fiſhburn, 360.
Fiſmerk, ſwallowed by the ſea, 320.
Fittes, 34.
Fitton family, 45, 46.
Fitz Alan, lord marcher of Wales, 320.
——— Brian, baron Bedal, 258, 337.
——— family, 3, 6, 258.
—— Duncan, 280, 421.
—— Euſtace, Richard, 238.
——— his poſterity changed their name to Lacy, 238
—— Gerald, 240.
—— Hamon invited into Glamorganſhire by Jeſtyn ap Gurgant, 121.—divided Glamorganſhire among 12 knights, his followers, to hold of him in fee, ib.—reſerved to himſelf and erected a court of juſtice at Caerdiff, Cowbridge, and Kynfyd caſtle, ib.
——— Robert, ſlew prince Rhys ap Tewdor in battle, and turned his arms againſt his inviter, 121.
—— Hugh, Robert, baron Malpas, 40, 49.
——— baron, 257.
—— Euſtace, 496, 497.
—— Nigel. William, 61.
—— Odo, Stephen, lord of Albemarle, 249.
—— Patrick, 40.
—— Ralph, Robert, 257.
—— Reinfred, Roger, 399.
—— Richard, Roger, 495.
—— Roger, ib.
—— Robert, governor of Cardigan, 155.
—— Roy, James, duke of Monmouth, baron Tindale, and earl of Doncaſter, 120.
——— George, duke of Northumberland, 523.
—— Stephen family, 155.
—— Swain, Adam, 261.
—— Tancred, Richard, governor of Haverford caſtle, 144.
—— Warren, barons, 8.—family, 8, 36.
——— Fulk, 8.
—— Williams family, 235, 261.
—— Willams, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 235.
Fixby hall, 277.
Flagon, Roman, 304.
Flam, 248.
Flamborough, 248, 249, 319.
——— head, 248.
——— conſtable, 249.
Flansford, 72.
Flaold, a Norman, 3.
Flaſſe, 368.
Flavius Poſthumus Varrus, 108.
Fleamſburg, 248.
Fleming, Coningſton, 396.
——— family, 396, 408.
——— title, ib.
——— Richard le, 396.
——— ſir Michael, 396, 408.
——— ſir Daniel, ib.
Flemings tranſplanted from England to Wales, 144.
——— John, 121.
——— Wray, 144.
——— garriſoned Carliſle, 427, 428.
——— way ſtone, 123.
Fletcher family, 446.
——— ſir George, ib.
——— ſir John, of Moreſby, 421.
Flint caſtle, 221, 227.
Flintſhire diviſion, produce, inhabitants, 221, 223.
——— plants, 231.
Flixton, 249, 321.
Floats, what, 7.
Floddon battle, 498, 521.
Flokarſbrook, 53.
Flookborough, 395.

I N D E X.

Florianus del campo, 233.
Flower, Robert, ſon of Robert, twice mayor of York, betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and founded the order of Robertines, 294.
Fox family, 399.
—— John de, earl of Kendal, 399.
Foljambe family, 274, 288.
Font, at Bridekirk, with a Runic inſcription, 437.
—— Beverley, 314.
—— Barnard caſtle, 357.
—— at Everringham, 313.
—— from Eaſby, 335.
Food, a ſea plant uſed for, 152.
Ford gam, Helen, 176.
—— caſtle, 498, 520.
—— Odonel de, 497.
Fordin, 168.
Fordun, John, his Scottiſh Hiſtory, 490, 494.
Formby, 377.
Forneſs, 380.
——— fells, 380.
——— abbey, 580.
——— biſhop of Man choſen out of its monks, 380.
Forray, what, 454.
Fors, 334.
Forſten, 490.
Forſter family, 519.
Fortibus, William de, earl of Albemarle, 249.
——— Avelina de, 249.
Forts, 176, 184, 220.
Fortune, altars dedicated to, 258, 412, 432.
Foſſard family, 246.
——— William, ib.
——— Nigel de, 269.
Foſſe river, 242, 302.
Foſſil ſhells,
—— oak, 20 273.
—— trees, 43.
Foſter, ſir John,
Foulchy, pile of,
Foulneſſe river, 247.
Foulnape, 287.
Fountain ebbing and flowing contrary to the ſea, 122.
——— ebbing and flowing at Cadir, ib.
——— ebbing and flowing as the ſea, 136.
Fountain's abbey, 241, 297.
Fowl migratory, 151, 152.
Fow..hope, 88.
Fox, Charles, 16.—family, 79, 283.
Fox, George, leader of the Quakers, his firſt appearance, 269.
Fraid, St. chapel, 204.
Frain, ſir John, 353.
Fraybell, 508.
Eree warren, what, 238.
Freedſtool, 247.
Freeſburn, Ralph, founds Huln abbey, 518.
Friars minors, 198.
Friers, 201.
Frithburgers, 276.
Frixagi, or Thracians, firſt cohort of, 513.
Frodſham caſtle, 44, 59.
Froiſſart, ſir John, his account of the battle of Otterburne, 505.
Frome river, 70.
Front de Bœuf, 253.
Frontiers, why lands round them granted to the commanders there, 468.
From river, 70.
Fulwell hills, 370.
Furbarrow, 53, 54.
Furnaces, where formerly paid rents and ſervices, 395.
Furneaux family, 257.
Furneſs and abbey, 395, 396, 399.
Furnivals, lords of Sheffield, 235.
Furſan caſtle, 253.
——— Robert le Ros, named from it, ib.
Fynon Vair, 171.
——— Las, 181.
——— Dyffnog, 213.
Fynnow Leinw, 228.

G.

GABRANTOVICI, 248.
Gabrantoccorum ſinus, 248, 319.
Gabroſentum, 320, 353, 358, 371, 486, 494.
Gabromagus, 320.
Gadlys, 230.
Gaedleos, 132.
Gaer, 13, 102, 140, 168.—ditches, 13.
Gafer, what, 320.
Gaffr, 353.
Gaffran, what, 248.
Gard y Newod, 210.
Gainsford, 357, 359.
Galana, 491, 504.
Galava, 504.
Gale, an odoriferous herb, 273.
—— family of Scruton, 330.
—— Roger, ib.
—— Samuel, ib.
Galena, 400.
Galht y Odyu, 139.
Galilee, what, 352.
Gall, Britiſh words beginning with turned in Engliſh into *Wall*, 400.
Gall Sever, 400.
Gallaber Field, 408.
Gallacum, 400, 410.
Gallagum, 400.
Gallana, 491.
Gallatum, 400.
Gallio of Ravenna, commander of a Roman legion againſt the Scots and Picts, 469.
Gallows Hill, 520.
Galtres foreſt, 253, 327.
Gam, ſir David, hated by Owen Glyndwr the rebel, for adhering to the houſe of Lancaſter, went to the parliament at Machynbbeth, with an intention to murder Owen, and had like to have ſuffered for it, 101.
Gamage family, 122.
Gambold, William, 150.
Gamel, 247.
——— founds Meaux abbey, 247.
Gamellus le Brun, 465.
——— ſon of Orm, inſcription to, 330.
Gamlan, 173.
Gamul, ſir Francis, 53.
Ganor caſtle, 180, 192.
Gap, the, 482.
Gaper Gill, 282.
Gardd y Nevodd, 210.
Garden, Dr. James, 151.
Gardens at Wreſil, 322.
Gargrave, 393.—family, 236.
Garmond way, 366.
Garrat Hall, 385.
Garonne, 161.
Garreg hill, 226.
Garſtang, 393.
Garth, ſir Samuel, 359.
Garthum, 247.
Gaſcoigne family, 240.
——— ſir William, lord chief juſtice, committed the prince, afterwards Henry V. to the King's Bench, 290.—his monument, ib.
Gatacre, 19.—family, ib.
Gateſhead, 353, 371, 494.
Gauliſh horſe, where quartered, 492.
——— troops, where ſtationed, 494, 495.
Gaunleſs park, 332, 351.
——— river, 364.
Gaunt, Gilbert, among the ſoldiers decimated at York by the Danes, 244.
——— John, duke of Lancaſter, his grant, 381.
Gawthorpe hall, 240, 290.
Gearſtone's inn, 282.
Gebenna, 239.
Geer cop, 88.
Geeſe drop down dead in flying over certain places, 251.
Gelt river, 429, 459.
Geneva, Peter de, 15.
Genii locarum, 236.
Genius, topical, 301, 302.
Genoa, 236.
Genounia, 233.
Geoffrey of Monmouth, where born, 106, 111.
George, Clarence, duke of Richmond, 259.
——— prince of Denmark, earl of Kendal, and duke of Cumberland, 407, 408.
——— St. his well, 223.
——— prince of Wales, 232.
Gerald, earl of Deſmond family, 143.
Gerberga, niece of Lothain, laſt French king of the Carlovingian race, 500.
German, St. biſhop of Auxevre in France, conducted the Britans, who defeated the Picts and Saxons, 121.—ſuppreſſed Pelagianiſm in Britain, 245.
——— chapel, 245.
Gernegan family, 257.
Gerri caſtle, 225.
Gervaulx abbey, 333.
Geſforth, 513.
Geſſoraicum, 236.
Geta, emperor, his name eraſed from inſcription, 256.
Gethling, 257.
Gevenna, 107, 240.
Gevenny river, 107, 240.
Gherbod, a nobleman of Flanders, 59, 60.
Giants caſtle, 415.
——— caſtle, 385.
Gibbet of Hallifax, 276.
Gibſon, Thomas, M.D. born, 151.
——— Edmund, biſhop, 273, 414.
Gigleſwick, 280.
——— ſcar, 282.
Giguran tower, 127.
Gilbert's hill, 5.
Gilby, Anthony, 319.
Gildas, his account of the Roman Wall, 468.
Gildemore, 286.
Gile, biſhop of Hereford, 98.
Giler, 209.
Gill, what, 456.
—— family, 267.
—— John, 268.
—— ſon of Bueth, 430, 456.
—— Gilleſtueth boſcas, ſlain at a meeting for arbitration of lands, 456.
Gilleflowers, where plentiful, 201.
Gilleſland, barony, 429, 455.
——— lords, 430.
Gilling, 253, 257, 336.
——— caſtle, 253.
Gilpatric, a Dane, 257.
Gilpin family, 405.
—— Bernard, 371, 465.
Gingle pot, 281.
Giphes, 320, 321.
Giraldines, 143.
Girſby manor, 360, 361.
Giraldus Cambrenſis buried, 150.
Girwy, 353.
Giſburg, 253, 324, 325.
Glade, what, 125.
Gladiator, 340.
Glain Naidr, what 203.
Glamorganſhire, 121, 124.—lords and earls, 124, 133.—conqueſt of, 121.—plants, 134.
Glanoventa, what, 496, 516.
Glannauch iſland, 204.
Glannibanti, 369, 487.
Glanton, 521.
Glaſiers, when and by whom brought into England, 353.
Glaſs houſes, 372.
—— manufactory, 389, 390.
—— fragments of, 457.
Gleaſton caſtle, 396.
Gledaroh, 143, 201.
Glen Afry, 165.
Glenauh priory, 201.
Glendale, 497.
Glen Kledder, 184.
—— Llughy, ib.
—— Leven, 186.
—— river, 497.
—— Naidr, 203.
Gletſcher, 182.
Glevifing, 138.
Glinbok, 101.
Glinog park, 127.
Gliſſeg vale, 215.
Glo, what, 226.
Gloddaeth and library, 191.
Glol, 225.
Gluſig rock, 218.
Glyder bach and Vawr, 183, 184.
Glyn Mawr, 173.
Glyn Dowrdwy, Owen, a rebel againſt Henry IV. laid Radnor caſtle in aſhes, 91.—deſtroyed the houſes and eſtates of the adherents of Henry IV. 100.—called a parliament at Machintheth, ib.—pardoned ſir David Gain, who intended his death, 101.—burnt Bangor caſtle, 180.—monument aſcribed to him there, 188.
—— Glyne river, 521.
Gobannum, 91, 107.
Goda, ſiſter of Edward the Confeſſor, 68.
Goderich caſtle, 68.
Godfrey, duke of Brabant, 500.
Godmanham, 247.
Godmund hall, 405.
Godmundinghaam, the Pagan temple deſcribed, 247.—its preſent ſtate, 313.
Godric, a hermit, 352.
God's houſe at Hull, 317, 318.
Godwin, Francis, biſhop of Landaff, 315, 316.
Gogarth, promontory, 180, 192.
Golboon, 40.
Golcar, 276.
Gold cliff, 107, 114.
Gold chain found, 164, 300.
Golden vale, 66.

I N D E X.

Golflete, 318.
Gondſike, 408.
Gonora, the wife of Richard the firſt duke of Normandy, 92.
Goodriche family, 295.
——— ſir Henry, ib.
Goodrick caſtle, 72.
Gooſe paſſes through ſubterraneous paſſages, 350.
Gordal ſcar, 28.
Gorſeddau, what, 199.
Gorſedhew, 225.
Gorſenodiog, 213.
Gosforth, North, 513.
Goſpatric, earl of Northumberland, 423.
——— earl of Dunbar, 465.
Goſſeford, 495.
Goudſike 407.
Gowen's, St. point, 148.
Gower, Eaſt and Weſt, 123.
Gower, John, poet. 328.
——— baron of Sitenham, 328.
——- land, 123.
Gowle, 273, 311.
Grace Dieu nunnery, 120.
Graham family, 297, 428.
——— ſir Richard, viſcount Preſton, 452.
——— rev. Mr. his improvements, ib.
——— ſir Bellingham, 297.
Graining, a fiſh, 388.
Graiſbrook, 268.
Grandebeoſe, R. de, 253.
Graiſdale, 396.
Grammar ſchool at Shrewſbury, 7.
Grandiſon family, 66, 69, 70.
——— barons, 66.
Grandmont abbey, 324.
Grand Trunk canal, 389.
Granthorpe, Ralph, 426.
Grantley and lord, 297.
Granvile family, 123.
——— Richard, 121.
——— gave his part to God and the monks of a monaſtery he built at Neath, 123.
Graſſington, 282.
Grayling, a fiſh, 70.
Grayſtock and family, 426, 427, 445.
——— barony, 445.
Greatabridge, 281, 338.
Greatham hoſpital, 362.
Greek inſcription, 370.
Greenair, 394.
Green bridge of Wales, 147.
——- caſtle, 412.
——- lanes, 408.
——- mount, ib.
Greencheſter, 491.
Greenfield, 226.---ſtone, 266.
Greengate, 274.
Greenhalgh caſtle, 275, 379.
Greenholm, 408.
——— ſchool, ib.
Greenland houſe, 316.
Greenlander and his boat, ib.
Greenſhill, 33.
Greenſide cave, 282.
Greley family, 375.
Grendon, 70.
——— biſhop, 82.
Grene caſtle, 139.
Grenhaugh caſtle, 379.
Grenſhalgh, 393.
Greſford, 216, 219.
Greſholm, 152.
Greta, 281.
Gretabridge, 338.
Gretey, 338.
Gretham, 350.
Gretland, 236, 274.
Grey family, of Rotherfield, 257, 258.
—— barons of Milton, 68.
——— of Ruthyn, 207, 213.
—— biſhop, and family, 207.
—— earl of Kent, ib.
—— ſir John, lord of Powis, and earl of Tankerville, 163.
—— Roger, 207.
—— Richard, earl of Kent, ib.
—— baron of Chillingham, 497.
—— marquis of Dorſet, 380.
—— family, 496, 497, 521.
—— Walter, archbiſhop of York, 243.
—— ſir Richard, put to death, though innocent, by Richard III. 238.
—— John, lord of Rothersfield, 257.
—— ſir Richard, lord of Werk, 520.
—— lady Jane, ſet up queen of England, 501.
Greyſbrook, 267.
Greyſtock, barons, 253, 319, 445.
——— William de, 426.
Greyſtock Ralph, lord de, 494.
——— caſtle, 426.
Griffin, prince of South Wales, 66, 133.
Griffith, John, 200.
——— family, 320.
Grimſcar, 286.
Grimſton garth, 248, 321.
——— family, 248, 321.
Grimſworth, 72.
Grindon, 522.
Grindal, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, born at St. Bees, 433.
Grom, what, 151.
Groom, a ſtone ſo called, 275.
Gronant moor, 226.
Gros, William le, earl of Albemarle, 249.—obliges William Foſſard, his ward, to fly for debauching his ſiſter, 246.
——— founded Meaux Cluniac monaſtery for a vow, 247.
——— fortified Scarborough, 250.
Groſſmont abbey, 105, 110, 324.
Groſvenor family, 41.---baron, 49.
Gruffyn ap Conan kept priſoner by Hugh earl of Cheſter, and deprived of his poſſeſſions, 177.---yielded Caernarvonſhire to the Engliſh, 180.---defeated by Howell Dha, 94.
Grundebeoſe, Robert, a Norman baron, deprived of his eſtate for diſloyalty to Henry I. 247.
Gryffyn, prince of Wales, 135.
——— ap Rhys, burnt Caermarthen, 136.
——— ap Gwenwynwyn, lord of Powis, 163.
——— ap Madoc, ſided with the Engliſh againſt the Welſh, 208.
Gual Sever, 467.
Guarin of Shrewſbury, 179.
Guarthrenion caſtle, 92.
Guaſmoric, 422.
Guaſtediu, 93.
Gueniad, or Gwiniad, a fiſh, 165, 169.
Guer, what, 239.
Guid-cruc, 222.
Guinethia, 161.
Guir a Briniach, 500.
Gului, 123.
Gunora, the celebrated northern heroine, 67.
Gunpowder plot diſcovered, 379.
Gunter family followed Bernard Newmarſh into Brecknockſhire, and aſſiſted to reduce it, 98.
——— Roger, ib.
Guortigern mawr, 92.
Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, 288.
Guthrenion caſtle, 91.
Guy, viſcount of Thouars, earl of Richmond, 259.
Gwaen y nag, 212.
—— – Yſkor, 226.
Gwaeth Kymryd Konwy, 191.
Gwain river, 151.
Gwal, or Gwel, what, 159.
——- y Vilaſt, 142, 159.
Gwalion caſtle, 149.
Gwart or Web flannel, 166.
Gwarth Enian, in Britiſh, what, 92.
Gwaſtedin hill, 94.
Gwayn, 208.
Gwayne, 103.
Gwdhw glas, 188.
Gwedir houſe, upper and lower, 210.
——— lord, ib.
Gwen-draeth-vechan river, 135.
Gwenlhian, the wife of prince Gryffydh, a lady of great courage, defeated and ſlain in battle with her ſon and ſeveral of the nobility endeavouring to reſtore her huſband, 135.
Gwent, 113.
——— land, 111.
Gwerndu, 167.
Gwerſilt, 220.
Gwerthrenion caſtle, demoliſhed by the Welſh out of hatred to Roger Mortimer, 92.
Gwgan, ſon of Bledhyn ap Maynyrch, lord of Brecknock, received back part of his inheritance from Bernard Newmarſh, who ſlew his father, 92.
Gwinniad, a fiſh, 169, 175.
Gwlch, what, 225.
Gwy or Wy, what, 94.
Gwydryn, 199.
Gwyg, what, 219.
Gwyl Taliesin, 160.
Gwyn family, 142.
Gwyn-vynydh, 164.
Gwyr, what, 151.
Gwytherin, 210.
Gynes, lord of, 380.
Gyrevrn, what, 514.
Gyrway river, 489.

H.

HABITANCUM, 492, 505.
Hack fall, 297.
Hackneſs, 324.
Hadham, Edmund, brother to Henry III. duke of Richmond, 200.
Hadley, 34.
Hadrian, emperor, made a turf wall between the rivers Tyne and Eik, 467, 471, 472, 489.
Hadraw kin cave, 282.
Hafpren river, 162.
Haghmond abbey, 6, 31.
Haguſtald, 493.
Haia de Plumpton, 426, n. 446.
Haigh, 390.
Haiſeholm, 365.
Halamſhire 261.
Halden the Dane ſubdued the Northumbrians and North Britans, 191.
Haleces, what, 250.
Haledon, 492.
Hales Owen, 20.
Halifax, 236, 275.—gave birth to two archbiſhops, 275.—almſhouſes there, ib.—viſcount, ib.—baron, ib.—earl, ib.—marquis, ib.
——— executions there for theft, 275.
——— population increaſed, ib.
——— meaning of the name, 236, 275.
Haliwerk folk, 356.
Hall body, 274.
Hallgaith, 315.
——— cloſe, 438.
Halfall, 390.
Halſton, 37.
Haltemprife priory, 317, 318.
Halton, 60, 61.
——— hall, 494.
——— tower, 510.
——— cheſters, 476, 510.
——— ſheals, 511.
Haltweſel, 302.
Halycaſtle, 30.
Halyſtone, 496.
Halyſtone, 517.
Hamlake, 253.
Hampole, 273.
——— hermit of, 278.
Hampton, biſhop, 67.
——— court, 85.
——— bridge, 41.
Hamſley, 507.
Hanbridge, 259.
Handall abbey, 324.
Hand habend, what, 276.
Handfield caſtle, 105.
Hanfield caſtle reſigned by Hubert de Burgh to Henry III. to be reſtored to his favour, 105.
Hanley, 34.
——— chalybeate water, 34.
Hanmer family, 222, 330.
——— monuments, 330.
——— village, 222.
Hanwick, 365.
Harbottle family, 496.
Harcla caſtle, 409.
——— Andrew de, earl of Carliſle, degraded and executed, 428, 448.
Harden, or Hawarden caſtle, held by ſeneſcalſhip to the earls of Cheſter, 221.
Harding, John, 516.
Hardingwood peculiarity, 57.
Hard knot, 421, 433.
Hardleſey, 252.
Hardrawkin, 282.
Hardred, Harold, when he landed, 245.—ſlain, 246.
Hardwicke foreſt, 276.
——— ——— cuſtom of, 276.
Harewood, 240.
——— caſtle, 240.
Hareworth, 270, 271.
——— hoſpital, ib.
Harfager, Harold, king of Norway, defeated and ſlain, 245.
Harkirk, 390. – coin found at, ib.
Harlanch caſtle, 173.
Harlech caſtle, 169, 173.
Harleſey, 253, 325.
Harley, 22.
——— family, 4.
Harneſley hall, 440.
——— tumulus, ib.

INDEX.

Harneſly hill, 443, 507.
Harold family, 66
——— lord of Ewias, 66, 69, 70.
——— defeated and ſlew Harold Harfagar, 308, 513.
——— Hardred, landed, and was defeated, 245, 246.
Harps, Welſh, where made, 210.
Harrington family, 380.
Harriſon, founder of Croſby ſchool, 389.
——— John, alderman of Leeds, 284.
Harrogate, 294.—ſpas, 294, 295.
Harry bird, 153.
Hartſhead Pike, 386.
Harthorn tree, 412.
Hartlepool, 362.
Hartley, 400.
——— Dr. David, 275.
Harupburn camp, 521.
Harwiſia, daughter of William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, 249.
Harwood, 216, 290.
——— dale, 323.
Harworth, 272.
Haſburg, 20.
Haſelrig, ſir Arthur, rebuilt Auckland palace, 364.
Haſlewood, 239, 292.
Haſlingden, 387.
Haſtings family, 145, 146.
——— no father of this family ever ſaw his ſon for five generations, 146.
——— Edward, lord, 377.
——— Elizabeth, her piety, 285.
——— Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, ib.
Haterianus, proprætor of Cilicia, 108.
Hatfield, 236, 272.
——— hall, 278.
——— battle of, 272.
——— chace, 273.
——— Jaſper de, earl of Pembroke, 146.
——— family, 266.
——— William de, ſon of Edward III. 271.
Hatherton, 43.
Hatterell hills, 65, 105.
Hatwel ſweire, 521.
Havenbrack park, 406.
Haverford Weſt, 144, 149.
Havod yr abad, 216.
Havodtys, what, 181.
Haughton, 360, 508.
——— caſtle, 507.
——— tower, 378.
Haulton, 44, 60.
Haunfard family, 364.
Hawarden caſtle, 221, 228.
Hawcaſter rig, 284.
Hawe, 390.
Hawiſe, daughter of William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, wife of Baldwin, earl of Albemarle and Holderneſs, 249.
Hawkſtones, 275.
Hawkeſwell, 340.
Hawkins, ſir Richard, his account of the Magellanic pearls, 433.
Hawkſhed, 396.—ſchool, ib.
Hawley, 237.
Hay, 100.
Hay, in Brecknockſhire, 97.
—— James, baron of Sawley, viſcount Doncaſter, and earl of Carliſle, 272.
—— caſtle, 422.
Haydon bridge, 505.
Hayes caſtle, 434.
Hayſhaw moor, 293.
Headley, and baron, 283.
Headon, 248, 494.
Peal, or Pal, what, 323.
Hêan Caer Kuſtenni, 179.
Heart, prince Arthur's, 12.
Heartly caſtle, 399.
Heath, 278.—cock, 100.
Heavenfield, 492.
Hebburne camp, 521.
Heddon, 318.
Heddon on the Wall, 511.
Hedgeley moor, 520.
Heighinton, 360.—ſchool, ib.
Heina, the firſt Yorkſhire woman who was a nun, 240.
Hein, a religious woman, 292.
Helaugh manor, 291.
Helbeck, 429.
Helcacaſter, 291.
Hellbecks, 256.
Helegh, 291.
Helena, mother of Conſtantine the Great, cauſed ſeveral highways to be made in Wales, 165, 169.
Helena chapel and well, 187, 188.
Helen's, St. ford, 240.
Helions, 86.
Hellath Wen, what, 43.
——— Du, what, ib.
Hell Gille, 331.
Hell Kettles, 350, 361.
Hellbeck ſcar, 413.
Hellefeld cochins, 282.
Helm wind, 402.
Helmſley caſtle, 326.
Helſington, 404.
Helſlack tower and moſſes, 406.
Hemingburgh or ford, Robert de, 252, 314.
Hempſtead Marſhal, baron of, 280.
——— Walter de, 249, 252.
Hemſworth, 274.
Hen, what, 353.
Henbury fort, 60.
Hen-dinas, 8, 36.
Hên dref, what, 181.
Hengiſt, defeated, taken, and beheaded by the Britans, 235.—where buried, ib.
Hen præf, 181.
Hengwrt and library, 171.
Hen-llan, 212.
Henllan am goed, 141.
Henry I. born at Selby, 245.---made Carliſle a biſhopric, 427.---defended Ludlow caſtle againſt king Stephen, 3.---tranſplanted the Flemings into Wales to curb the natives, 144.
——— II. defeated by the Welſh, and loſt his ſtandard at Coleſhull, 217, 222.---his narrow eſcape, 4.---ruined himſelf by making his ſon partner in the government, 254.---recovered Carliſle from the Scots, 427, 428.
——— III. emperor, 41.---not at Cheſter, 52.
——— IV. ſtatue, 27.---gave the iſle of Man to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, 500.
———V. beheaded Richard Plantagenet for aſpiring to the crown, 267.
——— VI. his boot, ſpoon, and glove, 381.
——— VII. broke the entail of the duchy of Lancaſter on the crown, 381.---where he landed, 143.
Henry, natural ſon of Henry VIII. duke of Richmond, 259.
——— William, ſon of the king of Scotland, his narrow eſcape, 3.
——— ſon of David, king of Scotland, earl of Northumberland, 500.
——— of Lancaſter, the ſecond of our nobility that bore the title of duke, 381.
——— Hotſpur, 500.
Henſol, 128.
Heortneſſe, or Hertneſs, 350.
Heortu, ib.
Heptonſtall, 275.
Heraclea, 377.
Herbert family, 12.
——— ſir Edward, baron of Cherbury, 165.
——— lord Herbert of Chepſtow, 133.
——— William, marquis of Powis, 166.
——— Henry, earl of Caernarvon, 187.
——— William, earl of Pembroke, 154.---paſſed the Britiſh alps with great danger, and took Harlech caſtle, 169.
——— earl of Montgomery, 163.
——— St. ſaid to have died at the ſame inſtant with his friend St. Cuthbert, 435.
——— his iſland, 436.
Herbert's way, 169.
Herbotle caſtle, 517.
Herchenfield, 111.
Hercules, altar to, 509.
Herdington, earl of Holderneſs, 318.
Hereford, 66, 67, 74.---church, 67.---Saxon chapel, 76.---earls, 68.---viſcounts, 68, 88, 89.---monuments, 77.---ſee, 76.---bridge, 75.---government, 76.
——— parva, 88.
——— ſhire, 65, 69.---domeſday, 69.---plants, 89.
——— beacon, camp, 81.
Herks, 350.
Hermine ſtreet, 337.
Hermitage, 19, 509.
Herring, ſyle of, 323.
——— fiſhery, 151, 250, 322.
Heron family, 492, 498.
——— W. eleven years ſheriff of Northumberland, 507.
Hert, 350.
Hertlepoole, 350.
——— Galfrid, 350.
Hertneſs promontory, 350.
Heſket family, 376.
Heſlington, 310.
Heſſel, 320.
——— wood, 239.
Heſtham, what, 51.
Heton Alan, 495.
Heveringham, colonel, burns Roſe caſtle, 446.
Hexham, 493, 508.
——— John and Richard de, 508.
——— battle, 509.
——— ſhire, 490, 502, 508.---challenged formerly palatine rights, ſubject now to the ſame juriſdiction as Northumberland, 508.---a peculiar to the archbiſhop of York in eccleſiaſtical matters, 502.
Hexthorpe, 270.
Hextold river, 492, 493.
Hextoldeſham, 493.
Hickes, Dr. 412.
Hickleton, 301.
Hide, 320.
High force fall, 357.
—— Leigh, 61.
—— hill camps, 282.
—— yate, 427.
—— knipe, 414.
—— head, 446.
Higre, 245.
Hilary point, 204.
Hilda oppoſed the tonſure of the clergy, and the Roman manner of celebrating eaſter, 251.
Hildeard family, 248.
Hillbury, 53.
Hillebyri, 53.
Hill family, 27, 28.
—— ſir Noel, ib.
—— Thomas, 390.
—— ſir Rowland, and his benefactions, 28.
Hills, higheſt, 282.
Hilſhow mount, 241, 297.
Hilton, 353, 370.
——— baron, 251, 370.
——— family, 370.
Hinderſkell caſtle, 253, 328.
Hindley, Hugh de, 376.
Hiraithog, 211.
Hirtlepot, 281.
Hir vaen gwydhog, 160.
Hobby, ſir Thomas Poſthumous, 323.
——— family, 322.
Hodleſtone family, 421.
Hodnet, 6, 30.
——— family, 6.
Hodney river, 99, 105.
Hoel Dha's laws, 139.
Holand and family, 377.
Holcroft, 376, 392.
——— family, 376, 392.
Holderneſs, 248, 318.
——— horſes, 318.
——— earls, 249, 318.
Holgate caſtle, 4, 20.
Holgate, Robert, archbiſhop of York, deprived by Mary becauſe married, 274.
Holgill caſtle, 396.
Holinſhed, Ralph, 61.
Holker mount, 395.
Holland, 390.
Hollanders fiſh for herrings on the Britiſh coaſt, 250.
Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, 513.
Holm, what, 338.
—— monaſtery, 313.
—— barony, 313.
—— Cultraine, 424, 439.
—— iſlands in Windermere, 397, 406.
Holms chapel, 43.
Holt, 216.
—— caſtle, 208.
Holyſtone, 275, 496.
Holy iſland, 497.
—— head, 197, 204.
—— well, 221.
—— Cheſters, 520.
Holywell, 221, 226.
——— chapel and ſpring, 226.
Home Lacy, 68, 88.
Hondy river, 99.
Hood, Robin, 237.
Hooton, 325.—Pagnell, 301.
Hopcroſs hill, 271.
Hope, 87, 228.
—— caſtle, 222.
—— houſe, 358.
Hopeſdale, 229.
Hopton caſtle, 4.
——— Corbet, 20.
Horden, 362, 522.
Hornby caſtle, 258, 337, 379, 393.
——— hall, 412.

I N D E X.

Hornman, or Hornblow, land, 284.
Horn of Ulphus, 306.
—— at Ripon, 296.
Horns Utkinton, 59.
—— of a mooſe deer, 366.
—— Piers Gryffyd's drinking, 189.
—— at Carliſle, 448.
Hornſby caſtle, 393.
Hornſey, 320.
Horſe rock, 151.
Horſe ſhoes, rocks, 151.
Horſes, fine, 161.
—— ſprinkled, 223.
Horton, 282, 497.
—— beck, 282.
—— camp, 520.
—— changed to Halifax, 236.
—— caſtle, 521.
Hoſpital for defending travellers from wolves, 249.
—— at Spotſburgh, 269.
—— at Hareworth, 271.
—— at Manchester, 384.
Hot trod, 454.
Hochſtetter David, 422.
Hotham family, 247, 253.
Hoton abbey, 42.
Hotſpur, 491.
—— Henry, 491.
Hoveden, John, 312.
Hovingham, 328.
Hough hall, 385.
Houghton le ſpring, 371.
—— tower, 379.
Houſe ſteeds, 458, 480.
Howard, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, 377.
—— Thomas, earl of Surrey, won Floddon fight, rewarded with addition to his arms, 498.
—— ſir Edward, baron of Eſcrick, 310.
—— Charles, earl of Carliſle, 327, 427, 428, 459, 519, 520.
—— William, baron of Naworth, 429.
Howden, 246, 311.
—— ſhire, 246.
—— college, 246.
Howell ap Elywall, 185, 186.
—— James, 102.
—— Dha's laws, 140.
Howgate, 4.
Howgill caſtle, 400, 412.
Howick, 518.
Howley, 237, 279.
Howty, 43.
Huckabecks, where made, 361.
Huckſtow foreſt, 5.
Hudardus, 276.
Huddersfield, 276.
Huddleſton and quarry, 239.
—— family, 445.
—— John, 432, 445.
Hudibras, where written, 12.
Huelebec, 6.
Hughe, Duleſſe, 212.
Hugh, Morvill's, hill, 408.
—— prior of Durham, 362.
Hugh's, ſir, parlour, 443.
Hugal hall, 407.
Hull, 248, 317, 318.
—— river, 247.
Hull pit hole, 282.
Hulme hall, 385.
Hulne, 518.
Human petrifactions, 324.
Humber, 246, 311.—overflows and recedes, 318.
Humberds, 275.
Humberſtone priory, 148.
Humbledon burn and haugh, 520.
Humfrevil, William, a follower of Fitz Hamon the conqueror of Glamorganſhire, 121.
—— family, 422.
—— Odonel de, 510.
Humphrey caſtle, 138.
Hundersfield, 383.
Hundeſlit, 6.
Hungate founded an hoſpital and ſchool at Shirborne, 287.
Hunmanby, 319.
Hunnum, 476, 491, 510.
Hunſdon, baron, 429.
Hunt cliff, 252.
Huntercombe family, 494, 495.
—— William de, 497.
Hunter, Dr. Chriſtopher, account of, and his collections, 366.
Huntingdon, 67, 71.
Huntley Nabb, 252.
Hunt pit hole, 282.
Hunwick, or Hanwick, 365.
Hurders, what, 282.
Hurleſtone, a ſingle ſtone, 521.
Hurtlepot, 281.
Huſkew pike, 443.
Huſſey, lord, beheaded, 311.
Huſtler, William, his benefactions to Burlington, 320.
Hutchinſon, Mr. William, 361.
Hutton hall, 446.
—— family, ib.
—— John, 445.
—— caſtle, 511.
—— tenure, ib.
Huval, or Howell, king of the Weſt Britans, 415.
Hwlfordh, 144.
Hyat tewyn gladdys, 176.
Hyde, Dr. Thomas, 19.
Hygre, 245.
Hyle, 54.
Hypocauſt, Roman, 74, 102, 190, 222, 328, 429, 458.

I.

JACKSON family, 301.
James II. of England, duke of York, 330.
James IV. of Scotland, ſlain at Floddon, 498, 521.
—— V. of Scotland, defeated at Sollom moſs, died of grief, 442.
Janganium promontory, 179.
Jarrow, 353, 371.
Jaſper, duke of Bedford, uncle to king Henry VII. 123.
Ida, the Saxon, where he landed, 248.
—— firſt king of Northumberland, 496, 497.
Idalands, 248.
Idol temple, 151.
Idonea, wife of Roger de Leybourne, 401.
Jebuſa, ſon of Oſca who conquered Northumberland, 500.
Igeni, 221.
Jefferymount, 408.
Jeneville family, 4.
Jeniſon, Elizabeth, 360.
Jenkins, Henry, long-lived, 332.
Jepſon, his epitaph, 297.
Jerby, 423.
Jerves abbey, 257.
Jet, where found, 251.
Jeſtyn ap Gwrgant, lord of Glamorganſhire, rebelled againſt prince Rhys ap Tewdor, and called Robert Fitz Hamon to aſſiſt him, 121.—loſt his inheritance by it, the forces being afterwards turned againſt himſelf, ib.
Il bre iſland, 42.
Ilkirk, 423, 424.
Ilkley, 239, 289.
Ilſhaw hill, 296.
Iltut's, St. ſchool, 129, 130.
—— hermitage, 103.
Iltutus, or Ilhtyd, St. his croſs, 103.
—— ſchools founded by him, 103.
Image of bronze, 457.
—— found at Haverfordweſt, 149.
Inbarrow, 497.
Ingleborough mountain, 281, 377.—Little, 282.
Ingleby family, 240, 293.
—— ſir William's, monument, 293.
Ingleton collieries, 281.
Ingram, Richard, viſcount Irwin, 284.
Iniſpir, 147.
Inſcription on a ſtone at Caerphilly, 127.
—— on Mold church, 222.
—— dug up at Wroxeter, 23.
—— on Maenach wyn fan, 225.
—— on Ludlow caſtle, 16.
—— on Voelas, 210.
—— at Quat, 19.
—— at Gwitherin, 210.
—— on Atcham bridge, 28.
—— Clocaino, 207, 211.
—— Charles II. 30.
—— Vallecrucis, 213, 214.
—— Caer Wys, 223.
—— on a pig of lead, 293.
—— at Macclesfield, 60.
—— at Leominſter, 83.
—— at Hope. 87.
—— at Lhan San Frid, 103.
—— on Bangor bridge, 48.
—— Roman, at Cheſter, 49.
—— on Perkin at Leigh, 60.
—— John Thomaſine, 58.
—— on St. Milburga's ſtatue, 73.
Inſcription at Crickhowel, 103.
—— at Uſk, 108, 116.
—— on St. Pierre, 114.
—— at Llangynodol, 186.
—— on a ſtone at Margan, 123.
—— at Llannor, 186.
—— at Panwen Byrdhin, 132.
—— at Capel yverach, 186.
—— on a piece of lead, 61, 296.
—— at Llan dewi brewi, 158.
—— at Llannio y ſav, 158.
—— at Caer Leon, 108, 109, 117, 118.
—— at Penrhyn, 160.
—— at Vrondeg, 203.
—— on Margam ſtone, 131.
—— at Nevern, 151.
—— at St. Dogmael's, 152.
—— at Kellwort, 173.
—— at Llech Idris, 176.
—— to Cadvan, 172.
—— at Pant y polion, 215.
—— at Vale Crucis, 214.
—— at Llan Newgdh, 141.
—— at Henlhan am goed, 141.
—— in Llan Vihangel Jorwerth church, 172.
—— at Vrondeg, 203.
—— at Towyn, 172.
—— on Llangadwalader church, 203.
—— at Llanvihangel, 141.
—— at Ruthin, 213.
—— on Pabo, 205.
—— at Cloncainog, 207.
—— on Pontcyſylte aqueduct, 215.
—— two in Glamorganſhire, 132.
—— at Moleſdale, 229.
—— on Porcus, 174, 175.
—— at Ilkeley, 239.
—— at Maigan, 123, 134.
—— at Kevn gelhi gaer, 127.
—— at Llaniltud, 130
—— at Aughton, 310.
—— on a diſh, 299.
—— at Fountain's abbey, 248.
—— Roman, 23, 49, 108, 109, 111, 117, 118, 139, 141, 190, 236, 239, 242, 256, 258, 262, 263, 274, 283, 302, 326, 337, 338, 351, 359, 363, 369, 378, 391, 393, 400, 404, 410, 411, 421, 424, 428, 429, 434, 438, 440, 449, 455, 456, 457, 458, 491, 492, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509, 514.
—— Roman, lead, 293.
—— Roman, on copper, 262, 263.
—— Roman, at Burgh, 256.
—— Roman, at Bowes, 258.
—— to a dog, 269.
—— at Loverſall church, 269.
—— on Robert Byrks, 270.
—— at Adwick in the Street, 272.
—— at Campſal, 287.
—— at Stubham, 289.
—— on biſhop Skirlaw's bowels, 312.
—— to king Alfred, at Driffield, 313.
—— at Kirkby over Carr, 327.
—— at Beverley, 247, 315.
—— on the obeliſk at Rippon, 296.
—— on a braſs diſh, 300.
—— at Coverham, 333.
—— at York, 302, 303.
—— on a gold ring, 336.
—— at Kingſton on Hull, 317.
—— on the handle of an urn, 337.
—— on a coffin lid, 329.
—— Saxon, on a church and dial, 330.
—— Roman, at Gretabridge, 338, 339
—— Saxon, and relief, 319.
—— in Aldborough church, 319.
—— Greek, 340.
—— to Hercules, 309, 509.
—— to Aſtarte, ib.
—— at Jarrow, 353.
—— at Moreton town, 340.
—— on Oſwald, 376.
—— Bowes, 258.
—— Hawkeſhead ſchool, 396.
—— Gallowbarrow poor-houſe, ib.
—— to Oſwald at Warwick, 376.
—— on the counteſs pillar, 413.
—— on Pendragon caſtle, 409.
—— on a beam, 391.
—— on a rock, 400, 413, 429, 447.
—— on a mantle piece at Langley hall, 370.
—— at Durham, 366.
—— at Crawnundale, 413.
—— at Middleton, 387.
—— at Denham, 438.
—— Roman, at Ribcheſter, 378, 391.
—— Runic, on Beaucaſtle croſs, 455.

I N D E X.

Inſcription on Bridkirk font, 437.
——— at Appleby, 410.
——— on a bedſtead, 509.
——— at Penrith, 442.
——— in Naworth library, 503.
——— Roman, at Naworth, 429, 430, 459.
——— at Chalk beck, 447.
——— on a ſword, 445.
——— on the coffin of St. John of Beverley, and on the roof over it, 315, 316.
——— at Hermitage, 509.
——— to Vitires, 501, 503, 490.
——— at Corbridge, 510.
——— at Lanercoſt houſe, 460.
——— at Selby, 308.
——— on a mortar, 307.
——— to the emperor Maximinus, 573.
——— Hugh and Aſlin, 509, 510.
——— at Tynmouth, 513.
——— at Burgh on Sands, 441.
Inſula, or De L'Iſle, Robert, 240.
——— Pirrhi, 147.
Inundation, 107.
Joan of Bretagne, ſiſter of Richard II. 259.
—— daughter of John Lord L'Eſtrange, 377.
John, king, impeached in France for the murder of his nephew, 259.
—— ſought in vain for treaſure at Corbridge, 493.
—— St. of Beverley, his ſhrine and tomb, 315, 316.
——— Edward de, 252.
Johnſon's Jacket hole, 282.
Irchenfield, the men thereof by cuſtom had the avant-ward going againſt, and the rereward returning from the enemy, 66, 71.
——— revenues out of it for two prieſts to go on embaſſies to Wales, 66, 71.
——— cuſtoms, 71.
Ireby, 438.
Ireland family, 392.
Ireleth, 396.
Ireſby, 434.
Iriſh, monuments of, in Angleſea, 200.
Irk river, 387.
Iron, 17.—ſtone, 34.—works, 88, 140.
—— bridge, 28.
—— in Shropſhire, 34.
Irt, 421, 433.
—— river, 429.
Irthing river, 490.
Irthington, 429, 456.
Irton or Irt, 433.
—— Ralph de, prior of Giſborn, and biſhop of Carliſle, ib.
Iſwell river, 375.
——— Bury, 375.
Iſa Parles, 415.
Iſabel, daughter of John Coupland, 380.
——————— ſir John de Lancaſter, 396.
Iſan Parles, 401.
Iſca, 107, 108, 115.
—— river, 107.
—— haic, 125.
Iſc Duleſſe, 212.
Iſter river, .
Iſurium Brigantium, 241, 298, 301.
Ituna fl. 399, 425.
Ituria, 399, 425.
Iverton, 490.
Jugantes, 233.
Ivington, 87.
Jugantes, 234.
Julia Mammea, her coin, 288.
—— Strata, 113, 131.
Julian's, St. 109.
Julius Belga, 233.
—— a Britiſh martyr, 109, 119.
——— Frontinus, 65, 109.
Jupania, 128.
Jupiter, Cuſtos, on the reverſe of a gold coin of Nero, 334.
——— Dolichenus, 505, 509.
——— Opt. Max. on inſcriptions, 429, 430.
Juſtin, prince of Glamorgan, 121, 125.
Juſtinian, St. 150.
Iwrch, a roebuck, places named from, 159.

K.

KADER, a name of many mountains in Wales, its meaning, 110.
Kader, Arthur hill, 110.
——— Dhinmael, 110, 219.
——— Idris, 110.
——— Verwin, 110.
Kader, yr Ychen, 110.
——— Dhynod, 219.
Kadoc's town, 132.
Kadvan, prince of North Wales, his monument, 203.
Kadwen, what, 173.
Kadwgan ap Bledhyn, a great man in Wales in the time of the Normans, deprived of, and reſtored twice to Cardiganſhire, murdered by his nephew, 155, 156.
Kae Lhwyn y Neuodh, 164.
—— y maes mawr, 200.
Kaer, what, 223.
——— Vol, 126.
——— Lhuyd y New, 164.
——— Berlhan, ib.
——— Lhuyn y Newodh, ib.
——— Lheon, 108.—an academy of philoſophers and aſtronomers there at the time of the Saxon conqueſt, 109.—formerly an archiepiſcopal ſee, ib.
——————— ar Wſk, 115.
——— Lheion ar Gynwy, 190.
——— Maen, 141.
——— Drewin, 152, 177.
——— Keſtilh, 158.
——— Vyrdhin, 162.
——— Kolhwyn, 173.
——— Gai, 169, 177.
——— Cuſtenith, 180.
——— Hoan, ib.
——— Rhun, 189.
——— Gybi, 198.
——— Gubi, ib.
——— Dinas, 229.
——— Dhynod, 219.
——— Forwyn, 219.
——— y Vynwent, 223.
——— Wys, 221, 223.
——— Gwrle, 228.
——— Sws, 164.
——— Arfon, 187.
Kaereg adhinian, 185.
Kaeren, 100.
Καγκανων, promontory, 45.
Kai, what, 100, 223.
Kainſham, 21.
Kaio, 130.
Kain river, 173.
Kambri, 421.
Kangel's croſs, 296.
Kantred, what, 136, 199.
Kantrew bychan, what, 136.
——— Dewi, 144.
——— Selic, 103.
Karadock ap Ynir, 106.
Karchar Kynrik Rwth, 209.
Karn Lhechart, 132, 142.
—— Vradwr, 95.
—— Lhadron, 95.
—— Dafydid, 187, 188.
—— Llewellyn, ib.
—— Philip Gydhil, 200.
Kareg Dhinin, 185.
Karn ardy wynob, a Welch proverb, what, 95.
Karnedh, 189.
Karnedh, David, 165, 183.
——— Llewellin, 165.
——— Lhewelyn, 165, 183.
——— Higin, 165.
Karnedhew, what, 142.
Karnew, what, 94.
Kaſtelh Karreg, 136.
——— Kôch, 102.
——— Dôl Wydhèlen, 175, 176.
——— Dinas Brân, 208.
Kaſwalhawn law hir, 200.
Kay, John Hatfield, 278.
Kathair, in Iriſh, what, 110.
Katharine, St. 81.
Kebi, St, 204.
Kayach, 119.
Kefy mawr camp, 211.
—— yucha, 217, 218.
Keian, or Kajanus, a Scot, 284.
Keido brook, 175.
Keiper hoſpital, 368.
Keilwart, 173.
Keimes, barony and lords, 145.
Kelchar hill, 240, 291.
Keldholme, 327.
Kelh, or Kelhe, what, 171.
Kelhan, 160.
Kell hop, 351.
Kellopeſlaw, 362.
Kellow, 360.
Kellow, what, 435.
Kellnſey, 248.
Kelp, 325.
Kemaes, barony, 151.
Kemble, Robert, 87.
Kemlyn, 202.
Kemmer, 171.
Kempſbank, 266.
Kencheſter, 66, 72, 73.
Kendal, 399, 403, 404.
——— cloths, 399, 404.
——— barons and barony, 399, 403.
——— earl and duke, 404.
——— ducheſs, ib.
——— John, turcopolier at the ſiege of Rhodes, 295.
——— or Candale family, 399.
Kendrew, John, a ſelf-taught mechanic, 361.
Kenog river and vale, 217, 218.
Kenric. See Cynric.
Kent river, 380, 402.
—— mere, 405.
Kentigern, biſhop of Glaſgow, fled from Scotland, erected a ſee, built a monaſtery at Lhan Elwy, and ſet over it St. Aſaph, who gave name to that ſee, 221.
Kent ſand, 380.
Kepier hoſpital, 368.
Keppell, Arnold Jooſt Van, earl of Albemarle, 320, 321.
——— family, ib.
Kerig y Gwydhel, 200.
——— y Bryn-gwyn, 200
——— y Druidion, 207, 209.
Kernelling, what, 379.
Kernillare, what, 379.
Kerriog river and vale, 217.
Keſwick, 422, 435.
——— lake and iſlands, 435.
Ketley, 27.
Ketterick ſwart, 258, 336.
Kevenles, 91, 94.
Kevn Korvyni, 139.
——— Varchen, 141.
——— Lhy's caſtle, 91.
——— Keido, ib.
——— Caer, 162.
——— Gelhi, Gaer, 127.
——— bryn, 133.
——— hir Vynidh, 103.
——— Rhyd Vawr, 132.
——— Karnedh, 164.
——— Tyr, 211.
——— Bwr hill, 216.
——— de, 217.
——— y ucha, 217.
——— ych ucha, 218.
Kewerſton, 350.
Kexby, 310.
Key cummin, 48.
Keynton, 87.
Kidwely, 135, 137.
Kighley, 237, 282.
——— family, ib.
——— Henry, ib.
Kilbegle, 205.
Kildale caſtle, 252, 325.
Kilgaran, 145, 153.
Kilken, 222, 228.
Killeſby, 337.
Killey, 498, 522.
Killgwry, 42.
Killingwoldgrove, 311.
Kilmaen Lhwyd, 136.
Kilpec caſtle, 66, 72.
——— family, 66.—champions of England at the beginning of the Normans, ib.
Kil Rhedyn, 152.
Kilſeney craggs, 239.
Kilſey craggs, 282.
Kilton caſtle, 251.
Kilwick, 282.
Kil y maen Lhwyd, 142.
Kinardſey, 34.
Kinderton, 44, 57.—baron, 58.
Kind ſtreet, 58.
Kinemarth, 212.
Kinet river, 320.
Kineth, St. 122.
Kinfeage, 123.
Kingleigh family, 42.
King's Sutton, 86.
King's dale, 281.
Kingſland, 33, 82, 83.
Kingſton on Hull, 247, 316.—enriched by trade in ſtock fiſh, 247.—its mayor admiral of the Humber, 317, 318.—duke of, 318.
Kinlot, 4, 19.
Kinnaſtan chapel, 87.
Kinnerſley, 67.
Kippax park, 288.
Kirby, Edward, 361.
Kirk Letham, 325.

I N D E X.

Kirk Oſwald, 426, 444.
—— Bramwith, 271.
—— Andrews, 449.
Kirkby, 237, 238.
——— Weſt, 53.
——— Moreſide, 253.
——— Over carr, or Miſperton, 327.
——— under Knoll, 327.
——— Ravenſworth, 336.
——— Stephen, 399, 409.
——— Croſs houſe, 396.
——— Ireleth, 396.
——— Candale, 399.
——— Londſdale, 399, 415.
——— Thore, 400, 411.
——— family, 396.
——— Alexander, 495.
Kirkdale, 330.
———— Saxon inſcription, ib.
Kirkham, 246, 311, 387.
Kirkhaugh, 460.
Kirklees, 277.
——— Robin Hood buried at, 277.
Kirkletham, 325.
Kirkſtall, 238, 283.
Kirkſtead, 405.
Kirle family, 86.—John, 88.
Kirſop river, 427, 428.
Kitſon, Richard, 317.
Kittiewr Gwydhelod, 200.
Kiveton, 267.
Kiſtvaens, 142, 209.
Klawdh Offa, 91, 93.
Kledvyrn yn Rhôs, 102.
Klogwyn, 183.
Klogwyn y Karnedth, 183.
———- Carnedh y Wydwa, 183.
———— du ymhen y Glyder, 184.
Klokainog, inſcription at, 207.
Klynog in Arvon, 185, 186.
——— Vawr abbey, 192.
Klyttiew'r Eglwys, 200.
Knareſborough, 240, 293.
———— caſtle, 240.
———— foreſt, 240.
Knevet, ſir Thomas, diſcovered the gunpowder under the parliament houſe, and was created baron of Eſcrick, 310.
Knife, ſacrificing, 283.
Knighton, 91, 93.
Knipe, High, 414.
Knocking, 7, 35.
———— baron L'Eſtrange of, 7.
Knotsford, 44, 61.
Knot, a bird, 390.
Knottingley, 238.
Knoutberry, 390.
Knowſby, 389.
Koetun, Arthur, 175.
Koetic caſtle, 122.
Kolhwyn ap Tagno, 173.
Kopa, what, 421.
Kor lan, 110.
Korph lan, ib.
Kraig forwyn, 176.
Kregin Diliw, what, 189.
Kreigrew'r Erery, 181.
Krib y Diſtil, 182.
Kryg y Dyrn, 142.
Kriggennan river, 172.
Krig Vyrn, 211.
Krwn, what, 200.
Kugen Kwm Keido, 94.
Kumbri, 421.
Kwnmwd Mowdhwy, 169.
———— of Twrkelyn, 200.
Krom y Gwydhel, 200.
Kwn Gloen, 151, 152.
—— Bewr hill, 215.
Kydweli, 135, 139.
———- lords, ib.
Kyme family, 293.
Kymryd, 191.
Kyn, in compound words, what, 189.
Kynan, ap Edwal Voel, ſlain in a battle for Angleſea by Howel Dha, 200.
Kynaſton, ſir Roger de, 31.
———— cave, 29, 31.
Kyndharedh, 189.
Kyndydh, what, 189.
Kyndyn, 189.
Kynedhav, a Britiſh king, 189.
Kynfig Caſtle, 131.
Kyngar, 200.
Kynglas, what, 189.
Kynharedh, what, 189.
Kyn kan, what, 189.
Kynric. See Cynric.
Kyntav, what, 189.
Kynton, 78.
Kyntwrch, 189.
Kynverthyr, 189.
Kynrid, 189.
Kynwy, 189.
Kyrle, John, 88.

L.

LAC river, 379.
Laceo, Hibbert de, 285.
Lacharn caſile, 139.
Lacon family, 4.
Lactuta marina, 153.
Lacy family, 4, 15, 45, 238.
—— Henry, earl of Lincoln, 237, 283.—builds Denbigh caſtle, 198, 199, 200—his ſon drowned, ib.—ſtatue of him and his wife, ib.
—— Walter, 105.
—— conſtable of Cheſter, 249.
—— 238, 285.
—— Hildebert de, 238.
Ladſtone, 278.
Lagetium, 238.
Lake, biſhop of Chicheſter, 276.
Lakes in Wales, 160.
——— in Weſtmorland, 402.
——— in Cardiganſhire, 160.
Lambley, 490, 502.
Lampedu, 120.
Lamps burning for ages, 242.
Lanandiffrey, 135.
Lancaſhire, 375, 383.—bounds, produces oxen, 375, 383.—plants, 399.
Lancaſter, 379, 393.—burnt by the Scots, ib.
———— lords, 380.—earls and dukes of, 381.
———— officers of the dutchy of, ib.
———— Henry, earl of, 380.
———— Edmund, earl of, unjuſtly beheaded by Edward II. 287.
———— William de, 399.
———— baron of Kendal, 399.
———— ſir John de, 396.
———— Dr. William, 415.
Lancaſtrians defeated at Towton, 288.
———————— Hexham, 509.
———— victorious at Wakefield, 277.
Lancheſter, 353.
Landaff, 121, 129.
Land ſerjeant, who, 428.
Lands, on the borders of Wales, generally held by the tenure to find ſoldiers for the defence of the frontiers, 4.
——— held by military ſervice to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, 252.
Lanercoſt priory, 429, 460.
Lanerton, 460.
Lanfty, 148.
Langadwalader, 202.
Langanum, promontory of, 179.
Langbain Gerard, 415.
Langborrow pennees, 291.
Langdale, ſir Marmaduke, 313.—of Holme, firſt Engliſhman, made peer by Charles II. 313.
Landen foreſt, 357.
Langdon water, 356.
Lang gill, 408.
Langho, 377.
Langhome, Dr. John, 409.
Langley caſtle, 4, 493, 505.
———- bec, 358.
———- hall and inſcription on the mantle piece, 370.
Langton family, 379.
———- Robert, 400.
Lanthony, 105, 110.
Lantoni abbey, 105, 110.
Lanton, 67.
Lantriſſant, 127.
Lantwardine, 14.
Lantwit, 122, 129.
Lapis obſidianus, 349.
—— Thracius, 349.
Lartington, 338.
Laſcelles family, 254.
Laſtingham abbey, 327.
Latham, 390.
———- family, ib.
———- ſir Thomas, 377.
———- caſtle, ib.
———- ſpa, ib.
Latimer, what, 8.
———— barons, 252.
Latium, whence named, 237.
Lantinarius, 108.
Lavacra, 258.
Laval, Guido de, 238.
Lavan } herb, 153.
Laver }
Lavatra, 258, 338.
Lavatræ, ib.
Laver river, 259, 336.
Laud, biſhop, drew up the ſtatutes of Chriſt's college at Mancheſter, 384.
Laughten, le Mathen, 266.
La Warr, Thomas, baron in orders, 375.
———— family, ib.
Lawes, what, 491.
Lawſon, Godfrey, his charity and integrity, 284.
——— family, 325.
——— ſir John, 336.
Layton, Henry and Francis, 282.
Lazenby, 325.
———- hall, 329.
Lead, where plentiful, 166.
—— pig of, inſcribed, 61, 293.
—— mines, 159, 387.
—— maſs of, 189.
—— ſtep, 147.
—— black mines, 422, 435.
Leanſille, 69.
Leaſowes, 20.
Lechen, what, 132.
Lechlavar, 150.
Lechryd bridge, 157.
Leckenfield, 247.
Ledbury, 68, 80.
Ledden, 68, 70, 77, 80.
Ledſtone, 288.
———— hall, 285.
———— hoſpital, 285.
Lee, in Cheſhire, 44, 56.
—— family, 44, 56.
Leeds, 238, 284.
—— hoſpital, 284.
—— duke of, 284.
Leeſwood, 229.
———— coal, 229.
———— copper, 229.
Lefney river, 241.
Legeolium, 238, 285.
Legio viceſſima victrix, 41.
———- victrix, 208.
—— decima Antoniana, 189.
———- xx. valeria victrix, 49.
———- ii. auguſta, 108.
———- vi. victrix, 242, 302.
———- xi. victrix, 41.
———- vii. germanica, 41.
———- xxv. victrix, 400.
———- ix. Hiſpanienſis, called alſo Victrix, 304.
———- viii. 301.
———- ix. and x. Victrix, 301, 302, 303.
Leigh, 390.—family, 60.
Leigh, High, 61.
Leighton, 79.
Lekeley, 437.
Lekingfield, 314.
Leland, 392.—ſir William, 392.
——— ſhire, 392.
Leming lane, 337.
Leminton, 287.
Lemſter, 67.
Lennerton, 287.
Lenthal, 82, 85.
———— Stalker, and earls, 82.
———— Rowland, 67, 85.
Lentwardine, 77.
Leofgar, biſhop of Hereford, 67.
Leominſter, 67, 82.
Leon caſtle, 208.
—— hall, Stretford, 87.
—— minſter, 67.
—— Vaw, 41.
Lepiſes, 238, 256.
L'Eſtrange, barons of Knockyn, 7, 8, 35.
———— barons of Blackmere, 8.
Letton, 78, 87.
Leucarum, 123, 133.
Leven river, 399, 428.
——— ſand, 379.
——— falls, 399.
Levens, 405.
Lewellyn, laſt prince of Wales, 91.
Lewellin, ap Grufydh, incorporated Llanvylhin in the time of Edward II. 167.—reduced by the Engliſh to hold his country in fee by paying 1000 marks yearly, 180.—broke the conditions, went to war and was ſlain, 210.
Lewis, ſir John, 285.
Leybourne, Roger de, 401.
Lhan, Armon, 217.
———- Badam Vaur, 155, 160.
———- Beder, 155.
———- Carvon, 130.
———- Caradoc of, ib.
———- Dagwidh, 153.
———- Degai, 189.
———- Dagvan, 201.
———- Deilaw Vawr, 137.

I N D E X.

Lhan Deilovawr, 137.
—— Deinolen, 184.
—— Derfel, 178.
—— Dhewi Brewi, 141, 155, 156.
—— Drillo, 178.
—— Engan Brening, 184.
—— Elian, 200, 202, 205.
—— Elwy, 221.
—— Ethle, 137.
—— Egweſt, 217.
—— Gadoc, 132.
—— Gar, 178.
—— Genith, 133.
—— Goedmor, 159, 200.
—— Gynodol, 186.
—— Gynod, 166.
—— Haiden, 149.
—— Indelas, 165.
—— Idan, 205.
—— Idlos, 162, 165.
—— Iltud bawr, 130.—and ſtones, ib.
—— Jeſtin, 202.
—— Lieni, 67.
—— Lugan, 167.
—— Newydh, 141.
—— Peris, 179.
—— Llan Ruth, 207.
—— Pabo, 205.
—— Rwſted, 157.
—— Rwſt and bridge, 210.
—— San Frid, 103, 157, 191.
—— Stephen caſtle, 139.
—— Vaes, 130, 201.
—— Vays, 198.
—— Vair, 168.
———— y Bryn, 141, 142.
—— Vethlin, 162.
—— Vihangel Jerworth, 141.
—— Ufydd, 209.
—— Vylhin, 165, 167.
—— y Krws, 160.
—— Ymnach, 166.
Lhavan or Lhawvan, 153.
Lhech yr Aſt, 200.
—— or Llech, what, 142, 200.
—— Laver, 149, 150.
—— Idris, 176.
—— y Gowres, 159.
Lhêch y Drybedh, 151.
Llech rhyd, 157.
Lleder river, 192.
Lhê Herbert, 169.
Lhein, 179.
Lhewelyn aur dorchog, 210.
———— ap Jorworth, 190.—buried in Conway abbey, 210
———— ap Sitſyhlt ſlain by Howel and Meredith, 210.
———— the laſt prince of the Britiſh line deſtroyed Jinbod caſtle, 94.—hanged a nephew Giles, biſhop of Hereford, for adultery with his wife, 99.—betrayed and ended his life at Caer Vortigern, 100.
———— the Great, 192.—coffin and palace of, 106.—ſlain, 93.
Lhewen river, 97.
Lhein, what, 179.
Lhoegria, 192.
Lhug, 94.
Lhugwy, ib.
Lhuyn, what, 159.
———— Iwrch, ib.
Lhwynen, what, 136.
Lhyn Bodlyn, 173.
—— Cwm Howel, 173.
—— Curry, 172.
—— Kay, 172.
—— Irddin, 173.
—— Conway, 177.
—— Lavathan, 97, 99.
—— Savadhan, 99.
—— Tegid, 169, 177.
—— Til, 171.
—— Bradwen, 172.
—— Teivi, 157.
—— y Cwn, 184.
Lhyſvaen, 200.
Lhywarch Brydydh y Moch, 209.
Library, Gloddath, 190.
———— Hengwrt, 171, 172.
———— at York, 306.
———— Penbedw, 230.
———— Durham, 366.
———— York, 307.
———— Naworth, 459.
———— at Halifax, 275.
———— Manchester college, 384.
Lhwyd, Edward, his letter on the Welſh tongue, 90.
Liberty of Anſty, 245, 307, 308.
Lidiate, 392.
Lid river, 428, 429.
Liddel, baron, 428.
Liddel caſtle, 428, 453.
—— ſtrength, 453.
Light houſe at Spurn head, 317.
———— Blackmiddins, 512.
Lignante, 157.
Lilleſhull, 34.
Lilbwrne, 521.
Limeſtone dug, 238.
———— a river banked with, 239, 240.
Limoges, 236.
Lindbrook, 79.
Lindholm and moor, 273.
———— William of, his cell and grave, 273.
Lindisfarn, 349.
Lindley, Longwood, 276.
Lindſey, Chriſtiana de, 381.
———— William, 399.
Lincham vallet, 79.
Lingam and family, 82.
Lingones, 279.
———— who, 515.
———— cohort of, 515.
Lingwell Gatee, 279.
Linſtork caſtle, 426, 445.
Liquorice, 238.
Liſle, Robert de, 240.
Liſours, Albreda de, 238.
Litherpool, 376.
Littleton, Dr. Adam, where born, 20.
Littleton, baron, 35.
Liulphus, 352, 369.
Liverpool, 376, 389.
———— its freemen free of Briſtol, Waterford, and Wexford, 389.
Llam y jwrch, 164.
Llamdan, 201.
Llanpeder, 93.
Llan, what, 101, 105, 110.
Llangwin, 110.
Llandavaliog, 104.
Llanandrew, 93.
Llanarch, 157.
Llan Badarn Odyn, 176.
—— Bran, 148.
—— Boydy, 140, 142.
—— Ruth, 207.
—— fair yn hornwy, 202.
—— Vihangel geneu'r glyn, 160.
—— ruth, 207, 213.
—— Raider, 164, 212.
—— Dhinam, 164.
—— Eurgian, 230.
—— diſilian, 205.
—— edwen, 201.
—— yajel, 176.
—— dogvan, 201.
—— gadwallader, 203.
—— voir vadelan, 213.
—— vwrog, 213.
—— egwaſt, 208, 214.
—— gollen, 215.
—— gedwyn, 218.
—— drindod and well, 95.
—— St. Fryd, 103, 157, 191.
—— Harnmwlch, 103.
—— Clere, 157.
—— dulas, 227.
—— virres, 219.
—— Griſtolis, 200.
—— Segla, 217.
—— dudno, 191, 192.
—— ufydd, 212.
—— ruſted, 157.
—— rhaider, 213, 218.
Lanimdovery, 137.
———— Degla, 217.
———— Rhwydrus, 209.
———— Dwy, 205.
———— Dyfrydog, 205.
———— igo, 101.
———— cot, 111.
———— davailog,
———— rean, 149.
———— edew, 102.
———— tarnam, 120.
———— frynach, 102.
———— vair iſcoed, 113.
Llantwit, 122.
Llanor, 186.
Llavo Gynelack, 132.
Llech y Drybedh, 151.
Lleiderdyfrydog, 205.
Lleweni, 99, 212.
Lleder river, 192.
Lleſguenllian, 212.
Llevenni, 103.
Lliwedd, 182.
Llogdarth foreſt, 149.
Lloftylan, what, 159.
Llugwy, 202.
Lluyd, a great Britiſh antiquary, his monument, 212.
Lluyd's letters to Gibſon, 90.
Llwyffin, what, 136.
Llwybyr y Gath, 215, 218.
Llydaw, 183.
Llyfwy, 186.
Llygwy, 200.
—— Glass, 181
—— y Naddroedd, 181.
—— du ar Ardwy, 181.
—— Coch, 181.
—— Nadart, 182.
—— Nantly, ib.
—— Cadr, 182.
—— yarwadd Llanberis, ib.
—— Teirn, 182, 183.
—— Egiau, 182, 183.
—— Llydau, 183, 184.
—— Ogwen, 184.
—— Dolbaterne, 184.
—— Tyve, 157.
—— Heligna, 157.
—— Tegid, 169, 177.
—— Teggy, 176.
—— Quellyn, 183.
—— nallet, 183.
—— Abatrain, 211.
—— Peres, 179, 184.
—— Llydau, 184.
—— gwinam, 184.
—— Dinas, 184.
—— Savathan, 97, 99.
—— yr Afange, 192.
Llys, Faen or Vaen, 192.
—— Dinorwig, 184.
Llyſſon, 168.
Local genii, 236, 301, 302.
Lochor river, 123, 133.
Loder river, 401.
Lohill, 277.
Lollards chapel, 79.
Lon river, 399.
Loncaſter or caſtle, 379.
Londeſborough, 313.
Londres, de family, 135.
———— William, 121.—Maurice de, 135.
Longeſpee, earl of Saliſbury, 380.
Longevity, 282, 322.
Long kin, 382.
—— holme, 406.
—— Meg and her daughter, 426, 444.
Longland, Robert, 13.
Longovicum, 379.
Longovicoru, 292.
Longovicus, 353, 369.
Londſdale, 399, 408.
———— viſcount and earl of, 408.
Lothaire, the laſt of the Carlovingian kings, 500.
Lovanteum, 98, 158.
Lovel family, 377.
Loventium, 136, 141.
Loverſall, 269.
Lovetoft family, 235.
Loughyre Bacon, 280.
Lowdore, 434.
Lowe's family, 504.
———— water, 434.
Lowther, what, 414.
———— family, 408, 414.
———— hall, 414.
———— ſir John, viſcount Londſdale, 408, 414, 433.
———— ſir James, 414, 433.
———— ſir William, 414, 433.
———— bridge, 414.
Lowthorpe, 320.
Luce Reginald, de, 466.
Lucian, a monk, 39, 41, 42, 43.
Lucy family, 421.
—— arms, 422.
—— Maud, left the Percies her heirs on condition that they quartered her arms, 421, 422, 500.
Lucy, wife of Marmaduke de Thwengi, 251.
Lud ford, 15, 79.
—— brook, 84.
Ludlow, 3, 14.—family, 6, 15.—viſcount, ib.
Lugdunum, what, 427.
Lug river, 65, 67, 68.—made navigable, 67.
—— meadows, 86.
Luggun, 100.
Lughton, 79.
Lughballia, 349, 427.
Lugus and Lucies, what, 427.
Luguballium, 422, 427.
Luguvallium, 427.
Lugwardine, 77.
Lumley caſtle, 352, 369.
———— family, 322.

I N D E X.

Lumley, baron, 251, 252, 353, 369.
——— title, 257, 322.
——— John, baron, 369.
——— Richard, earl of Scarborough, 322.
Lunda priory, 261.
Lune river, 379, 399, 402.
Lupton, Margaret, her epitaph, 297.
Lupus, Hugh, 44, 47.
Lynton, 73.
Lwchwr, 133.
Lyon's hall caſtle, 84.
Lys Noyſes, 3.
Lyttleton, biſhop, 448.

M.

MABURG, 426.
Machno river, 192.
Machynlheth, 161, 164.
Macclesfield, 44, 60.—earl, 60.
——— — foreſt, 44, 60.
Madeley, 28, 73.
Madges, Pinfold, 165.
Madoc murders his uncle Kadwgan, 156, 162.—defeated, 165.—deprived of his property by earl Warren, 208.
——— tower, 29.
Mæatac joined the Caledonians againſt the Romans, 489.
Maelor Saeſneg, 230.
Maen y Morynnion, 102.
——— Ilhtud, 103.
——— Llythyrag, 132.
——— dau lygad yr ych, 132.
——— Lhanol, 205.
——— Campiau, 188, 189.
——— hirion, 172, 175.
——— Mordhwyd, 205.
——— Rhoderic, 205.
——— Achwynfan, 225.
——— hir, 229.
——— y cadial chwan, 132.
——— glas, 226.
——— Gwyr, 141.
——— y Prenvol, 160.
——— Sigl, what, 192.
——— Magl, 203.
Maeſyved hên, 91.
Maes y Pady, 177.
——— yr Ychen, 214.
——— Glas, 226.
——— Gorman, 229.
Magæ, 359.
Magefetes, 91.
Magi, 91.
Maglore, 164.
Maglocunus, the iſland dragon, 190.
Maglona, 161.
Maglove, 164, 338.
Magna, 74, 93, 482, 490, 503.
Magnaville, William de, earl of Eſſex, 249.
Magnis, 74, 102.
Magnus, the Norwegian, 197.
Mahel, ſon of Bernard Newmarch, baſtardized and diſinherited by his mother's oath, 98.
Mahunthle, 164.
Mahudel M. on moulds for forging coins, 19.
Maiden caſtle, 259, 341, 365, 403, 411, 490.
——— boure, 368.
——— way, 341, 400, 403, 412, 430.
Mailor Cymraig, 208.
Main y Campiau, 189.
Main, what, 376.
Main Maddock ſtone, 100.
Mainsforth caſtle, 366.
Mainwaring, Dr. Roger, where born, 28.
——— — family, 44.
Major, John, 250.
Maiſcar, 102.
Maiſbelly, battle of, 235, 268.
Maiſbrough, 267.
Malbedenge, William, 43, 45.
Malcolm, king of Scots, held Cumberland to defend it, 259.
——— III. king of Scots beſieged Alnwick caſtle, and was ſlain there with his ſons, 496.---buried with his ſons at Teignmouth, 513.
Malcolm's croſs, 516, 517.
Malebyſſe family, 308.
Maleverer family, 249, 301.
Malham tarn, 281.
——— cave, ib.
Mallet, William, among the ſoldiers decimated by the Danes at York, 244.
Mallet, hereditary vicecomes of Yorkſhire, 254.
Malo Lacu, Peter de, 246, 251.
Malpas, 40, 49.---baron, ib.
Malton, 253, 326.
Maltraith, 203.
Malvern, John, 17.---hills, 68.
Malvoiſin, 496.
Mancaſtle, 375, 385.
Mancheſter, 375, 383, 384.
——— earl and duke, 385.
Mancunium, 375.
Mandute family, 4.
Mandurcum, 135.
Manners family, 498.
——— earls of Rutland, ib.
Manober caſtle, 143, 147.
Marvod mountain, 171.
Manſel family, 131.
——— Thomas, baron, ib.
Mantle-piece, inſcription on, 370.
Manwaring family, 44, 45, 47.
MSS. at Naworth, 459.
Map, Harold, 66.
Marble, 66.---rocks of, 350.
Marbury, 58.
Marcantoniby, 401.
Marcelle's, St. church, 211, 212.
March, earls, 92, 95.
Marchen, 78.
Marchers, lords, 3, 10, 11.
Marches, lords wardens of, ib.
Marchiones Walliæ, ib.
Marchnad y wayn, 127.
Marcley hill, 67, 87.
——— Great, 86.
Marden, 67, 86.
Mare and foals, 504.
Mareſton, 67.
Margam, 123, 131.
Margaret, wife of Edward I. 238
——— queen of Scotland, 516.
——— daughter of William, king of Scotland, 253.
——— daughter of Warine de Veſey, ib.
——— daughter of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, 377.
——— counteſs of Derby. 431.
——— daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, ib.
Margetſon, James, archbp. of Armagh, 279.
Maridunum, 135.
Marik, 335.
Marion, 225.
Marius ſaid to have had no veins, only ſinews in his fingers, 427.
Markenfield and family, 297.
Market brough, 412.
Marle, 238, 375.
Marmion family, 257.---monuments, 335.
Marquiſſes of the Marches of Wales, 3.
Marr, the, 320.
Marriek, 257.
Marſh, a martyr, 387.
Marſhal, William, earl of Pembroke, 145.
——— Robert, an antiquary, 239, 246.
Marſhland, 236.
Martin, Henry, the regicide, 112.
Martin's, St. abbey, 335.
Martin, of Tours, and family, 145.
Martin meer, 390.
——— caſtle, 149.
Marton abbey, 327.
Marwood foreſt, 357, 358.
Mary's, St. holm, 407.
Mary, queen of Scotland, at Workington, 437.
Maſbrough, 266.
Maſcy, Hamo de, 44.
Maſerfield, 35.
Maſham, 257, 334.
Maſk, 257.
Maſſacre in Ireland, 281.
Mater caſtrorum, 444.
Matſen, W. 571.
Mathern, 114.
Mathews, Tobias, archbiſhop of York, 243.
Mathriſal, 161.
Mathraval, 162, 167.
Matkom ych deewi, 158.
Maud, daughter of Patrick Chaworth, 381.
Mauley family, 247, 325.
——— barons, 246, 251.
Mauri Aureliani, or Aurelian moors, 400.
Maurice, Edward, 299.
Maw's, St. river, 173.
Maximianus, emperor, inſcription to, 513.
Mayburgh, 415.
Mayer, 120.
Maynan abbey, 210.
Mearn abbey, 247, 316.
Mearlon's, 45.
Meaux abbey, 247, 316.
Meburne, 415.
Medcalfe family, 256, 331.
——— ſir Chriſtopher, 331.
Medal of John Kendal found, 295.
Mediolanum Ordovicum, 30, 162, 167.
Medley, 237.
Medvod, 167.
Meergeld, 282.
Meguid, 167.
Meiduy, ib.
Meidwyvod, ib.
Meinen gwyr, 142.
——— hirion, 159.
——— kyvrivol, 159.
Meinill, barons, 252.
Meirgill, 281.
Meivod, 167.
Melanteria, 422.
Melbeth, 465.
Melennith, 94.
Melfield, 497.
Meliènydh, 91.
Melin Meneu, 150.
Melinew, 152.
Melkrig, 490.
Melmin, 497.
Melſcombe, Thomas, prior of Durham, 352.
Melton on the hill, 301.
Melton, William, archbiſhop of York, 242, 244, 269, 301.—family, 269.
Melverley, 166.
Menai, 179 197.
Mendwy fod, 167.
Mencæ, what, 144.
Menevia, 144.
Menew, ib.
Meney, 150.
Merbury and family, 44.
Mercia, 46.
Mercury, figure of, 299.
Merionethſhire, 169, 171.—mountains, 169.—plants, 178.
Merlac, or Merley, Roger de, baron of Morpeth, 426, 496.
Merlin, Sylveſter, foretold the defeat of the Britans by Henry II. 109, 138.
Merman, 251.
Merſey river, 39, 44, 59, 375, 383.
Merton meer, 377.
Mervinia, 169.
Meſchines family, 421.
——— Ranulph de, 45, 461.
——— William de, 280.
——— ——— lord of Gilleſland, 430.
——— Ralph de, lord of Carliſle, 427
Meſnilwarin family, 58.
Meſſapii, 353.
Meſſinger family, 298.
Metcalfe family, 256, 331.
——— ſir Chriſtopher, 256.
Metguod, 167.
Metham and family, 246.
Methley, 279.
Metope of an ox in braſs, 388.
Mexburgh, 266, 268.
——— Saville, earl of, 268.
Mi a dynna'r dorch a chwi, a Welſh ſaying, 174.
Michael's, St. mount, 114.
——— monaſtery, 248.
——— church, 88
Michael Scotus, 424, 439.
Mickell bwvr, 241.
Micklebring, 271.
Mickneint, 176.
Middleham, 257, 333, 360.
——— caſtle, 31.
——— honour, 333.
Middleſburgh, abbey, 328.
Middleton, 356, 358, 387.
——— family, 217.
——— Hugh, the projector of the New River, 212.
——— Richard, ib.
——— grange, 357.
——— ſir Adam, 240.
——— ſir Thomas, 217.
Middlewich, 43, 44, 55.
——— caſtle, 24.
Mikle bar, 305.
Milbrooke, baron, 17.
Milburga, a devout virgin, 4.
Mile caſtles on the Picts Wall, 471.
Milfield, 521.
Milford Haven, the landing-place of Henry VII. 143, 147.
——— baron, 147.
Miline, 152.

I N D E X.

Mill Brooket, 17.
Military decimation, 244.
Millbridge, 277.
Milliaries Roman, 100, 299, 323.
Millington, 313.
Mill ſtones, 390, 391.
Millum caſtle, 421, 432.
——— William, Henry, and Adam de, 432.
Milo, earl of Hereford, 68, 98.
Milter Gerig, 178.
Milthorpe, 405.
Milton, 337.
Mines, Roman, 166.
——— ſalt, 56.
Minors family, 69.
Minſhull and family, 43, 57.
Minſtrels, 45.
Mirfield, 275.
Miſperton, 327.
Mitford, 496, 516.
——— barony, 516.
Mithras, relief of, 302, 303.
——— altar to, 455.
Mitton, 34, 258, 318.
——— family, 27, 31.
——— collections, 31.
Moberley, 61.
Mochas, 72.
Moel y Wydhva, 182, 183.
——— y Dinas, 171.
——— Glyder, 183.
——— Orthrwn, 172.
——— y Cynhorion, 181.
——— garn guwch, 185.
——— ben Twrch, 185.
——— Wyn, 171.
——— y Gaer, 221, 230.
——— Enli, 207.
——— Abentrick, 168.
——— Evrg, 213.
——— y Vachla, 215.
——— Benlli, 219.
——— Venlli, ib.
——— y Gaer, 223, 230.
——— Artur, 230.
——— Hirradug, 225, 230.
——— y erio, 230.
——— Fenlli, 230,
Mogon, a deity, 236, 491.
Mold, 222, 228.
——— inſcription, 222.
——— battle, 222.
——— caſtle, 138.
Moleſby abbey, 887.
Moleſdale, 228.
Moleſworth, viſcount, 269.
——— baron Philipſtoun, 169.
——— viſcount Swordes.
Molineux family, 377, 389.
——— viſcount Mariborough, 166.
——— Vyvian de, 376.
Molton, 425.
——— family, ib.
——— Anthony, ib.
——— Thomas, ib.
——— Maud, ib.
Molyneux, earl of Sefton, 389.
Momerfield, 32.
Mona, 197.
Monaſteries, 40.
Monaſtic life, why firſt inſtituted, 40.
Monacella, St. her tomb, 166.
Mones meadow, 82.
Mongrave, 324.
Monks, Britiſh, ſlain, 40.
Monk Breiton, 261, 279.
Monk Naſh, 129
Monk Cheſter, 494.
——— Coningſton, 404.
——— George, duke of Albemarle, 357.
Monk's ſtone, 514.
——— plants, 120.
Monk's Wearmouth, 353.
Monkhouſe, 148.
Monklow, 87.
Mon Mam Cymbry, 197.
Monmouth, 105, 111.
——— lords, 120.
——— duke, ib.
——— title, ib.
Monmouthſhire, 105, 110.---plants, 120.
Monocular fiſh, 183.
Montacute, William, earl of Sarum, 207.
Montaine, 148.
Montalt, Robert, baron, 45, 222.
Montbegon, N. de, 379.
Montegle, baron, 379.
Montferrant caſtle, 310.
Montfichet, barons, 494.
Montford, 31.---baron, ib.
Montfort, Simon, earl of Leiceſter, 4.
——— John, earl of Richmond and duke of Bretagne, 259.
Montfort, Peter de, 350.
Montgomery, 162, 165.
Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury, 3, 8, 9.
——— Roger de, 3, 6, 162.
——— Arnulph de, 145.
——— Hugh de, 9
Montgomeryſhire, 161, 164.---earls of, 163. ---plants, 168.
Monument of John Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, 8.
——— Roger de Montgomery, 32.
——— at Burford, 17.
——— ſir Thomas Bromley, 27.
——— at Ludlow church, 16.
——— the Newports, 27.
——— Edmund Cornwall, 17.
——— ſir Francis Kynaſton, 37.
——— J. Talbot, ib.
——— Sir Hugh Calvely, 54.
——— Peter Leigh, 61.
——— in Hereford cathedral, 76.
——— ſir William Pembridge, 77.
——— biſhop Cantelupe, 76.
——— the Bohuns, 77.
——— Dr. Beſt, ib.
——— Robert Kyrie, ib.
——— Robert and Sarah Harley, 78.
——— William and Edward Fox, 79.
——— John Wigmore, 80.
——— William Callow, ib.
——— Robert Preece, 81.
——— Charles Goodwin, ib.
——— Richard Capel, ib.
——— James Bailey, ib.
——— Thomas Chambers, ib.
——— John Haywood, ib.
——— Dr. Thornton, ib.
——— Dr. Hoſkin, ib.
——— Edward Skinner, ib.
——— at Ledbury, 82.
——— Leominſter, 83.
——— Alice, wife of Philip Beding, ib.
——— Hackluits, ib.
——— Matilda Mowbray, ib.
——— Verdon, 85.
——— Watkin Garway, ib.
——— Rowland Brugge, ib.
——— John Abell, ib.
——— ſir Walter Helion, 86.
——— Blanche Mortimer, ib.
——— Roger Mortimer, ib.
——— ſir John Kirle, 88.
——— Stretford, 87.
——— Brocmail, 104.
——— Delabere, 87.
——— Henry, earl of Worceſter, 112.
——— Rudhall, 17.
——— Colmer, 112.
——— St. Pierre, 114.
——— at Abergavenny, 114, 115.
——— ſir William, Thomas William, and ſir Richard Herbert, 114.
——— Llandaff, 129.
——— Mathews, ib.
——— Maurice de Londres, 130.
——— abbot at Margram, 131.
——— at St. David's, 150.
——— Owen Tudor, ib.
——— Rhys ap Tudor, ib.
——— biſhop Jerwerth, ib.
——— biſhop Anſelm, 150.
——— Edmund, earl of Richmond, ib.
——— of biſhop Chirbury, ib.
——— Dolgelhe, 171
——— Llanvihangel, 172.
——— Yſput Jevan, 176.
——— St. Beuno, 185.
——— at Bangor, 188.
——— David Goch, 192
——— archbiſhop Williams, 188.
——— St. Jeſſin, 202.
——— the Tudor, ib.
——— Wynne's, at Llanrwſt, 210.
——— at Ruabon, 218.
——— St. Winifred, 210.
——— ſir John Saluſbury, 212.
——— Humphrey Lluyd, ib.
——— Richard Middleton, ib.
——— Thelwall family, 213.
——— Dr. Gabriel Goodman, ib.
——— ſir Richard Middleton, 217.
——— biſhop Bellot, ib.
——— a knight, at Wrexham, ib.
——— Gryffyd Llewellyn, ib.
——— Madoc ap Llewellin ap Gryffydd, 219.
——— John Robinſon, 219.
——— of the Boſviles, 267.
——— at St. Aſaph, 223.
——— at Sheffield, 261.
——— at Northop, 229.
——— at Coniſborough, 267.
——— at Doncaſter, 269, 270.
Monument of Cooke family, 268.
——— William and George Sinclair, 275.
——— ſir Robert Waterton, 280.
——— of Portington family, 268.
——— ſir John Saville, 280.
——— James Boſville, king of the gypſies, 268.
——— of the Cliffords, 281.
——— at Kirklees, 277.
——— at Shireburne, 287.
——— Rokeby family, 269.
——— lord Dacre, 288.
——— Jaſper Boſvile, 271.
——— of Irwin, 288.
——— at Barnby on Dun, 271.
——— Judges Gaſcoigne and Deniſon at Harwood, 290.
——— at Wadſworth, 271.
——— Rithers, 50.
——— at Tickhill, 272.
——— Redmans, 290.
——— at Plumpton, 291.
——— Wharton family, 291.
——— ſir William Ingleby, 293.
——— at Methley, 279.
——— St. Robert Ingleby, 295.
——— Sir Henry Slingſby, ib.
——— Markenfield, 296.
——— Malories, ib.
——— Aiſlabies, ib.
——— Robert Dawſon, ib.
——— dean Dering, ib.
——— John Dene, ib.
——— ſir Edward Blacket, ib.
——— Mowbray, 298.
——— at Ripon, 296, 297.
——— at Alborough, 301.
——— at York, 306
——— ſir Walter Malebyſe, 308.
——— at Moreby, 309.
——— at Selby, ib.
——— Wiſtow, 309.
——— of the Aſks, 311.
——— at Metham, 311.
——— Howden, ib.
——— Saltmarſh, 312.
——— Spinkes, ib.
——— Alfred, at Driffield, 313.
——— Percies, &c. at Beverley, 314.
——— Martin de la Sec, 320.
——— ſir Marmaduke Conſtable, 319.
——— Bruces, 326.
——— at Alne, 327.
——— Nevilles, at Coverham, 333.
——— Blombergs, 327.
——— ſir Marmaduke Wyvill, 334.
——— at Tanfield, ib.
——— of Thomas Sutton, ib.
——— at Eaſeby, 335.
——— Bedal, 337.
——— Stratford, 341.
——— Farringtons, 393.
——— Nevilles, 355.
——— Conicis, at Sockburn, 361.
——— Pollard, 364.
——— biſhop Langley, 367.
——— ſir G. Wheeler, ib.
——— at Stanthorpe, 358.
——— Bede, 367.
——— ſir William Parr, 404.
——— Richard de Bernardo Caſtro, 367.
——— Nevilles, earls of Weſtmoreland, and biſhop, 358.
——— biſhop Hatfield, 367.
——— Lumleys, at Cheſter-le-ſtreet, 369.
——— Molyneaux, 389.
——— Moody at Standiſh, 390.
——— Margaret, counteſs of Cumberland, 410.
——— ſir John Banks, 435.
——— ——— Radcliffe, ib.
——— at Durham, 367.
——— Anne Curwen, 437.
——— Robert Chambers, 439.
——— biſhops at Carliſle, 447.
——— Dacres, at Lanercoſt, 459.
——— Alfwold and others at Hexham, 508.
——— at Ryton, 509.
——— Ogles, 514, 517.
——— Delavals, 514.
——— Bertram's, 515.
——— circular, 514.
——— at Manchester, 384.
Moor, the, 107.
Moot hall, 271.
Mor, what in Welſh, 92, 121.
Mora, a bird, 151.
Moral rebels againſt William Rufus, but pardoned, 517.
Moravian college, 283.

I N D E X.

Moravian colony, 283, 386.
Morbium, 422, 434.
Morcar, earl, murdered by Edric Streon, 500.
Morceaux family, 320.
Morelay caſtle, 133.
Morden, 85.
——— Cradock, 14.
More family, 301, 389.
—— hall, 389.
Moreſby, 434.
Moreſby family, 421, 434
Moreton, 30, 340.
——— tower, 340.
Morfa Rhuddlan, a tune, 224.
Morſe foreſt, 17, 19.
Morgan family, 120.
——— John, muſician, 203.
——— Dr. William, 219.
Morganum, or Vorganum, 121.
Moricambe, 395, 424, 439.
Morini, firſt cohort of, 495.
Morlais, 125.
Morlaſh, 138.
Morle, 392.
Mornglath, 208.
Morpeth, 496, 516.
——— viſcount and barony, 516.
Morris, Valentine, 112.
Mortar, antient, 307, 308.
Mortimer family, 4, 15, 78, 92.
——— Edmund, 254.
——— Clebury, 17.
——— vallet, 79.
——— caſtle, 86.
——— croſs and battle, 84.
——— Ralph, 3.
Morton, 340.
——— mineral water, 23.
——— Corbet, 6, 31.
Morvil family, 19, 425.
——— Hugh, murdered Becket, 426.
Morwic, 496.
Moſley, 386.
——— ſir Oſwald, 386.
Moſſes, 375, 376.
Moſtyn, ſir Thomas, 225.
——— hall, 225.—family, ib.
Motelaw camp, 508.
Mould, 222.
Moulds for forging coins, 23, 279, 284.
Moultgrave caſtle, 251.
——— earl, ib.
Mount at York, 302.
Mountague, Edward, earl of Sandwich, 261.
——— Charles, earl of Halifax, 275.
——— Henry, earl of Manchester, 384.
——— Edward, Robert, Charles-William, and George, dukes of Manchester, 384.
Mountferrand caſtle, 246.
Mount St. John preceptory, 327.
——— Stewart, baron, 261.
Mouthwy, 169.
Mowbray family, 253.
——— Robert, ib.
——— Roger, 254, 328.
——— earl of Northumberland, 253, 500.
Mowcop hill, 58.
Mownogy Stratawin, 177.
Moyle, Joſeph, 268.
Mulgrave, 325.
——— earl, ib.
Multon, Thomas de, 455.
Mungo's, St. well, 295.
Municipia, what, 242.
——— wherein different from colonia, 242.
Munith Cader, 105.
——— river, 65, 105.
Munnuth y gadir, 99.
——— de, 100.
Munſlow, 35.—baron, ib.
Murage and murengers, 51.
Mur, what, 494.
Murrey, 460.
——— veins of, 252.
Murus, what, 467.
Muſcle pearls, where found, 189.
Muſgrave and family, 400, 409.
——— Thomas, 409.
Muſgrave, Great and Little, 400, 409.
Mwnglath, 208.
Mwny river, 110.
Mwthwy, 171.
——— commot, 169.
——— Dinas, 171.
——— vale, ib.
Mwythan, 6.
Mynydh Margan, 123.
——— Gelhi Cnnen, 132.
——— birr, 100.
——— y Drymmeu, 132.
——— Dygoil, 165.
——— Caer Leions, 190.
Mynepanic, 45.

N.

NAILBOURNE, what, 321.
Nangle, 147.
Names from offices, 409.
——— from places of abode, 495, 496.
——— from inheritance, 376.
Nanny, 172.
Nantberris vale, 184.
—— cribba, 165.
—— gwinan vale, 184.
—— y gwyrthein, ib.
—— glyn, 227.
—— Penkarn river, 109.
Nantwich, 43, 55.
Nappa houſe, 256, 331.
—— ſir Chriſtopher, ib.
Narbarth, 149.
Narborough, ſir John, 433.
Naves luſoriæ, 495.
Naworth caſtle, 459.
Neath, 122, 132.
——— river, 123.
——— quickſands, 132.
Nebrodes, 248.
Necham, Alexander, prior of St. Nicholas, 244.
Needham, ſir Robert, viſcount Kilmurrey, 36.
Nehallennia, 449.
Nehus, 284.
Neill, Richard, archbiſhop of York, conſecrated the new church at Leeds, 284.
Nero ſought for Dido's treaſure, 493.
—— gold coin of, 439.
Nervii, ſixth cohort of, 256.
——— third cohort, 430.
Neſham nunnery, 362.
Neſſe, what, 7, 351.
Neſt, daughter of Gruffydh prince of Wales, 98.—illegitimated her ſon upon oath, to diſinherit him for affronting her gallant, ib.
Neſton, 53.
Nether Hall, 272.
Netherby, 428, 449.
Nether Went, 109.
Netherwood manor, 84.
Nevern river, 145, 151.
Neville family, 107, 333, 496.
——— earls and lords of Abergavenny, 107.
——— lords of Glamorgan, 67.
——— earl of Weſtmoreland, 401.
——— John, marquis of Montacute, defeated the Lancaſtrians at Hexham, 494.
——— William, baron Fauconberg, and earl of Kent, 252.
——— Ralph, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, 253, 260, 383.
——— baron Latimer, 252.
——— Robert, lord, caught in adultery, 257.
——— Geoffrey, 350.
——— Gilbert, ib.
——— Eleanor, 377.
———'s Croſs, battle of, 352, 368.
Nevin, 179, 184.
Newbigging, 284, 327, 356.
Newborough, 392.
Newburgh, 198, 202, 253, 327.—title, 202.
——— William de, 253.
Newburn, 511.
——— battle, ib.
Newby, 281, 297, 327.
Newcaſtle, 4, 136, 494.
——— Emlyn, 141.
——— on Tyne, 494, 511.
——— marquis and duke, 512.
Newcaſtle on Tyne, ſiege of, 511.
——— bridge, 512.
——— coals, ib.
Newcomen, Anne, 261.
Newgal, 149.
Newhall, 58, 286.
——— tower, 58.
Newland, 279.
Newlands, 422, 434.
Newmarch, Bernard, reduced Glamorganſhire, 100, 103, 104.
Newmarket in Flintſhire, 225.
Newminſter, 516.
Newport in Shropſhire, 34.
Newport in Monmouthſhire, 109, 120.
——— in Pembrokeſhire, 145, 151.
——— bridge, 109.
——— family, 8.
Newſham, 362.
Newton, 31, 78, 138, 162, 165, 318, 320, 388, 521.
——— notes, 128.
——— caſtle, 137.
——— in Shropſhire, 75.
——— Kyme, 291, 292.
Nicolſon, biſhop, 449.
Nid river, 123, 240, 292.
Nideſdale, 240.
Nidum, 122, 123, 128.
Nigel, or Niel, baron of Haulton, 65.
Nigrica fabrilis, 434.
Nine churches, 415.
Niphates, 179.
Niſmes, Roman moulds for coins found at, 19.
Nivicollini, 179.
Nobles of gold found, 511.
Nomades, 492.
Norden Humbria, 246.
Norham, 498, 521.
Normandy, when taken from the crown of England, 259.
Northallverton, 254.—ſhire, 250, 254.
Northop, 230.
North Chilton poole, 368.
Norton abbey, 45, 61.
——— walls camp, 14.
Northumberland, 489.
——— kings, dukes, and earls of, 500, 523.
——— bounds, wards, ſoil, 502.
——— plants, 524.
Norton, 362.—family, 297.
——— Conyers, 297.
Northwich, 56.
Norwich, 43.
Noſtal, 274.
Noſthill, 236.
Numerus Longovicariorum, 379.
Nun Appleton, 307.
—— Burnholme, 314.
—— Keeling, 319.
—— Thorpe, 325.
—— Monckton, 301.
Nunnery, 445.
Nunwicke, 508.
Nuvet, W. N. W. 301.
Nwr Thorpe, 325.

O.

OAK abbots, 226.
Oak in which Charles II. took ſhelter, 30.—found in moſſes, 395.
Oak foſſil, 273.
—— Cowthorp, 291.
Oakley park, 12.
Oar borne before the mayor of Hull, 317, 318.
Oar devi, what, 161.
Oats plentiful in Lancaſhire, 375.
Obeliſks at Boroughbridge, 298.
——— in Penrith church-yard, 442.
Ocellum promontory, 248.
Ocre veins, 252.
Octagon chapel, 389, 390.
Octopitarum promontory, 144, 179.
Odo, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 296.
—— Fitz, earl of Albemarle, 249.
Ofaly palace, 67.
Offa's dike, 91, 93, 218.
——— any Britan found on this ſide of it was to have his right hand cut off, ib.
Offrid, ſon of Edwin, firſt Chriſtian king of Northumberland, 271.
Ogle, baron, 495.
——— family and monuments, 495, 514.
——— caſtle, 514.
——— tower, 515.
Oglethorp, Dr. Owen, biſhop of Carliſle, crowned queen Elizabeth, 292.
Ogmore caſtle, 122, 128.—lord, 135.
——— river, ib.
Ogoras, ib.
Ogor caſtle, 129.
Ogwen river, 184, 187.
Oilwy river, 108.
Okenate, 6.
Oldbury, 20.
Olaws Wormius, 414, 436.
Old Troy, 181.
—— Bale, 242.
—— gate, 383.

I N D E X.

Old Ford, 277.
—— road, 383.
—— wall, 457.
—— torgn, 66, 491, 504.
Oldham, 387.
Olenacum, 426, 487.
Olicana, 237, 239, 270.
Ombridge, 417.
Onion river, 173.
Onny river, 15.
Onſlow, 34.—family, ib.
———- title, ib.
———- Richard, firſt ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, 34.
Oracle, Britiſh, at Godmundham, 247.
Ora denar, 51.
Orangery, 131.
Orange trees, when firſt brought into England, 131.
Orby family, 43.
Ordericus Vitalis, where born, 27.
Ordſall hall, 385.
Ordevices, 3, 65, 161.
Orford, 388.
Orleton, 80.
Orm, ſon of Gamul, inſcription commemorating, 330.
Ormſkirk, 377, 390.
———— medicine, 390.
Ormſted hill, 415.
Orton, 408, 449.
Oſborne family dukes of Leeds, 325.
Oſbright, king of Northumberland, ſlain by the Danes at York, 243.
Oſea firſt ſubdued Northumberland to the Saxons, 500.
Oſculph, or Auſculph, earl of Northumberland, diſpoſſeſſed by William I. in favour of Copſi, 500.
———— ſlew Copſi, and was himſelf ſlain by a robber, ib.
Oſgood croſs, 286.
Oſleac, earl of Northumderland, 500.
Oſmere, 37.
Oſmondthick, 283.
Oſmotherly abbey, 326.
Oſterley houſe, 24.
Oſtorius quiets the Brigantes by putting ſome to the ſword, 234.
Oſulph, earl of Northumberland, 500.
Oſwald ſlain by king Penda, and afterwards torn limb from limb, 8.—where buried, 29.
———— defeated and ſlew Ceadwalla, 493, 494.
———— croſs, 35, 492.
———— turned Chriſtian, and ſent for Aidan to teach his people Chriſtianity, 492.
———— introduced monkery, ib.—inſcription on, 376.
———— St. 492.
————'s church, ib.
Oſweſtry, 8, 35.
Oſwi, routed Penda, and occaſioned the converſion of the Mercians, 284.
—— ſlain by treachery at Gilling, 257.
Oteley, R. 5, 289, 308.
Otley, 240.
Otho IV. emperor, 254.
—— Roman emperor, his gold coin, 114.
———————— ſilver, 359.
Otley family, 22.
Ottadini, 489.
Otterburne, battle of, 491, 506.
Overborough, 379, 393.
Over went, 109.
Overthorne, 248.
Ovingham, 510.
Ouldtown, 491.
Ouneſbury topping, 252.
Ourt river, 241.
Ouſeburn river, 241.
———— Little, 301.
Ouſe river, 302.
—— ſource, 300.
—— bridge, 304.
Ouſton, 302.
Outborrow, 497.
Owen, Thomas, juſtice of the Common Pleas, 4.
Owen Glendwr, 97, 100.
—— Tudor, 202.
—— Gwenyd, 167, 217.
———————— his fine retreat, 223.
—— ap Kadwgan occaſioned his father to loſe his eſtate by his crimes, 155.
———————— ſlain by Girald of Pembroke for raviſhing his wife, 156.
Owen, ſon of Grufydh ap Gwenwynwyn, lord of Powis, 163.
Oxen, fine, in Lancaſhire, 375.
Oxwich bay, 133.
Oyſtermouth caſtle, 133.
—— hill, 74.
—— ſhells, 334.

P.

PABEL lowarch hen, 178.
Pabo, 204, 205.
Pacenſis, 359.
Paddockmire, 358.
Padfoot, 285.
Paget family, 201.
Painted glaſs, 3.
Pala hills, 336.
Palatine courts, 47.
——— juriſdiction, 40.
Paſinſburn, 520.
Pallas, figure of, 340.
Palmcaſtle, 422.
Palmeis chain, a cave, 80.
Palmyra, 499.
Pancirollus, Guido, 468.
Pandon gate, 494.
Pandulph, William, 6.
Pant y Polion, 215.
Panwen byrdhin, 132.
Pap caſtle, 422, 436.
Paper mills, 387.
Parviſi, 246, 310.
Park, the, 383.
—— fell, 282.
—— vechan, 119.
—— gate, 54.
Parkeu, 141.
Parker, Edward, baron Morley, 379.
——— earl of Macclesfield, 60.
——— William, baron Morley and Montegle, diſcovered the gunpowder plot, 379.
Parr family, 22, 257.
—— ſir William, 40.
—— old Thomas, 22.
Pary's mountain, 202.
Paſæntius, the ſon of Aurelius Ambroſius, 97.
Patera, 119, 436.
Paternus, St. 155.
Patley bridge, 293.
Patrick, earl of Dunbar, 497.
——— St. 144.
Patrington, 248.
Patten, Mr. 415.
Pavements, Roman, 113, 117, 299, 313, 319, 334.
Paulinus, firſt archbiſhop of York, 237, 243.—built a church at Almondſbury, and preached to the Brigantes, 237.—croſs inſcribed to, 277.—baptized above 10,000 perſons in the Swale in one day, and many at Halyſtone, 257.—baptized Sigebert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, 494.—ſpent 30 days in converſion at Yeverin, 497, 498, 509.
Paynes caſtle, 93.
Pearl fiſhery, 189.
Pearls, Britiſh, 189, 433.
Peasfalong family, 387, 388.
Pebidiauc, 144, 149.
Pecuaria, 319.
Pedwardine, 78.
Pelagius, the arch-heretic, where born, 40, 48.
Pelham, duke of Newcaſtle, 512.
Pelling moſs, 393.
Pembridge, 87, 143.
———— family, 6, 87.
Pembroke, 143, 148.
———- Anne, counteſs of, her almshouſes, 410.
———————— portrait of, ib.
———————— pillar, 413.
Pembrokeſhire, 143, 147.
———————- earls of, 145, 154.
———————- plants, 154.
Pen, what, 377.
Penanmaen, 192.
Penalbt, 164.
Penball crag, 162, 495.
Pen bedw, 230.
Penborough, 143.
Penbrè, 137.
Penbryn, 160.
Penbuc, 218.
Penbury, T. 495.
Penchurch, 69.
Pencomb, 86.
Pencrag, 93.
Penda ſlew Edwin at Hatfield chace, 273.
——— routed by Oſwin at Winwed field, 238.
——— beſieged and burnt Bamborough, 496.
Pendle hill, 377.
Pendragon caſtle, 399, 408.
Pengual, 496.
Pengwern, 6.
Pengwin, 377.
Pen Caer Helen, 191.
Penhill, 332.
Penhow, 106.
Penigent, 282.
Penifthorpe, 320.
Penkethle, 102.
Pennarth caſtle, 133.
Penninæ, 377.
Pennington, ſir Joſeph, 315.
Penmaen mawr, 180, 188.
———————— bythan, 180.
Penmon priory, 201.
Penmynnynd, 202.
Penmorva, 185.
Pennant Menangle, 166.
——— family, 189.—Thomas, 225.
Pennarth caſtle, 133.
Pennard y Las, 228.
Penriſe, 133.
Penrith, 421, 426, 442.
——— Old, 426, 443.
Penrhyn, 189.
Penrodoc, 421.
Pen ſtraed, 176.
Pentre Evan, 150.
———'r Gwydhel, 200.
—— Bagelt, 230.
Penvardent, 378.
Penwortham, 378, 392.
Penywale hill, 114.
Pen y gaer, 184, 185.
Penyard caſtle and pence, 72, 73.
Pen y Gader, 172.
Pen y Gaer vawr, 167, 219.
—— Street, 164.
Pen y Dinas, 188.
—— Llwch, 228.
—— Morva, 185.
—— Pare, 225, 230.
—— Pentry, 102.
Peover, Over and Nether, 44, 58.
——- family, 44.
Pepper ſtreet, 383.—hill, 35.
Percihay family, 253.
Percy family, 253, 257, 496, 500, 523.
———————— Serlo, 251.
———————— deſcended from Charlemagne, 500.
—— croſs, 520.
—— ſir Ralph, ib.
—— Henry, ſlain at Thirſk, 254.
—— firſt earl of Northumberland, ſlain at Barham moor, 500, 501.
—— ſecond earl of Northumberland, ſlain at St. Alban's, 501.
—— third earl of Northumberland, ſlain at Towton, 501.
—— fourth earl of Northumberland, ſlain in mutiny againſt the collection of the ſubſidy, 501.
—— Joſcelin, laſt earl, died at Turin, 242.
—— Agnes, ib.
—— Thomas, earl of Worceſter, 246.—ſlain at the battle of Shrewſbury, 501.
—— Henry Hotſpur, defeated by the Scots at Otterburn, 491.—ſlain, 501.
—— Henry, 501.
———————— defeated the Scots at Nevill's Croſs, 505.
—— arms of, 500.
—— Serlo, 551.
Peregrines, what, 145.
Peſhal family, 41.
Peterill, 426.
Peter, of Savoy, earl of Richmond, 259.
Peter's poſt quarry, 239.
Petilius Cerealis defeated the Brigantes, 234.
Petre, George, his epitaph, 227.
Petrianæ, 426, 443, 484.
Petrifying ſpring, 387.
Petterell river, 426.
Petuaria Pariſeorum, 247, 314.
Pharos, 204.
——— Roman, 226.
Philipſon, Robert, 406.
Philips, baron Milford, 147.
Phynon yr Iwrch, 159.
Pibanus, 72.
Pickering, 252, 325.

I N D E X.

Pickering lith, liberty, and foreſt, 253.
——— family, 429.
Pickford, Ralph de, 4.
Pictavienſis, Roger, 380.
Picton caſtle, 149.
Picts wall, 467.
—— holes, 421.
Pictures, collection of, 284.
Piercefield, 112.
Pierpoint, viſcount Newhaven, marquis of Dorcheſter, 318.
——— Evelyn, duke of Kingſton, 318.
Pierſbridge, 359.
Piers Plowman's creed, 13.
Pierſe, Henry, 329.
Pies in the form of a hog trough, 311.
Pightburgh Yell, 280.
Pile, 131.
—— of Fouldrey, 380.
Pilgrimage of grace, 310.
Pilkington, James, biſhop of Durham,
——— and family, 392.
Pill, 149.
Pimble meer, 169.
Pimhill hundred, 37.
Pins, manufactory of, 238, 286.
Piona, de, 86.
Pipard, Gilbert, 466.
Pipes to give alarm, what, 470.
Pirum, 353.
Piſmires, 406.
Piſtil Dewi, 150.
Piſtil y Kain, 173.
—— rhaidr, 219.
Pitchford and family, 5, 19, 22.
——— Ralph de, ib.
Pius, pope, legate in Scotland, 247, 287.
—wrote his own life, and a deſcription of the Scottiſh borderers, 499.
Placentia, 6.
Plague in England in 1319.
——— Cumberland, 443.
Plain Furneſs, 395.
Plantagenet, Arthur, earl of Richmond, ſuppoſed to have been made away with by king John, 259.
——— Geoffrey, earl of Richmond, 259.
——— Richard, duke of York, beheaded by Henry V. 254.
——— Edward, duke of Albemarle, 249.
Plants, Shropſhire, 38.
——— Cheſhire, 63.
——— Herefordſhire, 89.
——— Radnorſhire, 95.
——— Brecknockſhire, 104.
——— Monmouthſhire, 120.
——— Glamorganſhire, 134.
——— Caermarthenſhire, 142.
——— Pembrokeſhire, 154.
——— Cardiganſhire, 160.
——— Montgomeryſhire, 168.
——— Merionethſhire, 178.
——— Caernarvonſhire, 193.
——— Angleſey, 206.
——— Denbighſhire, 220.
——— Flintſhire, 231.
——— Yorkſhire, 343.
——— Durham, 373.
——— Lancaſhire, 398.
——— Weſtmoreland, 417.
——— on the Picts Wall, 470.
——— Northumberland, 522.
——— Cumberland, 462.
Plas Gwyn, 201.
—— Teghe, 229.
—— Andrew, 213.
—— Tog, 228.
Plaſnewydd, 201.
Plaxton George, 27.
Plin Lhymmon, 155, 162, 165.
Plugenet, Alan de, 66.
Plumpton, 295, 395, 444.
Plouhe Wriothegrig, 228.
——— monument, 291.
——— wall, 444.
——— park, 425.
Pnigitis, 422.
Poneus river, 40.
Poictou, Roger of, 380.
Pola, 166.
Policy of the Romans building their wall in Britain, 467, 470.
Pollelle, 186.
Poltreſs, 490.
Poncher family, 313.
Pons Œlii, 372, 473, 494, 511.
Pont river, 494, 495.
—— Abatraur, 211.
—— Eland, 494.
—— yr alt goch, 223.
Pont yr Gamlan, 173.
—— Aber Glaſſin, 178.
—— Uan, 122.
—— Mwnwgl y Lhyn, 122.
—— y Parr, 192.
—— y Gwydhel, 200.
Pontefract, 238, 285, 286.
Pontcyſylte aqueduct, 215.
——— church, 286.
——— caſtle, 286.
Pontytyprid bridge, 127.
Pool of three grains, 172.
—— making a noiſe to be heard five miles off, againſt ſtormy weather, 153, 154.
Poole, 42.
Poor, proviſion for, in Wales, 186, 187.
Porch Saxon, 306, 307.
Porius, inſcription to, 174.
Portaithwy, 201.
Port hamal, 103.
—— Hogan and Cleis, 40.
—— Maure, 149.
—— Pool, 53.
—— Skeweth, 106, 113.
Portgate, 494.
Porth Sini Kran, 119.
—— yllyn, 186.
—— Hogan and Cleys, 48.
—— ucha and iſa, 219.
Portmawr, 149.
Portraits, 410.
——— of kings, 444.
——— of Anne of Cleves, 459.
——— of the Clifford family, 280.
——— of Samuel Daniel, ib.
Portreve, 145.
Portry car, 272.
Portuoſus Sinus, 248.
Portus Salutis, ib.
——— Gabrantuicorum, ib.
Portway, 73.
Poſt Prydhian, 205.
Potatoes, 393.
Potter, doctors Bernard and Chriſtopher, 404.
Potterfleet, 320.
Pottery, Roman, 304, 311.
Pouderbach caſtle, 5.
Pouleford, 41.
Powlet family, 333.—baron Bolton, 333.
Poundeling, ſir Robert, 225.
Powis, lord, 163.
——— princes of, 163.
——— lords of, ib.
——— caſtle, 166.
Powiſland, 161, 216.
Poynton, 59.
Præfect of the Criſpinian horſe, 235.
——— 2d cohort of Lingones, 239.
——— Exploratores, 258.
Praer family, 41.
Prætenturæ, what, 467, 469, 471.
Prætorium, 248, 319.
Prebends inheritable, 7.
Prenvol or Prennol, what, 159.
Preſbridge, 359.
Preſcott, 389.
Preſtatyn, 226.
Preſtbury, 77.
Preſteign, 82, 91, 93.
Prætentura, 467.
Preſtwich, 386.
Preſton, 378, 392.
——— gild, 392.
Price, baron Robert, 209.
Prieſt row, 316, 317.
—— holme, 204.
—— bridge, 359.
Prieſtley, Dr. Joſeph, 276.
Primates, 492.
Procolitia, 478, 494.
Protolitia, 494, 505.
Provoſt's court at Beverley, 315.
Prudhow, 493, 510.
Prys, 209.
Preleon, 240.
Pudſey, 283.
Pudſey, Hugh, biſhop of Durham, 254, 352.
——— purchaſed the earldom of Northumberland for his life, 500.—deprived of his earldom by Richard I. 500.—conteſted ſuperiority with the archbiſhop of York, 355.—founded a hoſpital for lepers, 352.—a collegiate church at Darlington, 350.
Puffin, a bird, 153.
Pulford, 49.
Pulhely, 179, 186.
Pulpits of Stone, 78.
Pulton, 61.
Punctuobice, 128.
Pungulf, 52.
Punhill hundred, 30.
Purlebache, 5.
Puteoli, 179.
Putheli, 201.
Pwl-keris, 201.
Pyramidical ſtones at Borough-bridge, bridge, 241, 242.
Pyrites, 253.

Q.

QUAMSBY, 276.
Quadi, 233.
Quakers, their firſt appearance, 269.
Quaker ſeminary, 286.
Quamps, 387.
Quarries of ſtone, 376.
Quarry, wood, 86.
Quat, 19.
Quatford, 19.
Queen hope, 228.
——'s nurſery, 148.
Quickſands, 379.
Quin abbey, 431.
Quintilius cut off with his legions in Weſtphalia, 237.
Quintin, St. family, 258, 327.
——— Robert de, follower of Fitz Hamon the conqueror of Glamorganſhire, 121.

R.

RABY caſtle, 350, 359.
Raby, baron, ib.
Rabbits, 517.
Races at York, 306.
Radcliff, 6.
Radcliffe, ſir Francis, earl of Derwentwater, 508.
——— Thomas, earl of Suſſex, 421.
Radeclive, 52.
Radnor, 91, 93.
——— Old, 91, 93.
Radnorſhire, 91.
——— earls of, 92, 95.
——— plants, 95.
Ragarth caſtle, 216, 217.
Ragland, 108, 116.—baron, 116.
Raid, what, 403.
Rainbow, biſhop of Carliſle, 446.
Raiſe, Theophilus, 407, 408.
Raiſgill hill, 408.
Ralph, biſhop of Durham, 352.
Rametta, heireſs of the Viſcounts, 496.
Ramruner, 455.
Ramſden, ſir John, 276, 288.
Ramſey iſland, 152.
——— earl of Holderneſs, 318.
Rank riders, 490.
Raſate, 415.
Raſtricke, 275.
Ratcliffe, 387.
Ratcliffe family, 422, 405.
——— earl of Derwentwater, 435, 505, 509.
Ratoſtibii oſtium, 121, 127.
Rats never ſeen at Hatfield, in Yorkſhire, 273.
Ravenburg, 320.
Ravendale, 415.
Ravenfere, 320.
Ravenfrod, 248.
Ravenglas, 421, 432.
Ravenhill, 324.
Ravenpike, 392.
Ravenſpur, 320.
Ravenſtondale, 408.
Ravenſworth caſtle, 257, 336.
Rawdon, 282.
——— family, 282.
——— lord, 282.
——— ſir George defeated ſir Phelim O'Neal, 282.
Rawlinſon family, 397.
——— ſir Thomas, ib.
——— Thomas, LL. D. ib.
——— Cwrwen, ib.
——— Criſtopher, his works and monument, 397.
Rayder, 94.
Razorbill, a bird, 153.
Reaſt park, 287.
Rebels in Ireland defeated by ſir George Rawden, 429.
Recall river, 253.
Recroſs, 341.
Red caſtle, 6, 30, 162.
—— bank, 53.

I N D E X.

Red hills, 368.
—— houſe, 295.
—— kirk, 412.
—— roſe and white the diſtinction between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, 255.
—— wayr, 320.
Rede river, 505.
Redman family and monuments, 290, 405.
Redrigg's pillar, 520,
Redwayr, 320.
Regiſter, old, 226.
Regnault's tower, 230.
Reieroſs, 259, 341.
Religuary, 204.
Remney, 119, 125.
Remny river, 105, 121.
Rere croſs, 259, 341.
Rereſby, ſir William, 266.
——— family, 266.
Rethilen, 223.
Reuter, what, 515.
Rhaider Gwy caſtle, 91, 94.
——— ddu fall, 173, 175.
——— what, 94.
——— cynwid, 178.
Rhaidr Gigyfran, 210.
Rhe, what, 17.
Rhead river, 491.
——— ſquire, ib.
Rheadeſdale, held by knights ſervice, and in fee of the king to guard it againſt robbers, 492.
Rheidial river, 155.
Rhie river, 253.
Rhine river, 40.
Rhiw Goch, 176.
——— Valen, 213.
Rhiwaedog, 178.
Rhos, 144, 149.
Rhoſir, 202
Rhoſcolyn, 202.
Rhos vale, 143, 149.
—— Diarberd, 164.
—— y Gadva, 211.
—— Vair, 202.
—— Gollin, 200.
—— y Brithdw, 164.
—— Rhuabon, 218.
Rhuddlan, 224.
——— ſtatute, 224.
——— battle, 224.
Rhydale, 253.
Rhyd Pencarn, 109.
—— y Halen, 176.
Rhyddyn, 228.
Rhydpont, 204.
Rhys, ap Gruffydh, burnt Radnor, 91.—demoliſhed Bualt caſtle, 97.—deſtroyed Cardigan, 155.
—— ap Thomas, aſſiſted Henry VII. in gaining the kingdom, and was made a knight of the garter, 136.
—— ap Tewdwr, prince of Wales, ſlain in battle by Fitz Hamon, 121.
—— prince of S. Wales, 91.—ſlaughtered the Engliſh, and reduced Cardiganſhire, 156.
Rhiwaedog, 178.
Ribble river, 280, 377.
Ribbon manufactory, 290.
Ribcheſter, 378, 391.
Ribodunum, 378.
Ribſton hall, 295.
Ricall, 245.
Richall, 308.
——— river, :
Richard, duke of York, his letter, 16, 17.
——— ſlain, 178.
Richard I. made biſhop Pudſey earl of Durham, and deprived him again, 500. — confined in Knareſborough caſtle, 294.
——— II. made York a county corporate, 245.—depoſed and ſtarved to death in Pontefract caſtle, 238, 287.—made Cheſter a principality, 53.
——— III. cauſed his nephew to be murdered, 254.—put earl Rivers and ſir Richard Gray to death, though innocent, at Pontefract, 238.
——— Plantagenet, duke of York, born at Coniſborough, 268.
Richard's caſtle, 67, 78.
Richmond, 257, 335.
——— caſtle, 258.
——— earls and duke, 259, 341.
——— family, 426.
Richmondſhire, 250, 256, 331.
——— Domeſday, 341.
Rickneild ſtreet, 372.
Ridal, 408.
Redal hall, 408.
——— head, 165, 408.
Riding the Black Lad, a curious cuſtom, 386.
Ride river, 504.
Ridge houſe, 84.
Ridgeway family, 147.
——— hills, 147.
Riding, what, 21.
Ridle, 55.
Ridley, 42.
Ridley family, 504.
——— biſhop, ib.
——— ſir Lancelot, ib.
——— ſir Thomas, ib.
——— hall, ib.
Riecheſter, 505.
Rie river, 326.
Rievaulx abbey, 326.
Rigg, 292.
Rigodunum, 378, 392.
Rings of gold found, 192, 278, 336.
——— of Glaſs, 203.
Ripley, 240, 293.
——— ſir George, purſues the philoſopher's ſtone, 293.
Riplingham, 321.
Rippon, 241, 295.
——— treaty of, 296.
Ripton, 510.
Riſby, 316.
Riſbury, 82.
Riſca, 119.
Riſe, 248,
Riſhworth, 275.
Riſingberg, 491.
Riſingham, 491, 506.
——— Robert of, 506.
Riſly, 388.
Riſſendale, 408.
Rither family and monuments, 240, 290.
Riton, 253.
Riventon, 392.
Rivers, divinity attributed to, 40, 257.
——— Baldwin de, 240, 290.
——— Anthony, earl, put to death by Richard III. 238.
Rivinton, 387.
Roadgate, 292, 300.
Robartes, earl of Radnor, 95.
——— family, 95.
Robert, ſon of Flower, founder of the Robertine order, led a hermit's life.—294.—his chapel and cave, 294.
——— ſon of Moldred, lord of Raby, 350.
Robin Hood, a famous and generous robber, 277, 323.—his tomb, 277.
——— 's bay, 250, 323.
——— butts, 323.
——— pennyſtone, 275.
Robin Leith's hole, 319.
Robinſon, John, his hiſtory and epitaph, 220.
——— Henry, 284.
——— family, 321.
——— ſir Thomas, 340.
——— Dr. biſhop of London, his birthplace and charities, 325.
——— baron Rokeby, 340.
Roche caſtle, 149.
——— abbey, 266.
——— dale and baron, 383.
——— bury manor, 495.
——— river, 375.
Rocheſter, in Northumberland, 491, 505.
Rochford, 84.
Rock baſons, 275.
Rock Savage, 44, 58.
——— cliff, 449.
Rocking ſtone, 192, 150, 266, 275.
Rodan, 6, 22.
Rodham, 497, 520.
Roebucks formerly in Wales, 159.
Rofts, the camp, 220, 228.
Roger, Holme, 407.
Roger, biſhop of Sarum, his ſaying concerning Lantony abbey, 105.
Roitiers, what, 495.
Rokeby family, 269, 340.
Rokeby, 340.—baron, ib.
——— judges, 326.
——— William, archbiſhop of Dublin, ordered his bowels to be buried at Dublin, heart at Halifax, and body at Kirk Sandal, with a chapel over each, 275.
Roitiers, who, 496.
Roman, John, treaſurer of the church at York, and John his ſon archbiſhop, 244.
Roll, Richard, a hermit, 273.
Roman altar. See ALTARS.
——— bridge, 339.
——— burial place, 394.
——— bricks, 74, 274.
——— bath, 328, 329.
——— coins. See COINS.
——— colony, 41.
——— camps, 283.
——— coffins, 304.
——— drains, 302.
——— empire, its bounds, 467.
——— fibula. See FIBULA.
——— flagon, 304, 305.
——— inſcription on lead, 320.
——— inſcriptions. See INSCRIPTIONS.
——— intaglias, 404.
——— language in Britain, 240.
——— milliary, 299, 300
——— pavements. See PAVEMENTS.
——— pottery, 304, 311.
——— pateræ, 302, 303, 392, 393, 411.
——— pig of lead, 293.
——— ring, 365.
——— roads, 164, 228, 248, 259, 274, 289, 292, 300, 311, 313, 337, 341, 358, 383, 403.
——— ſilver, 510.
——— ſtatue, 404.
——— ſculptures, 503.
——— ſeals, 300, 301.
——— ſtations, 397, 399.
——— ſudatory, 114.
——— temple, 274.
——— tower, 302, 303.
——— town, 283.
——— urns, 23, 60, 283, 399, 404.
——— vault, 503
——— veſſels, 365, 384, 385, 393, 394, 412
——— wall, 394.
——— walls and foundations, 300, 301.
Romanby, 329.
Romans impoſed their laws and language on the conquered, 239, 240.
Romelie Alicia, daughter of William de Egremont, 466.
Romeſgrave, 392.
Romili, Robert, 280.
——— Cecilia de, 280.
Rood eye, 53.
Room, ſubterraneous, 202.
Roos family, 246, 248.
—— Robert de, 251.
—— baron of Warwick, 389, 496, 499.
—— baron of Kendal, 399.
Roſcel's family, 495, 496.
Roſeberry topping, 252.
Roſedale nunnery, 327.
——— caſtle, 427, 446.
——— camp, 521.
Roſeden hill, a camp, 521.
Roſeland, 144.
Roſgil family, 426.
Roſs, 68, 77, 88, 114, 155, 248.
—— family, 497.
—— ſurnamed Furſan, 253.
—— lords, 248, 326.
Roſſal, 7, 35.
Roſſur, 198.
Roſſington wood, 268.
Rothbury, 517.
——— old, a camp, 517.
Rotheram, 235, 266.
——— Thomas, archbiſhop of York, 206.
Rotheras, 78.
Rotherton, 57.
Ronchester, 494.
Roucliffe, 428.
Rounthwaite, 408.
Rout, whence derived, 515.
Routiers, 515.
Routon, 5.
Rowes, what, 41, 51.
Royal fortreſſes, 401.
Roycroſs, 341.
Ruabon, 218.
Ruchester, 505.
Rud, who, 320.
Rudhall, 88.
Rudheath, 43, 57.
Rudſtone, 320.
——— ſtone, 320.
Rufus, William, gave Northall to Durham church, 253.—rebuilt Carliſle caſtle, and garriſoned it with Flemings, 427, 428.—impriſoned Robert Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, for rebellion, 495, 496.—took his kinſman Moral into favour for his valour, 517.

I N D E X.

Rufus, Alan, earl of Bretagne and Richmond, 241, 257, 259.—built and fortified Richmond, 257.
Rug, 177.
Rugmount, 177, 178.
Rugneley, Robert de, 237.
———— lord of Skepwith, 466.
Runckhorn, 44, 61.
Run limeſtone, 331.
Runæ, 455.
Runic inſcriptions, 436, 455.
Ruperra, 119.
Rupert, prince, earl of Holderneſs, 317, 318.---duke of Cumberland, 459.
Ruptarii, 515.
Ruſca, what, 51.
Ruſbury, 15, 21.
Ruſhworth, 284.
Rutarii, who, 516.
Rutcheſter, 475, 491, 513.
Ruthal, Thomas, biſhop of Durham, 497, 498.
Ruthin, 207, 213.
Ruthlan, 221.
Rutinium, 5, 22, 162.
Ryceburn, 455.
Rycknield ſtreet, 372.
Ryther family, 239, 240.
Rythell river, 184.
Ryton, 510.

S.

SABINIANA, or Saviniana Ala, 491.
Sabrina, her ſtory, 162.
Sacheverel, Henry, his firſt preferment, 36.
Sacrifices, with vervain and frankincenſe, on what occaſion uſed by the antients, 118.
Sacro boſco, John de, 276.
Sadberge, 360.
Saddleworth, 265.
Safeguard, the 447.
Saint Maur, 106.
—— Pierre family, 40.
—— Martin's iſland, 410.
—— Mary's iſland, ib.
—— John Oliver, 121.
Saith Marchog, 177.
—— circle, ib.
Salaby, 358.
Saleſbury hall, 378.
Salford, 384.
Salkelds, two towns of that name, 426, 445.
———— family, 426.
Salmon, 70.
———— leaps, 145, 153.
———— fiſhing, 379,
Salopia, 6.
Salt, naturally iſſuing from a rock, 57.
—— ſprings, 228.
—— ſtones, 351.
—— made of ſea-ſand, 379.
—— mines, 56.
—— works, 43, 55.
—— antient, 43.
—— wiches, 55.
Salt houſe, 53.
---- wiches, 43.
Salvayne family, 267, 270.
Salver, Roman, 510.
Salvain family, 267, 270.
Sampſon, St. church and ſtatue, 296.
Sanctuary, 349.
———— at Beverley, 247.
Sandbach, 58.
Sandal, 278.
———— caſtle, 237, 278.
———— parva, 269.
Sandbeck and viſcount, 266.
Sanderſon, Robert, biſhop of Lincoln, 266.
———— James, viſcount Caſtleton of Sandbeck, 266.
Sandford, 36.
———— J. 121.
———— family, 267.
———— moor, 412.
———— well, 122.
Sands, quick, 379.
Sanheho, 53.
Sandys, Edwin, archbiſhop of York, his birth-place, 396.
———— Thomas, ib.
Sankey canal, 389.
Santon, 313,
Saraſin's heads, coins ſo called, 238.
Sariſburienſis, Johannes, 91.
Sarmatæ, wing of, ſtationed in Britain, 378.
Sarn, Elen, 169.
Sarn, Helen, 169, 176.
—— y Dhiul, 176.
—— Swſan, 164.
—— Sarnesfield, 85.
Savage family, 44, 58, 59.
Saville family, 237, 266.
———— earl of Mexborough, 268.
———— ſir John, 276, 279, 284.
———— ſir Henry, ib.
———— judge, 280.
———— ſir George, his ſtatue, 284.
———— Thomas, 233.
———— John, 236, 265, 271.
———— ſir John, baron of the exchequer, 276.
———— baron, firſt alderman of Leeds when incorporated, 284.
———— Anne, 271, 272.
———— George, marquis of Halifax, 275.
———— hall, 279.
———— gate, 274.
Sauley family, 297.
Saunderſon, biſhop, his collections, 265, 266.
———— James, viſcount Caſtleton, ib.
Sawley abbey, 280.
Saxetum, 341.
Saxons routed at Maiſbelly by Aurelius Ambroſius, 235.—by the Britans at Coniſburgh, ib.---by king Arthur, near Dugleſs river, 377.
Saxton, 288.
Say family, 4, 17, 78.
Scalby caſtle, 429, 456.
Scalmey, Great and Little, 152.
Scamſton, 327.
Scar, 280.
Scarborough, 247, 250, 322.
———— earls, 322.
———— ſpa, 322.
———— earthquake, ib.
Scarth, 325.
Scarthing well, 288.
Scattergate, 411.
Schoclach, 40.
Schomberg, marſhal, embarks for Ireland, 54.
School at Mancheſter founded by biſhop Oldham at Exeter, 381.
———— at Wakefield, 278.
———— Appleby, 410.
Schoukhould iſland, 152.
Scient river, 179.
Scilceſter, 492.
Scorburgh, 247.
Scottiſh biſhops ſubject to York, 243.
Scottiſwaith, 467.
Screvin, 295.
Scrivin, 240.
Scrifell mountain, 422.
Scrope family, 257, 332, 333.
———— archbiſhop of York executed, 245.
———— earl of Sunderland, 333.
———— Richard, lord chancellor to Richard II. 257, 333, 334.
———— lords of Upſal, 326.
———— William Henry Richard, chancellor, John, 333.
———— family of Marſham, 257, 333.
———— at Bolton, 332.
———— inn, 333.
Scruton, 329.
Scudamore, 68, 69, 88.
Sea, ſwallows up towns, 320.
—— coal where plentiful, 490.
—— fight between the Engliſh and Scots in Solway frith, 425.
—— calves, 252.
—— men fed with raw fiſh, 251.
—— fowl that breed in Ramſey iſle, 153.
Seals, 80, 252, 300.
—— of wood, 440.---ſilver, 88.
Seaton, 438, 514.
Seaven ſhiel, 491.
Sedgefield, 360.
Sefton, 376.
Segedunum, 372, 472, 495, 513.
Segontiorum portus, 180, 186.
Segontium, 179, 186.
Seg's hills, 495.
Sejont river, 184.
Seint Mawr, 106.
Seir, a Saxon, 350
Sellatyn, 36.
Selaby, 350.
Selby, 245, 308.
———— family, 496.
Sele, Howell, 172.
Selſide, 282.
Selleck, 88.
Semar poole, 256, 323.
Senhouſe, 423.
Senhouſe, Mr. 422, 437.
Serpent ſtones, 250.
Setantiorum portus, 180, 186, 380.
Seteia, 41, 226.
Seton, 495.
———— Chriſtopher de, 350.
Settle, 282.
Sevenburghers, 500.
Sevenſheale, 491.
Severn head, 162.
———— river, 7.
Severus, emperor, his palace at York,--- 242, 489.---gave no quarter to the revolted Britans, 489.--- fortified the Roman wall, 471.---its courſe, 417.--- ditch, 501.---where he died, 242.—ſaying at his death, 242.
Sewers, a fiſh, 128.
Seymour family. See St. Maur, 106.
Sezay, 254.
Shaptoe family, 365.
Shalkbeck, 447.
———— quarries and inſcription at, ib.
Shanton, 29, 30.
Shap, 401, 414.
—— abbey, 414.
—— well, 414.
—— ſtones, 414.
Sharpe, John, archbiſhop of York, born at Bradford, 283.
Sharington, 43.
Shaw, Dr. Thomas, 404.
Sheales, what, 492.
Sheathes, 44.
Sheelds, S. 372.
Sheffield, 235, 261.
———— biſhop Sanderſon, born here, and not at Rotheram, ib.
———— John, duke of Buckingham and Normandy, and earl Mulgrave, 325.
———— Edmund, baron Batterwic, 324.
———— caſtle, 235, 261.
Sheinton, 36.
Shell berries, 421.
——'s impregnated with dew, produce pearls, ib.
Shenſhales and water, 27.
Shenſtone, William, the poet, where born, 20.
Shenton, 8, 57.
Shepeton, Corbet, 20.
Shrewburn hoſpital, founded by Hugh Pudſey, biſhop of Durham, 352, 353, 368.
Sherleis, arraigned for high treaſon, though a foreigner, 250.
Sherif hutton caſtle, 328.
Sheriff hales, 34.
Sherry iſland, 204.
———— Hutton caſtle, 253.
Sheſtelynas, Simon de, 465.
Shewenſheel caſtle, 504.
Shield of braſs found at Capel Carrig, 210.
———— found at Oſweſtry, 30.
Shields and Sheelings, 492.
———— South, 372.
Shildon camp, 511.
Shipton caſtle, 4.
Shipton mother, 294.
Shirborn, 239.
Shirburne, 287, 368.
———— hoſpital and ſchool, 287.
Shobdon, 32.
Shochlach, 49.
Shoe, antient, 390.
Shorngate, 505.
Shotwic, 42, 53.
Shotwike, 53.
Shrawarden, 7, 35.
———— Great and Little, 29.
Shrewſbury, 6, 31.
———— caſtle, 32.
———— ſchool and library, 33.
———— battle, 33.
———— natives, 33.
———— Robert and Ralph de, ib.
———— earls of, 8, 9, 37.
Shropſhire, 3, 10.—dimenſions, produce Domeſday, caſtles, 10.—plants, 38.
Siamber, Wen. 225.
Sibdon caſtle, 20.
Sidney, Henry, lord preſident, 23.
———— ſir Philip, 290, 506
Sigebert, king of Eaſt Saxony, baptized by Finanus, 494.
Sigefurth Thane of the ſeven burgenſis, murdered by Edric Streon, 501.
Sigga, a nobleman, ſlew Elfwold, king of Northumberland, 501.
Silceſter, 492.

I N D E X.

Silk Mills, 59.
Silla Park, 434.
Sill of herrings, what, 323.
Silver mines, 221.
——- plate and cup, 509, 510.
——- field, 274.
Silures, 65.
Simonburn, 507.
Simon fell, 282.
Sinningthwaite, 308.
Sinol iſland, 204.
Sinodune, 192.
Sinus ſalutaris, 248, 250.
—— Phari, 250.
—— Tinbechicus, 133.
Sire Maiſeveth, 91.
Sir Verioneth, 169.
Siſergh, 404.
Siſter's kirks, 248.
Sitſylt family, 40.
Sivers hill, 242.
Siward family, 121.
——— earl of Northumberland, lived and died in armour, 500.
Skargill caſtle, 340.
Skeldale, 297.
Skeletons, human found, 23, 119, 166, 297.
——— in complete armour, 442.
——— hill compoſed of, 297.
——— one 9 feet 6 inches long, 370.
——— foſſil, 324.
Skell river, 296.
Skellow Grange, 301.
Skelton caſtle, 251.
——— family, 252.
Skengrave, 251.
Skern river, 360.
——- little, 366.
Skerry iſland, 204.
Skiddaw mountain, 422, 435.
Skinfrith caſtle, 110.
Skipſey, 248, 318.
Skipton caſtle, 237, 280.
Skinfrith, 105.
Skiridvawr, 114.
Skirlaw, Walter, biſhop of Durham, his bowels buried at Howden, built the Galilee at Durham, 352.
Slack, 274.
Slate quarry, 282.
Slebach, 143, 149.
Sleights, 282.
Slingſby's caſtle, 253.
——— family, 240, 295.
——— Mr. diſcovered Jewet ſpa, 294.
——— ſir Henry, beheaded, 295.
Smawes, 291.
Smedley Hall, 385.
Smithels, 387.
Snake ſtones, 324.
Snape, 334.
Snath, 257, 309.
Snaudonia, 179, 181.
Snawdon, 179, 181.
Snede, 13.
Snitton, 17.
Snod hill, 66, 70.
Snowdon, 179, 181.
——— plants, 182.
——— foreſt, 179.
Sockburne, 350, 360.
Solom moſs, 428, 442.
——— battle of, 442.
——— flow, 442.
Solway, 425.
——— frith, 425.
Sonſkue, 332.
Soore, Peter, 121.
Somergil, 93.
South Cave, 319.
——- Tine, 490.
——- Wales, 91.
——- Temple, 412.
Sowerby, 254, 274.
Spa, Scarborough, 322.
—— Bevorley, 315.
—— Brough, 410.
Sparrows, none ever ſeen at Lindholme in Yorkſhire, 273.
Spear head, 283.
Speed, John, 61.
Speke Hall, 389.
Spenſer, 122, 124.
——— Hugh, 127.
——— Milo, 400.
——— Henry, earl of Sunderland, 370.
Spenſer, Cattellus de, 465.
Sperlings or Smelts, 387.
Spills, what, 10.
Spinelſton hill camp, 519.
Spofforth, 290.
Spot, Thomas, a monk, 257.
Spotland, 383.
Spring, medicinal, 459.
——— running with wine, 150.
——— ſalt, 365.
——— chalybeat ebbing and flowing, 122, 401.
——— ſulphur, 21.
——— ſeven, 22.
Sprotburgh, 235, 268.
——— caſtle, 268.
Spurn head, 248, 318.
Spurs, Ripon, 297.
Spyinghow, 407.
Stackpole court, 148.
Stafford, Thomas, took Scarborough caſtle, 250.
——— Lords, 31.
Stainbrough, 279.
Stainforth, 282.
Stainland, 274.
Stainthorp, 350, 358.
Stainton Weſt on the Hill, 358.
Staircaſes at Wreſil, curious, 312.
Staley bridge, 386.
Stamfordham, 511.
Stanard caſtle, 504.
Stanbridge, 238.
Standard, what, 254, 329.
——— battle of, 254, 329.
——— hill, 329.
Standing ſtone, 274.
Standiſh, 390.—family, 376, 390.
Stanemore, 259, 341.
——— ſpital on, 259, 341.
Stanford bridge, 246.
Stanforth —— - 311.
Stanhope, 350, 363.
Stank camp, 290.
Staniforth, 282.
Stanlaw, 42.
Stanley, earl of Derby, 377.
——— Thomas, firſt earl of Derby, 379.
——— Thomas, earl of Derby, 377.
——— Thomas, retook Berwick, 499.
——— John, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 377.
——— family, 42.—burial place, 377.
Stanlow, 53, 59.
Stanthorpe, 358.
Stanton, 313.
Stanwick, 338, 358, 429, 446, 449, 484.
Stanway, 78.
Stanwig, 258.
Stapleton family, 258 291, 337.
——— ſir Robert, high ſheriff of Yorkſhire. 291.
Starbotham, 280.
Statue of Aſtrea, 119.
——— of a Roman ſoldier at Cheſter, 49.
——— of a perſon in mail, 119.
——— of Commodus, 256.
——— of Henry VIII. 219.
——— Roman, 404.
Staward caſtle, 504.
Steeton, 293.
Stepleton, 17, 82.
Stiças found at Ripon, 297.
Stillingfleet, 308.
Stillington, 310.
Stipperſtone's hill, 5.
Stitenham and baron, 328.
Stiveton hall, 288.
Stob ſtone, 511.
Stockburne, 361.
Stock fiſh, 247.
Stocking manufactory, 409.
Stockport, 44, 59.
——— barony, 59.
Stockton, 362.
Stodhart, 300.
Stoke, 20.
——— battle of, 370.
——— Dormington, 88.
——— Say, 20.
Stokeſley, 252, 325.
Stones, circles of, 142, 165, 173, 432.
——— ſpeaking, 150.
——— rocking, 150, 192, 266.
——— at Margam, 123, 131.
——— erect and circles, 188.
——— circle of, on Corndon, 165.
——— St. Cadvan's, 172.
——— at Keilworl, 173.
——— cheſts, 209, 407.
——— quarries, 376.
——— ſnake, 251.
——— fiſh and cockles, 256.
——— bowing, 142.
——— coffins, 119, 201, 325.
——— at Rudſtone, 320.
Stones at Coniſborough, 267.
——— ſingle, 151, 159, 175, 275, 508.
——— round, 252.
——— cylindrical, 103.
——— heap, 407.
——— ſhire, 432.
——— pyramidal, 241, 242, 400.
——— coffin lids, 48.
Stradelwyd, 192.
Stradling family, 122.
——— ſir Edward 121.
——— William, a follower of Fitzhamon, conqueror of Glamorganſhire, 121.
——— ---- ſir John, 122.
Strangeways, 385.
Strangaways family, 252.
——— R. 252.
Stratalen, 229.
Stratclwyd, 192.
Stratfleur, 155, 157.
Stratford, 19, 57.
Stratforth, 341.
Streatlan, 358.
Streethorne, 269.
Street, the, 383.
Street lane, 383.
——- vawr, 164.
Steenſhale, 250.
——— council, ib.
Streon Edric, duke of Mercia, 7.
Stretlham, 350.
Stretford, 87.
Stretton, 5, 28, 49, 57.
——— church, 28.
——— Ald, ib.
——— Little, ib.
——— Granſom, 88.
Strickland, 401.
——— Roger, 405.
——— family, 401, 404.
——— William, biſhop of Carliſle, 426.
Strighull caſtle, and earls of, 106.
Strivelin, John, baron, 429.
Strongbow, Richard, 106.
——— Gilbert, 145.
Stuart family, 95.
Stuccia fluvia, 155.
Stubham, 289.
Studs of a belt, where found, 497.
Studley, 297.
Stylus, wooden, 510.
Sudatory, 114, 511.
Sudbrook, 113.
Sudcote, 320.
Suetonius, Paulinus, 197.
Suerly, 248.
Sugwas, 74.
Sully and family, 122.
——— Reginald, a follower of Fitz Hamon, conqueror of Glamorganſhire, 121.
Sunderland, 370.
——— earl, 371.
Sunbeggin tarn, 415.
Sunk iſland, 319.
Sunken kirk, 432.
Surita, Jerom, 379, 469.
Sur-Teis, Richard, baron, 495.
Suthill, 277, 279.
Sutton, 67, 86, 319.
——— Dr. Thomas, founded Bampton freeſchool, 414.
Swale river, 257.
Swaleſdale, 257.
Swanſea, 123, 133.
Swartmoor, 396.
Swart, Martin, came into England with Perkin Warbeck, 396.
Sweating ſickneſs, 7, 33.
Swillington hall and family, 288.
Swithington, 288, 289.
——— family, ib.
Swinborn caſtle, 492, 508.
——— family, 492
——— Adam de, 429.
Swineſhead, 432.
Swine or Swinkey, 319.
Swinton, 266, 334.
Sword hilt, gold, 498.
——— inſcription on, 445.
Swords found, 19, 518.
Sylvius Æneas, his account of the Britans, 497, 498.
Symon's gate, 72.
Sympathies and antipathies, 251.
Synod at Llandewi brewi, 158.
——— at Whitby about the celebration of Eaſter, 251.
——— at Finchale, 368.

I N D E X.

T.

TABB'S, St. 353.
Tachfield, 21.
Tadcaſter, 240, 291.
——— ſaying of Dr. Eades paſſing by it in Summer, 291.
Taf or Tav, 127, 139.
—- the name of many Welſh rivers, 121, 127.
Talacavan, 210.
Talbois family, 494.
——— Ivo, earl of Anjou, 399.
Talbot, 37.
——— family, 37, 128.
——— baron, 128.—earl, ib.
——— monuments, 8.
——— John, the firſt earl of Shrewſbury of this name, 8.
——— earl of Shrewſbury, Waterford, and Wexford, 9.
——— baron Dungarvon, 9.
——— George, duke of Shrewſbury, 37.
——— Robert and Thomas, 33.
——— Edward, 37, 495.
Talcharn caſtle, 136.
Talebont hundred, 171.
Talefarn green, 157.
Talgarth, Engliſh and Welſh, 97, 103.
Taleiſin the poet, his grave, 160.
Talley, 138.
Talvan caſtle, 127.
Tal y Gareg, 164.
Tal Lhyn, 172.
—— Caſn, 191.
Tanarus, Jupiter, 50.
Tanet river, 162.
—— caſtle, 505.
Tanbenykeſn, 199.
Tanfield, 257, 334.
———-- Great, 334.
———-- Weſt, ib.
Tankerley, 261.
Taran, what, 50.
Tarquin's caſtle, 385.
Tarſet, 491.
——— caſtle, 505.
Tarven, 58.
Tawrinus, biſhop of Evreux and Martyr, 243.
Taylor, Silas, where born, 22.
Tearnes, what, 5.
Tebay, 408.
Teberry caſtle, 172.
Tecla, St. and well, 217, 218.
Teclaw, St. 103.
Tees river, 250, 252, 350, 356.
———- fall of, 356.
—— dale, 357.
Tefidiauc river, 3.
Teg Engle, 221.
Tegenia, 221.
Teilaw, a Britiſh ſaint, biſhop of Landaff, 128.
Teivi river, 139.
Temd river, 3, 13.
Teme river, 13, 27.
Tempeſt family, 283.
Templars, preceptory of, 327.
Temple of Diana, 405.
——— Roman, 274.
——— Sowerby, 412.
——— hurſt, 308.
——— Newſom, 284.
——— brough, 266.
Tenby, 143, 147.
Tenure of Conway caſtle, 190.
———-- Pencomb, 85.
———-- in chief, to find two foot ſoldiers for one day towards the army of Wales in war time, 4.
———-- in capite, by the ſervice of giving the king one barbed arrow as often as he hunted in Cornedon chace, 67.
———-- by keeping a houſe at Brotherton, ſurrounded with a ſtone wall, 285.
———-- in free burgage, 248.
———-- by yearly rent of four pounds and a ſtag, 350.
———-- one knight to be ready on the king's ſummons to ſerve in the wars in Wales and Scotland, 421.
——— by holding the king's ſtirrup when he mounts his horſe at Carliſle caſtle 446.
——— in cornage, to give notice of the enemy by ſounding a horn, 284.
Tenure paying 30 knights ſervices to the ward of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, 493.
Tenure by 12 knights' ſervices, 496.
——— being inborow and outborow between the Engliſh and Scotch, 497-8.
——— at Sockburne, 360.
Tern river, 5.
Terrace, noble, 19.
Teſin, 415.
Tevi river, 136.
Tewet water, 394.
Tharlethorpe, 320.
Thelwall, 44.
Theodoſius built caſtles on the Roman wall, 468.
Thicket, 321.
Thirlwall family, 502.
——— caſtle, 490, 502.
Thirſt, 329.
Thomas, earl of Albemarle and duke of Clarence, 249.
——— Henry, 279.
Thomaſine, John, 58.
Thompſon family, 310.
——— Henry, his mauſoleum, 300.
Thor, a Saxon deity, on a coin, 412.
—— his temple, 323.
Thordiſa, 323.
Thoreſby, 333, 424.
——— family, ib.
——— Ralph, the antiquary, 333.
——— John, an antiquary, ib.
——— John, archbiſhop of York, and chancellor of England, 244, 333.
Thorgut, 412.
Thorne, 273.
Thornbury, 84.
Thornborough houſe, 337.
——— pennies, ib.
Thornhill, 237.
——— Thorne, 277.
Thornton, 282.
——— family, ib.
——— bridge, 301.
——— on the ſtreet, 329.
Thorough toll, 258.
Thorp on the hill, 279, 284.
—— Salvain, 267.
—— arch mineral water, 292.
Thours, Guy de, 259.
Thraces, firſt cohort of, 258.
———- 2d cohort of, 353.
Three brothers tree, 413.
Thriburgh, 266.
Þnihng, or Thrihing, 259.
Throgoy river, 106.
Thruſk caſtle, 254.
Thrydwulf, abbot, 284.
Thuanus Aug. 143.
Thurcroft, 267.
Thurgut, 412.
Thurland, Thomas, 422.
——— caſtle, 379.
——— Tunſtals, 379.
Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York, 241, 297.
——— his rebus, 298.
Thurſtington, 53.
Thwenge family, 251.
——— Marmaduke de, 252.
——— lord of Kilton, 251.
——— Thomas, 352.
Thynne, Francis, 240.
Ticinius, 415.
Tickhill, 235, 272.
——— honour of, ib.
Tildale foreſt, 356.
Tiles inſcribed, 102.
Till river, 497.
Tillcoll family, 429.
Tilleſley and family, 376.
Tilli, Oto de, 271.
——— croſs of, 271.
Tillagone chapel, 152.
Tillotſon, archbiſhop, 276.
Tilſon, biſhop of Elphin, 276.
Tilſtock, 37.
Tinbod caſtle, 91, 94.
Tine, South, 490.
—— river, 353, 513.
—— North, 491.
Tindale, 491.
——— Adam de, 493, 502.
Tinmouth, 495, 513.
——— caſtle, 513.
——— chronicle, 350.
——— John of, 514.
Tintern abbey, 112.
Tippal river, 490, 502.
Tir, abbot ucha, 209.
Titley, 87.
Tivy river, 155.
Toad found alive in a ſtone when ſawn, 520.
Tobius fl. 135.
Tockwith, 308.
Todd Law, 507.
Todd, Hugh, 442.
Todeney, Robert de, 91.
Tofts, the, 359.
Toiſovius fl. 180, 190.
Tolleville, Philip de, 245.
Tolſton hall, 293.
Tomb of two ſiſters, 315, 316.
Tommen y Bala, 176.
———- Llan St. Fred, 94.
——— y caſtle, 176.
———- yr Rhodwydd, 216.
Tong caſtle, 6, 29.
Tongley camp, 14.
Tonſtall family, 379.
———- Cuthbert, biſhop of Durham, 350, 354.
——— ſir Thomas, 379.
Tonſure of the clergy, by whom oppoſed in England, 251.
Topcliffe, 258, 337.
Torald, 242, 243.
Torbeck family, 376.
Tor-coch, a fiſh, 179, 183.
Torch, what, 173.
Torgoch, a fiſh, 397.
Toſti, earl of Northumberland, 500.
Tornham, R. de, 246.
Torques, golden, 174.
Totenei, Ralph de, 66.
Τραϛις, fl. 350.
Tottington, 383.
Touchet, barons Audley, 44, 58.
Tours, Martin of, 145.
Touthorpe, 307, 308.
Tovy river, 135, 137, 138.
Tower, 230.
Tower ſtay, 505.
Towns taken their names from oxen, 122, 353.—from porpoiſes or ſea hogs, 123. —from ſtags, 353.
Towton, 239, 288.—battle, 288.
Towyn, 172.
Traeth bychan, 169, 185.
——— coch, 201.
——— lyn, 166.
——— mawr, 169, 181, 185.
Trafford, 376.
——— moſs, 388.
——— hall, 385.
——— family, 376—385.
Trait Taff, 121.
Trajecta, 113.
Traſwynydh, 176, 177.
Tralhwn, 166.
Trath Coch, 201.
Treaſure fought for in vain, 218.
Treboth, what, 259.
Tre Baldwin, 162.
Treboeth, 259.
Trebulco, 91.
Trecaſtle, 100.
Trechen tre rechthre, 204.
Tredegar, the ſeat of the Morgans, 120.
Tredenowen, 225.
Trederman, 429.
Tre Dynog, 118.
Trees, foſſil, 425.
——— large, 88.
——— at Newgal, 149.
——— and fiſhes ſwimming preſage death, 43.
Trefaldwyn, 162.
Trefawith, 66.
Treffynnon caſtle, 227.
Tref draeth, 145.
Trefos, 205.
Trefrèw, 210.
Trefycloud, 91.
Tref y Gwam caſtle, 217.
Tregain, 205.
Tregaron, 155, 157.
Tregoſe, barons, 70.
Tre Garnedh, 202.
Tregreg caſtle, 117.
Trekethle, 99.
Triercu, 192.
Trclawnyd, 225.
Trelhu, 162.
Trenchbray battle, 238.
Tre'newlh, 162.
Trenddyn, 229.
Tre'r laeri, 185.
—— Druw, 199, 200.
—— Bard, 199.
—— Beirdh, 200.
Tres ſorores, 353.
Treſtewith, 102.
Trenewith, 103.
Tretarith, 103.

I N D E X.

Tretwr, 103.
Tre'r caſtle, 225.
Treurewe caſtle, 191.
Trevena, lower, 103.
Trevenan tower, 103, 104.
Trevawr, 201, 215.
Trewaen, 184.
Triago, 73.
Treguilchan, 183.
Trillo, St. his chapel, 192.
Trinity houſe in Hull, 316, 317.
Tripleton, 77, 78.
Tripſley, 76.
Trogy caſtle, 111, 117.
Troi, what, 174.
Trout, where plentiful, 406.
—— red and white in one lake, 157.
—— mountain, 183.
Troutbeck, 407, 411.
Troy, old, 111.
Truman's hill, 228.
Trw Vry, 199.
Tryffynnon river, 178.
Tryſkont, 178.
Tryſclwyn mountain, 202.
Tuerobius fluvius, 155.
Tueſis fl. 350, 356.
Tulket, 380.
Tumberlam hill, 119.
Tumuli, 19, 129, 217, 218, 274, 323.
Tungri, firſt cohort of, 429.
Tunna, abbot, 495, 496.
Tunnaceſter, 439.
Tunnocellum, 486, 495, 513.
Tunſtall family, 340.
——— biſhop of Durham, 350.
Tupſley, 77.
Turbervill, Pain, a follower of Fitz Haimon conqueror of Glamorganſhire, 121.
Turcupellerius, 295.
Turf ſerving for fire and candle, 390.
Turkettle, chancellor, 528, n.
Turner, ſir Robert, his charities at Kirk Letham, 325.
Turnham, Robert de, 251.
Turobius flumen, 155.
Turton chapel and tower, 375, 383.
Tuthill, 224.
Tutta, a brook, 338.
Tw river, 136.
Tweden, 519.
Tweed river, 519.
Twifford, 496.
Twizell caſtle, 522.
Twll du, 184.
Twr Bronwyn, 173.
Twr Silod and y Brennin, 224.
Tyderſtone, 17.
Tyd y Gwladys, 173.
Ty Dywi, 144.
Ty Gwyn, 136, 140.
Ty Iſtud, 103.
Tyle river, 522.
Tyne place, 491.
Tynmouth, 513.
——— abbey, ib.
——— caſtle, ib.
——— inſcription, ib.
Tyrrau mawr, 172.
Tyſon, William, lord of Malton and Alnwick, killed in the battle of Haſtings, 253.
Tyve river, 157.
Tywiſeg, what, 211.

U & V.

VACCARII, 247.
Vaenor, 103, 104, 167, 171.
Vaga, 65.
Vais, what, 101.
Vale crucis monaſtery, 166, 208, 214.
—— Royal, 43, 57.
Valectus, or Valettus, 248.
Valentia, what part of England ſo called, and why, 489.
Valvaſors, who, 238.
——— family, 239, 292.
——— ſir William, baron, 293.
Vane, baron Barnard, 357.
—— earl of Darlington, ib.
—— ſir Henry, ib.
Vanne, 127.
Vapour, inflammable, 174.
Varduli, who, 369.
Varia, 222.
Varis, 221, 223.
Vavaſour family, 239.
Vaughan, baron Emlyn, 141.
Vaulx, Hubert de, 430, 455.
—— family, 429.
Vaulx, Robert de, 455.
Vaynor, 167.
Ubbanford, 498.
Uch, what, 489.
—— Conway, ib.
—— Mynyth, ib.
—— Coed, ib.
—— Gwyrway, ib.
—— Tyn, what, ib.
Uchtred, earl of Northumberland, 500.
Vedra fl. 351, 362.
Vehan, Henry, 103.
Veins of gold and ſilver in copper mines, 422.
Velen-rhyd, 176.
Vellocatus, armour-bearer to queen Cartiſmandua, married her, 233.
Umbræ, 97.
Venables, baron of Kinderton, 58.
Vendraeth vechan, 137.
——— vawr, 137.
Venedotia, 161.
Venta Silurum, 106, 112.
Ventland, 114.
Venutius, 234.
Verbeia, 239, 289.
——— inſcription and figure, 239.
Verdon family, 67.
Vereſt, Henry, 269.
Vermuiden, colonel, a drainer, 273.
Vernueil, battle of, 502.
Verteræ, 400, 409.
Veſcy family, 253.
—— barony, ib.
—— Warin de, ib.
——— lord of Knapton, ib.
—— Ivo, Euſtace, and William, 253.
—— John, brought Carmelites firſt into England, 496.
—— arms changed, 253.
Veſſels, copper, 415.
——— Roman, 384, 385.
Veteriponte family, 401.
Vetus Burgus, 366.
Ufford, Thomas, 496.
Uhtred, or Uchtred, earl of Northumberland, 351, 401, 500.
Victoria Alleluiatica, why ſo called, 229.
Victrix, 20th legion ſo called, 41.
Vicus Maibinus, 43, 44.
Vieuxpont, Robert de, 162, 236.
Villiers, Barbara, ducheſs of Cleveland, 325.
Vincent's, St. rocks diamonds, 517.
Vindobala, 475, 495, 513.
Vindolana, 480, 494, 504, 511.
Vindomora, 495.
Vinius Titus, 41.
Vinovium, 351.
Vipont, or Vieuxpont, or Veteripont family, 401.
——— Robert de, 401.
——— lord of Weſtmoreland, 401.
——— governor of Carliſle, 427.
——— John de, 400.
Vipſies, what, 249, 320.
Virius Lupus, 239.
Viroconium, 5.
Viroſidum, 426, 446, 487.
Viſcount, John, 497.
Vitires, } a deity of the Northumbrians,
Viterinus, } 490.
Vivonia, Hugh de, 106.
Ulf, his donations and deſcendants, 319.
Ulleſwater, 415.
Ulmetum, 253.
Ulphus gave all his poſſeſſions to the church at York, 243, 306.
Ulpius Trajanus, a veteran of the Alæ Petrianæ, 425.
Ulverſton, 380, 395.
Umbræ, what, 97, 99.
Umfranville monument, 493, 494.
——— Gilbert, 510.
Umfrevil family, 492.
——— ſir Robert, ſheriff of Northumland, 510.—vice-admiral of England, his prizes and nickname, 510.
Underhaugh, 460.
Underlay, 416.
Univerſity at Caerwent, 105, 108.
Unocellum, 513, 514.
Voelas, 210.
Voel dri gans, 154.
Volantium, 423.
Voreda, 443.
Vortigern, the father of Vortimer, 91.
Vortigerni vallis, 184.
Votive altar, 236.
Vow church, 70.
Upſal, 320, 327.
Ure river, 240, 256, 302, 331.
Urfa, where, 271, 272, 515.
Uriconium, 5, 22.
Urns, Roman, &c. 23, 60, 283, 399, 404.
——— full of gold and ſilver coin, 513.
Vrondeg, 203.
Urſwick, 396.
Uſk river, 97, 101, 108, 115.
—— town, 115, 116.
Uſacona, 6, 29.
Utkinton and horn, 58.
Uxacona, 22.
Vyrnyw, 166.

W.

WADA, a Saxon duke, 251.—his caſtle and grave, 251.
Wadd, what, 434.
Waddington and hoſpital, 280.
Wade family, 251.
Wadel river, 70.
Wade's gap, 502.
Wadeſgrave, 251, 323.
——— ſtones, 321.
——— cauſeway, 323.
Wadſworth, 271.
Wadf, what, 435.
Wainſcot from the king of Scots library, 389.
Wake family, 428.
——— baron, John de, 247.
Wakefield, 237, 277.
——— outwood, 279.
——— battle of, 277.
——— lordſhip, 236.
Wakeman, 241, 296.
Walcher, biſhop of Durham, purchaſed the earldom of Northumberland, ſlain for his oppreſſion, 500.
Waldeof, or Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, 500.
Walerond, Robert, 66.
Wales, South, 91.
——— Weſt, 135.
——— North, 161.
——— princes of, 231.
Waleton, 379, 388.
Walford, 78.
Walker, Obadiah, 279.
Walker's iron manufactory, 266.
Wallace, Leazer, 54.
Wall hill camp, 19, 81.
—— of Agricola, 501.
——— Hadrian, ib.
——— Severus, ib.
—— Roman, beginning of, 425.
Wallers, what, 43.
Walley, 43, 44.
Wallop hill, 362.
Wall's head, 484.
——— by, ib.
——— knowe, ib.
——— end, 495.
——— lowes, 513.
Wallington, 511.
Wallwick grange, 447.
——— Cheſters, 477.
Walmgate, 301, 302.
Walney iſland, 380, 396.
Walter, Theobald, 379.
——— a Norman prieſt, rebuilt Carliſle and founded its priory, 447.
Walton, 491, 494.
——— - family, 378.
——— Walter de, ib.
——— Mr. his collection of Corbridge antiquities bought by Mr. Graham, 509, 510.
——— 491.
——— 482, 494, 495.
Walwick Cheſters, 508.
Walwick, 491, 492, 505.
Walworth, 360.
Wapentake court, 319.
Wapley hill, 84.
Warcop family, 412.
Wardal, 424.
Warden of the Eaſt and Middle Marches, 489.
——— law, 362.
———'s mew, 490.
Wardrew and ſpa, 508.
Wardſhip of lands held by knights ſervice belong to the king during a minority, 252.
Warham bridge, 362.
Warine family, 36.
Wark, 519.
Warkſworth, 351, 496, 517.
——— family, 517.
——— cell and hermitage, 517.
Warmſworth, 270.—lord, 271.

I N D E X.

Warrelocke camp, 88.
Warren, free, what, 237.
——— John earl of, 237, 267.
——— William de, earl of Northumberland, 500.
——— camp, 84.
Warrington, 376, 388.
——— earl, 388.
Wart hill, 409.
Warter, 314.
Warwick, 426, 446.
Wash, 286.
Wastes, 492.
Watchfield, 405, 441.
——— cross, 458, 484.
——— hill, 484.
——— tree, ib.
——— law, 520.
Water, mineral, 30.
——— medicinal, 294.
——— petrifying, 240, 294.
——— crook, 404.
——— fowl, plentiful, 406.
——— house, Nathaniel, 275.
Waterton, Robert, master of the horse to Henry IV. 237, 279.
Watlesbury, 5.—castle, 20.
Watling street, 5, 298.
Watton, 253, 311.
Watt's dyke, 226, 230.
Waver river, 424.
Wealdmoor, 34.
Weapons found, 185, 186.
Weafe river, 281.
Weathercoat cove, 281.
Webley, 84.
——— castle, 138.
Weddell family, 297.
Weel, a cascade in the Tees, 357.
Weightelburg, 312.
Weighton, 311.
Welborn, 327.
Welch Maelor, 208, 216.
Well, 334.
Well, burning, 390.
——— dropping, 240, 294.
——— ebbing and flowing, 400.
——— hospital, 334.
——— sulphureous, 21.
——— vitrioline, 240, 241.
Wellington, 34.
Welsh pool, 162, 165.
Wem, 6, 30.
Wenard, St. 73.
Wendy, 105.
Wenlock, 4, 21.
Wenn, 130.
Wensley, 334.
——— dale, ib.
Went, 109.
——— river, 236.
——— Nether and Over, 109.
Wentlug, 119.
Wentsbeck, 495.
Wentsdale, 256, 331.
Wentset, 106.
Wentsland, 236.
Wentworth, 235, 261.
——— baron, 279.
——— Thomas, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, viscount and earl of Strafford and baron Raby, 261.
——— baron Stainsborough, 279.
——— Thomas, earl of Cleveland, 325.
——— castle, 279.
Weobly, 67, 84—castle, 133.
Werburgh, a holy virgin, the daughter of king Wolpher, 51.
Were river, 351, 362.
——— dale, 363.
——— mouth, 353, 370.
Wergins meadow and stones, 86.
Werk castle, 497, 520.
——— baron Grey of, 520.
Wery wall, 380, 394.
West park, 332.
——— gate, 364.
Westmoreland, 399, 402.—bounds, extent, soil, name, rivers, lakes, 402.—inhabitants, division, tenures, 403.—domesday taxes, 403.
——— lords of, 399.
——— earls of, 401, 416.
——— sheriffs, 401.
——— plants, 417.
Weston, 290.
Westward, 439, 440.
Wetherall, 426, 445.
——— cells, 445.
Wetherby, 240, 290.
Wethercoat cave, 282.
Wever river, 39, 42.
Weyn oer, 184.
Whalley, 377, 391.
Wharlton castle, 252.
Wharton, Philip earl, 291, 399, 409.
——— family, 291.
——— sir Thomas, 291.
——— sir Thomas, baron, defeated the Scots at Solom Moss, 291, 399, 409, 428.—received an augmentation to his arms, 409.
——— Michael, 315, 316.
——— Thomas, viscount Winchenden and duke of Wharton, 409.
——— barons, 399.
——— hall, 399, 409.
Wheat in Flintshire, 119.
Wheatley, 272.
Wheeloc, Abraham, born, 37.
——— river, 58.
Whelp castle, 400, 411.
Wherf river, 239, 289.
Whernside mountain, 282.
Whethamsted, John de, 514.
Whettleton hill camp, 14.
Whin, what, 400.
Whinfield park, ib.
Whiston castle, 149.
Whitburn, 77, 371.
Whitby, 250, 323.
Whitchester, 491.
Whitchurch, 8, 36, 238.
Whitechurch, 212.
White cross, 74.
Whitefield, 504.
——— and red roses, distinction between the houses of York and Lancaster 255.
Whiteford, 225.
——— castle, 111.
Whitehaven, 433.
——— ladies, 30.
Whiteminster, 35.
——— land abbey, 136, 140.
White rent, 403.
——— cross, 74, 359.
——— castle, 105.
Whitgift, 273.
——— John, archbishop of Canterbury, born at, 273.
Whitland abbey, 136, 139.
Whitley, 58.
——— Nether, 44.
——— Beaumont, 237, 277.
——— castle, 430, 460.
Whitney, 66.
Whitsand bay, 150.
Whittingham, dean, 366.
Whittington, 8, 36.
Whittle, 390.
Whitton castle, 364.
Whitworth, 365.
——— family, ib.
Wholestone, 275.
Wibba, king of the Mercians, 42.
Wibbenbury, 43, 56.
Wickliffe, 350.
Wierdale and river, 379.
Wigan, 390.
Wiggin, 377.
Wighill, 291.
Wighton, or Weighton, or Market-Weighton, 247, 312, 313.
Wigmore, 67, 79.
Wigton, 247, 424, 440.
——— hospital, 440.
Wik, 247.
Wikeham nunnery, 326.
Wilbraham, sir Thomas, 56.
Wilburfos, 313.
Wilburham family, 43.
Wilfred, archbishop of York, 241.
——— St. his needle, 241.
——— steeple at Ripon, 241.
Willey, 4, 20.
Willeley, 4, 20.
Willemotestwick, 504.
William, archbishop of York, 238.
——— the Conqueror, gave the Scots Cumberland to hold in fealty, 259.—granted many privileges to the church of Durham, 352.—sold Northumberland to Gospatric, and divested him of it again, 500.
——— king of Scotland, taken at Alnwick, 496.—pledged Berwick for his ransom, 499.
——— earl of Moriton and Warren, son of king Stephen, 380.
Williams, archbishop, 188, 189.
——— Dr. his charity, 225.
——— St. cave, 282.
Williamson, sir Joseph, 437.
Willoford, 429, 460.
Willoughby de Broke, lords, 252.
Willymotestwick, 491.
Wilton house, 88.
——— baron, ib.
——— castle, 68, 252.
Wimley, 87, 88.
Winander meer, 380, 397, 399, 406.
——— islands, 397, 406.
——— church, 407.
Winard, St. 72.
Winchester, 494.
Winco bank, 266.
Wincup, John, rector of Copgrave, 295.
Windgate ground, 407, 408.
Windesor, Giraldus de, 143.
Window, painted, 74, 407.
Winfreton, 70.
Wingfield, Rowland, 34.
Winifred, St. a virgin, beheaded by Caradoc, a prince of Wales, for not yielding to his solicitations, 221, 227.—her well held in great veneration, 221, 226.
——— shrine of, 227.
Winnington, 22.
Winmore, 284.
Winshed, 248.
Winsley, 87.
Winstay, 399.
Winster river, 218.
Winston, 358.
Winton, 409.
Winwick, one of the best livings in England, 376, 388.
Winvaed river, 284.
Winwidfield, 238.
Wiranmuth, 353.
Wire, 351.
——— navigation, 362.
Wirkington, 433.
Wirral, 42, 53.
Wise river, 424, 439, 440.
Wisk river, 254.
Wiston, 149, 309, 358.
Witches point, 130.
Witham family, 285.
Witherensey, 248.
Witherington, 496.
——— baron, 517.
——— family, 496.
——— castle, 517.
Witherslack chapel, 405.
Witherness, 321.
Witley, Dr. 295, 320, 321.
Witton, 78.
——— baron Eure of, 351.
Wire river, 424.
Woburn hall, 340.
Wobury, 88.
Wodenoth family, 42.
Woden's Valhol, 323.
Woderington family, 492.
Wolfold, 275.
Wolsey castle, 439.
Wolfingham, 364.
Wolves in Yorkshire, 289.
——— destroyed in England, 169.
Wombridge, 34.
Wondy, 106.
Woodal, 68.
Woodchurch, 38, 277.
Wodenoth family, 43.
Woodeynton, 492.
Woodford, 60.
Woodhay, 42.
Woodstock, Thomas, not duke of Albemarle, 249, n.
Woodhay, 43.
Wood plea court, 13.
Woodyeare, John, 271.
Wool house, 316, 317.
Woollen manufactory, 399.
Wooler, 521.
Woollover, 497.
Workington, 437.
Wordsworth family, 271.
Worm, 69.
Wormius Olaus, 414.
Wormlow, 72.
Wormshead point, 129.
Wormsley, 87.
Wornvaldremere, 396.
Worsborough, 279.
Worsley, Thomas, 237.
Worspur, 279.
Worthington family, 376.
Wortley, 235.
——— family, 261.
——— sir Francis, ib.
——— Sidney, ib.
Woundale Raise, 407.
Worvill, 19.

INDEX.

Wrayſholm tower, 395.
Wreken hill dyke, 27.—dyke, 5, 372.
Wren, Charles, 365.
Wreſhil caſtle, 246, 311.
Wrexham, 208, 217.
Wrightſon, William, 268.
Wrightington hall, 390.
Wroxeter, 5, 22.
——— ford, ib.
——— the old works of, 27.
Wrynoſe hill, 421, 433.
Wulſtey caſtle, 439, 440.
Wycherley, 34.
Wycliffe, 340.
Wydhva, 182.
Wye, what, 94.
—— river, 65, 66, 70, 97, 111.
—— made navigable, 70.
Wylding, Henry, 36.
Wynch bridge, 357.
Wyndham, earl of Egremont, 433.
Wynne family and monuments, and portraits, 210, 219, 220.
——— Dr. William, his epitaph, 229.
——— ſir George, his extravagance, ib.
——— ſir Rowland, 274.
Wynſtay, 218.
Wyral, 53.
Wyrnyr river, 168.
Wyre river, 393.
Wyſk river, 101.
Wyville family, 334.
——— ſir Marmaduke's, monument, ib.

Y.

Y Farmon vair, 223.
Y Caer Vechan, 164.
Y Giſt vaen, 132.
Y Gromlech, 151.
Y maen Sigl, 150.
Y Foel, 178.
Y Clawdh coch, 182.
Y Meineu hirion, 188.
Y Voellas, 207.
Y Wyddfa, 181.
Yale, 208, 213.
Yanwath, 415.
Yarborough, George Cook, 269.
Yarrow river, 392.
Yarum, 252, 325.
——— bridge, 351.
Yeadingham, 326.
Yevering, 497, 521.—bell, 521.
Ykill, what, 248.
Ymwithig, 6.
Ynnis Euli, 185.
—— Dowgll, 197.
—— Gybi, 204.
—— Rug, ib.
Yn hericy Gwidil, 197.
Ynnis y Moelrhoniad, 204.
—— Cewenni, 202.
Yordas, 281.
York, 241, 302.—made a metropolitan city, 243.—ravaged by the Danes, 243.—by the Normans, 243, 244.—twice burnt, 244.—ſuffered greatly by war and fire, ib.—made a county corporate by Richard II. ib.—latitude and longitude, ib.
—— Edwin builds a wooden chapel at, 243.
—— archbiſhop Egbert's library at, 243.
—— archbiſhops of, ſtyled primates of England, 305, 306.
—— Domeſday account of, 244, 341, 342.
—— St. Mary's abbey, 242, 244.
—— cathedral rebuilt, 244.—deſcription of, 242.
—— chapter houſe, 244.
—— caſtle rebuilt, ib.
—— council at, 306, 307.
—— chapel on Ouſe bridge at, 305.
—— walls and gates of, 305.
—— church, 305.
York, George Inn at, ib.
—— religious houſes at, ib.
—— minſter, 306.
—— monuments at, 306.
—— archbiſhops palace at, 306.
—— St. William's college, 307.
—— ſee, 306.
—— guildhall, 307.
—— lord-mayor's houſe, ib.
—— aſſembly room, ib.
—— manufactures, ib.
—— races, ib.
—— St. Mary's tower, ib.
—— earls of, 254, 342.
—— dukes of, 254, 330, 342.
Yorkſhire, 235.
——— Weſt Riding, 235, 262.
——— Eaſt Riding, 246, 310.
——— North Riding, 250.
——— plants, 343, 348.
York wold, 246.
Yorkiſts defeated the Lancaſtrians at Towton, 238, 287.
——— routed by them at Wakefield, 237, 278.
Yr Wyddgrig, 229.
Ys, what, 6.
Yſtrad Marchell, 166.
—— Clwyd, 192, 207.
Yſtymkyged, 185.
Yſtwyth river, 155.
Yſpythy Yevan, 177.
Yſtraedvelty, 100.
Yvor Bach, 122.

Z.

ZEALANDERS, fiſh on the coaſt of England, 250.
Zinzindorf, baron, 283.
Zouch, William, archbiſhop of York, with Henry Percy, defeated the Scots at Nevill's Croſs, and took their king priſoner, 352.

END OF VOL III.

T. Benſley, Printer,
Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London.